

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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

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UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE agenda paper for the meeting of Grand Lodge, to be held on Wednesday next, is particularly dull, even for this quiet season of the year, and were it not for the resolution standing in the name, and to be moved on behalf of the Prince of Wales, there would be nothing to attract Craftsmen to the gathering, other than the sense of duty that compels a certain number regularly to attend the meeting of our ruling authority. As it is, we expect to see a tolerably full attendance of brethren, who will shew by their presence how much they support the opinion of the Grand Master when he says that in the deceased Earl of Carnarvon the Craft has lost one who signally contributed to the high position at present occupied by the English Craft.

We have already expressed our sense of the loss sustained by English Freemasonry through the death of the Pro Grand Master, and those expressions of regret have been generally re-echoed throughout the country, so that there is not the slightest question as to the reception that will be accorded the proposition of the Most Worshipful Grand Master on Wednesday next. The feeling will be one of universal regret, and the only difficulty likely to arise will be to convey in fitting terms the sentiments of those present. The terms in which the Prince of Wales expresses his feelings gives proof of the great loss he considers Freemasonry has sustained by the Earl's death, and will give approval to all who have been brought into communion in years gone by with the late Pro Grand Master. In another column we give the full text of the resolution to be proposed from the Masonic throne, so that there is no need to repeat it here. We can only hope that its adoption, and the subsequent communication of it to the Countess may prove some little consolation to her ladyship in her sad bereavement.

The other business to be transacted is of a somewhat formal character. There is the report of the Board of Benevolence, with recommendations for four grants, one of £100, one of £80, and two of £50 each; to be followed by the report of the Board of General Purposes, wherein it is announced that in consequence of the abolition of the duty on gold plate the price of the Charity Jewel will in future be reduced from £2 to £1 17s. It is very questionable if this continued tax on the Charity decoration is desirable, and we regret that the Board did not see its way to so far recognise the three Institutions as to propose that in future the cost of the badge should be borne by the Craft itself, out of the general funds of Grand Lodge.

Two applications will have to be considered from independent Grand Lodges recently established, the one in New Zealand, the other in Tasmania. As all the usual preliminaries have been observed in these two cases, we anticipate there will be no objection to the granting of the prayers of the respective

petitioners, and that the usual interchange of kindly greetings will take place.

There are but eight new warrants recorded for the quarter, the numbers of which range from 2371 to 2378; six of these warrants are granted for Lodges to meet in English Provinces, one for a Lodge in Bombay, the other for one in Brisbane.

A MEDICAL MASONIC LODGE.

UNDER the above title a letter has appeared in our contemporary, the *British Medical Journal*, in which it is urged that the formation of a Medical Lodge would meet with unanimous professional support. We give this letter in another column, and no doubt it will receive some attention, not only from those to whom it specially appeals, but also, to a smaller extent, from the Craft at large. If "class" Masonry is to be fostered—and it seems there is a continued desire to encourage these "exclusive" Lodges—then there can be no objection to a Lodge limited to members of the medical profession, and we should add our good wishes for its success, not, however, without an inward hope that it would prove to be the last class Lodge warranted by the Grand Master.

We remember on one occasion attending an "off" meeting of a Lodge whose members are wholly, or in great part, engaged in attending the ills and accidents to which human flesh is heir, and on that occasion we thoroughly enjoyed the after proceedings, as they were so freely interspersed with a professional discussion on what at that time was regarded as a celebrated case. There were present some of the greatest authorities of the day on the question, and the kind and fraternal way in which they described the technicalities of the matter to some of their less experienced brethren—both in a medical and a Masonic sense—convinced us that, no matter in what sphere of life Freemasonry made itself felt, its votaries must necessarily benefit from association with it. But, as we have often pointed out, there is always the fear of class distinctions being carried too far in Masonry, and of their undermining, so to speak, the whole basis on which the Order is founded, which, above all other considerations, is one of perfect freedom on the part of those who are or desire to be associated with its mysteries.

We quite believe, with the correspondent to whom we have referred, that a Medical Lodge would meet considerable professional support, and there is little doubt that a sufficient number of brethren associated with the profession could be found to start the Lodge on a substantial basis, while there is a fair prospect of interest being kept up by the introduction of desirable candidates. As we have said we should heartily support the proposal for such a Lodge as a Lodge, but we should again object to the principle which puts restrictions on the free and untrammelled admission of desirable gentlemen into our ranks.

THE HONOURS OF THE PURPLE.

THE office of a Provincial Grand Master under any of the British Constitutions is one which, whilst carrying with it both honour and prestige, demands no

inconsiderable amount of energy, industry and fact. And the more extended powers which it has been found necessary to confer upon the District Grand Masters in the outlying dependencies of the Empire are necessarily of a still more responsible nature. And perhaps the Provincial or District Grand Master never finds himself in so difficult a position as when, once in every year, he is called upon to select worthy brethren for the honours of the purple. It is not that the actual functions devolving upon the D.G. Officers, outside what may be called the office staff, are intrinsically of any great importance. Practically they have very little indeed to do beyond going through an infinitesimal amount of ritual twice during their year of office. And yet indirectly issues of the greatest importance to the Craft hinge upon the equitable bestowal of the honours of the purple. One of the first duties of every Mason in a position of authority is to encourage industry and reward merit, and the principal means he has of discharging that duty is to be found in the bestowal of such honours as may be at his disposal. Such honours are regarded as outward and visible hall marks of merit, and consequently serve the highly useful purpose of encouraging others to move along the same laudable path as those traversed by the holders of such marks of distinction. It is the hope of reward that at all times sweetens labour. Consequently Masonic honours should bear an accurate relationship to work actually performed, and should be so arranged as to place before every Mason an ever-present ladder of promotion, on the rungs of which he can only hope to rise by a steady and persevering performance of such Masonic duty as comes in his way. It used to be said of the soldiers of the great Napoleon that every private carried in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal of France, and similarly an ideal Masonic system should place before every Entered Apprentice the potentiality of substituting for his plain white apron the compasses and All Seeing Eye of the Grand Master. Between these two extremes there should be a continuous succession of steps of promotion as an incentive to persevering work. How far we are from that ideal every thinking Mason knows. So far as the private Lodge is concerned the way is tolerably clear. From Steward to W.M. the progressive encouragement of industry and reward of merit goes on fairly smoothly, and the principle of basing a man's claims to a higher collar on his work in a lower office is, taking all in all, properly recognised. But once beyond the highest honour that the Lodge has it in its power to bestow, the links of the chain preserve but a very imperfect and haphazard continuity, and the primary result is that the vast majority of Past Masters leave all their enthusiasm behind them when they doff the collar of the W.M., and gradually drop into a condition of suspended animation so far as Masonry is concerned. We all know that the number of working Past Masters in even the best of our Lodges in this country, and perhaps in others, bears by no means a creditable proportion to the roll of those actually entitled to exhibit the Pythagorean proposition on their collars. This is in itself not as it should be, but a secondary evil follows in the fact that Lodges deprived of the assistance of a strong Board of Past Masters lose that great guarantee for stability, for accurate ritual, for good financing and for wise and conciliatory management generally, which only experience and acquired impartiality can give. We take it indeed that the Past Masters are the backbone and mainstay of the Craft.—*The South African Freemason.*

EVOLUTION OF THE PRE-1717 MASONIC RITUAL.

By BRO. JACOB NORTON.

AN article of mine in the *Freemason* of 17th June 1871 will show that I was then familiar with the Halliwell or Regius poem, with the Cooke MS., and with several later MSS., now known as "Old Charges," and that I then came to the conclusion that the said Old Charges were nothing more nor less than the rituals of the pre-1717 Masons.

The new edition of the Cooke MS., with Bro. Speth's Commentary, reached me while I was preparing my preface to the recently discovered "Hub MS.," and knowing that Bro. Speth, together with Bro. Gould, started on 'the new departure,' I naturally expected to find his Com-

mentary on the Cooke MS. as *unreasonable* as Brother Gould's Commentary is on the Regius Poem; hence, I did no more than just open the newly-arrived MS. and compared its penmanship with that of the poem. My eye happened to fall on the word "speculatyf," and I naturally imagined that he took that word as a text, and deduced therefrom the antiquity of Speculative Masonry. However, after the Hub MS. was mailed, when I took up Bro. Speth's new work, I was surprised and pleased to perceive that Bro. Speth explained the word "speculative" in the Cooke MS. as rationally as I would have advised him to do. We still, however, disagree on some points, but I must first show that he is not without the usual *weakness* of commentators, who assign reasons and meanings which the author himself never thought of: and here is an instance. In the Cooke MS. Bro. Speth found the following words, viz., "Seven sciences or crafts that are free;" so, in a footnote, he gave the following hint, "This (says he) is the only document to my knowledge that applies the term free to the seven liberal sciences. If Masonry was a free (a liberal) science, were its professors therefore Freemasons?"

Now, with all due respect to Bro. Speth, if I felt disposed to sophisticate, in order to prove the origin of the word "Freemason," I could prove it from an older MS. than the Cooke MS., for in the 12th "Point" in the Regius Poem I find as follows (I give it in modern English):—

Against that man, whoever he be,
That belongeth to the Craft fair and free.

The truth, however, is, the word "free" in either of these MSS. has no more connection with the origin of the word "Freemason" than the word "speculative" in the Cooke MS. has any connection with our modern phrase of "Speculative Masonry."

In my introduction to the "Hub MS." I give an outline of the evolution of the pre-1717 Masonic ritual, which I shall have to repeat here, but I must premise that the first secret Masonic Association was formed in 1349: the object of the new Association was simply to obtain higher wages; it was what we now call "a strike," or, in other words, a "Trade Union," and in the very same year an Act of Parliament was passed that if any employé should receive higher pay than used to be paid in the 20th year of the King's reign, he shall be imprisoned, &c. Part of the law reads thus:—

"Carpenters and masons, tilers and other workmen of houses, shall take by day for their work, but in a manner as they were wont, that is to say, Carpenters 3d and another 2d. A master mason 4d and other masons 3d, and their servants 1d, tilers 3d, and their keaves 1d," &c.

The above statute had no effect on the then "*Knights of labour*," so in 1360 a law was enacted that those who were guilty of paying higher wages than above specified should also be imprisoned. And here is part of that enactment:—

"That all alliances of masons and carpenters, and congregations, chapters, ordinances, and oaths betwixt them made, or to be made, shall be from henceforth wholly annulled."

That the secret association of Masons continued to meet in spite of the above laws is evident from subsequent enactments of Parliament; Laws about labourers were successively passed in 1363, 1378, 1406, 1425, and even as late as the reign of Elizabeth. In that reign the master mason was to receive, *not a paltry* 4d per day, but a shilling a day. The law enacted in 1425, under the reign of Henry VII., was printed in Anderson's Constitutions of 1723. I shall, however, give some extracts from it, to show that Masons were mentioned in it. The law saith:—

"Whereas, by yearly congregations and confederacies, made by the Masons in their general assemblies, the good course and effect of the statutes for laborers be openly violated and broken in subversion of the law. . . . At the especial request the Commons [Parliament] hath ordained and established that such chapters and congregations shall not hereafter be holden; and if any such be made they that cause such chapters and congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convicted, shall be judged for FELONS, and that other masons that come to such chapters and congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies and make fine and ransome to the King's will."

These Acts of Parliament prove the continuous existence of a secret Masons' Society in England for a period of seventy-six years, and from the laws about labourers enacted during the reign of Elizabeth we may infer that the secret Masonic organisation continued till then. Such

a secret society must have had a ritual. It seems, however, that up to the middle of the 15th century the Masons' ritual did not differ materially from those of other trade associations, that is, the laws were read to the candidate, which he had to swear to observe, and in addition thereto, some words and signs were communicated to him, to which he had to swear that he would keep them secret. In that alone the Masons differed from other trade organisations. But when they learned from the poet that Euclid was the founder of Masonry, and that the first Masonic Lodge consisted of noblemen's sons, and that King Athelstan, with "dyvers lords, Duke, erlys, barnes, Knyzthys, Squwyers, and many mo," loved Masons, and gave them a charter and Charges, and the brethren of course supposed that the poet was a great Masonic luminary. Besides which, the poet explained all about the seven sciences. All which must have tickled the brethren, hence it is reasonable to suppose that they added the poet's legends and the seven sciences to the Charges, and thereafter the enlarged ritual was read to candidates.

The Craft's Constitutions, in Catholic times, usually began with an invocation to the Trinity, to the Virgin, and to a patron saint or saints. The poem begins with the legends, followed by the charges, and next comes a prayer to "God Almighty, to his moder Mary bright," and to the four crown'd martyrs (the then English Masons patron saints), together with a Catholic legend about these four saints.

In 1459 the Strasburg Masons organized a Craft association, and they prefaced their code of laws as follows:—

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and our gracious mother Mary, and of her beloved servants the four crown'd martyrs of everlasting memory."

Our Masonic poem was written very near the year 1459, and from it we learn that the four crown'd martyrs were patrons of the English Masons too. Bro. Findel therefore imagined that the English Masons borrowed their patron saints from the Strasburg Masons. I am sorry to disagree with Bro. Findel. Be it remembered that in the middle ages an organization or a society would not exist a month without having a patron saint or saints. Now in 1459 the English Masonic organization was one hundred and ten years old, while the Strasburg organization was then *bran new*. If therefore there was then any borrowing of patron saints on either side, it is much more probable that the Germans borrowed their patron saints from the old English Masonic organization than *vice versa*, and it is not impossible that the Strasburg Masons not only got their patron saints from the English Masons, but may have copied the heading of the English Masonic Charges too.

And here I cannot refrain from adding, for the information of our good but deluded Bro. MacCalla, and for *very pious* American Masonic editors, that whereas in 1459 both the English and German Masons had the four holy crown'd martyrs for their patron saints, it seems to me therefore that the then Masons could not have known that the two Saints John were Masonic Grand Masters or even Masons, for otherwise they would have had the two Saints John for their patron saints, instead of the four martyrs.

It seems furthermore that with the addition to the ritual of the legends and the seven sciences, that the Charges were improved with explanations suggested by the poet as to why and wherefore some of the laws were adopted. For instance, a law existed since the Conquest of England by the Normans, that if a bondman remained in a town for twelve months and a day, he became a freeman. This law was repealed during Edward III.'s reign. In the poet's version of the Charges, he gives two reasons for the "no bondman" law. First, because the master of the bondman can take him away at any time, and as the brethren may sympathise with the bondman, it might culminate in a fight. And second, he says:—

By old time written I find,
That an apprentice should be of gentle kind,
And so sometimes great lords' blood
Took the geometry that is fully good.

Now, whether the first reason was in the old Constitutions or Charges, that is, before the ritual was enlarged, I know not. But as the second reason was based on the invention of the poet's legend, as the first line above indicates, viz., "By old time written I find," this therefore could not have been in the old Charges, but that it was in the new

Constitution is evident from its having been copied by the author of the Cooke MS. in his fourth Article of the Charges.

The ritual based on the poet's imagination, as above indicated, lasted until the religious Reformation in the 16th century. In the intervening time the code of laws or "Charges" were reduced from 30 sections to 18, half of which they still called "Articles," and half were called "Points." The patron saints and "moder Mary bright" lost their old brightness in the estimation of Protestants, and the ritual had to be modified. Just then the right man appeared in the right place. The author of the Cooke MS. came forward, with an array of authorities that might have overawed in those days all the Oxford Professors and the whole bench of Bishops too. He convinced the brethren that he had not only read the Bible, to which he refers no less than eleven times, with occasional allusions to the Chapters, but that he could further prove the antiquity of Masonry, from the *father of history*, from the *Policronicon*, from *De Imagine*, from *Isidorus*, from *Beda*, from *Ethomolegiarum*, from *Methodius*, from *Episcopus*, from *Martirus*, and "from many more." Such a flood of erudition and learning must have swamped and washed away every particle of reason from the brains of our old brethren. Well, in the first place, he discarded the Virgin, the saints, and the saints' legends from the new ritual, and substituted a prayer addressed to God and the God-head; He made Edwin, a son of Athelstan, into a lover of Masons, who gave the Masons Charges, &c.; he retained the Euclid legend, the seven sciences, and also divided the Charges into "Articles" and "Points," and added a cart-load of new stories, beginning with Lamech, from the 4th Chapter of Genesis down to King Solomon. He said that King Hiram had a son who was Solomon's master mason, but the name of the son he did not give; that Abraham taught Euclid the science of Geometry; that King David loved Masons, and gave them Charges, and he began to build the Temple; that Pythagoras, in a chronicle, vouched for the foundation of the sciences by Lamech's sons. He also Masonized Charles Martel, and St. Alban, whom he made into the King's Steward, and who, of course, loved Masons, gave them Charges, and increased their wages. All which was embodied in the new ritual, which is known to us as the Matthew Cooke MS.

The next Masonic illuminator appeared about the end of the 16th century, probably in 1583, or thereabouts. He revised the Cooke MS., pruned off its superfluities; he altered the prayer; he Masonized the City of York; he gave a name to King Hiram's son, the builder of Solomon's Temple (but about the name of that son future learned scribes differed); he added the Nymus Greens story; he introduced the fashion of swearing on the Bible; he ceased classifying the Charges as "Articles" and "Points," and wound up the ritual with "So help you God," &c. In short, it is possible that the Grand Lodge MS. which Bro. Sadler published in his "Facts and Fictions," to which I shall hereafter refer, was written by that luminary; which ritual sufficed to supply Masonic light until 1717.

For near twenty years I believed that the Poem was the oldest Masonic MS. we have. Next came the Cooke MS. And next came the compiler and arranger of what we now call "Old Charges"; and that every fable we have was invented by the successive writers of the above described MSS. Thus, the poet invented the Euclid and Athelstan legends, the author of the Cooke MS. invented a larger number of legends, and the last one invented the Nymus Grecus story, &c.

Bro. Speth, however, insists that the Regius Poem and the Cooke MS. were both written in the first half of the 15th century, but were written in different localities. The poet lived in a place where the soil was too poor for the growth of legends, hence all he could find was the Euclid and the Athelstan legends, while the author of the Cooke MS. lived in a place where the soil was rich, hence he found the Euclid and the Athelstan legends (the latter somewhat differently shaped) and a cart-load of other legends besides. And as to the idea that either of these authors invented any legends, our Bro. Speth was too full of Masonic charity to entertain such a thought: he never suspected that a writer of a Masonic MS. *could have invented* a legend.

Bro. Speth's reasoning failed to change my opinion, for I could name a score or two of Masonic writers, Masonic lecturers, and Masonic editors—and some of them *very pious*—who could without any scruple repeat lies, defend lies, and invent lies too. I shall, however, name

only one. Dr. James Anderson *Grand-mastered* Adam, Moses, Julius Cæsar, Herod the Great, St. Austin or Augustin, and above fifty more. There is no doubt that this *Grand-mastering* was Anderson's own invention. Now if Anderson could invent *fibs* in the 18th century, why could not the authors of the pre-1717 Masonic MSS. have also invented their own *fibs*?

But I shall now proceed to prove, from another standpoint, that the *Regius Poem* is considerably older than the *Cooke MS.* I must, however, again remind the reader of what I have repeatedly stated, viz., that the *Cooke MS.*, as well as the MSS. known as "*Old Charges*," were designed by their scribes to make them look older than they are. But in order to show that the *Masonic Poem* is older than the *Cooke MS.*, in my last paper on the *Hub MS.*, among other reasons, I stated that I found in the poem words, such as *zaf*, *zef*, *zer*, *zese*, &c., which were pronounced *gave*, *if*, *given*, &c., &c., and these words, I said, could not be found in the *Cooke MS.* Now all this is perfectly true, but I confess that when I made the above remark, I did not know that the letter "z" occurred at all in the *Cooke MS.* From Bro. Speth's *Commentary I*, however, learned that he found the said letter in the *Cooke MS.* thirteen times, and he pointed out that while in the first 642 lines the said letter appears only four times, in the last 318 lines he found that letter (z) nine times, and he gave the following reason why the division is unequal. He says, that in the first 642 lines there are no quotations from older MSS., but in the latter part there are such quotations, hence the letter "z" occurs more often in the latter part of the MS. than in the first part. This suggested to my mind an inquiry about that letter "z," and how long it took for the gradual diminution and final disappearance of that letter from English writings. So I first took up an *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, giving the history from A.D. 838 to 901 (published by Bohn), and opened the book at random, and on page 410 I found 38 such letters in 38 lines. I opened the book again haphazard, and on page 254 I found in 37 lines as many as 41 of the said letters. If the above is a fair average, the letter "z" will average at least 100 times to every 100 lines.

The *Polycronycon*, according to Disraeli was translated into English in A.D. 1385, and according to Brother Speth it was printed in 1482. Now, whether the printer reduced the number of the Anglo-Saxon letters, that is, what we call *modernized it*, words and letters, so as to make the book better understood by the then readers, I know not. But any how, the letter "z" I found to average in that book about 22, or rather more, to every 100 lines.

There are 794 lines in the *Regius poem*, and the "z" occurs in it no less than 172 times. This would give an average of more than 21 such letters to every 100 lines.

The *Cooke MS.* has 960 lines, and only 13 letter "z" in it. This would average about 1½ to every 100 lines.

Now, if I had no other criterion to prove the relative ages of the poem and the *Cooke MS.*, I think that the relative number of times that Anglo-Saxon letter z occurs in each of the said MSS. would decide, in my mind, that the *Regius Poem* was written many years before the *Cooke MS.*

Again, Mr. Jenner, of the Museum, confirmed Brother Sadler's opinion that the *Grand Lodge MS.*, printed by Bro. Sadler, in his "*Facts and Fictions*," was written, if not positively in 1783, it was at least written "thereabouts." And he added that, judging from the abbreviations, spelling, &c., the MS. appears to be a century older, he, however, has no doubt that it is not older. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the scribe to make the MS. appear a century older than it is, the letter "z" I could not find in it.

And now, in order to give the reader a chance to see at a glance the respective number of times the letter "z" occurs in the above described books and MSS., I will exhibit them in the following table:—

When written.

901—*Old Chronicle.* In every 100 lines
the letter "z" occurs - 100 times

385—*Polycronycon* do. - 22 "
Be it, however remembered that it was not
printed before 1482.

No date—*The Regius Poem.* In every 100 lines
"z" occurs - - 21 "

And a fraction.

No date—*Cooke MS.* In every 100 lines "z"
occurs - - - 1 "
And a fraction.
1583—*Grand Lodge MS.* The letter "z"
occurs - - - 0 "
With no fraction at all.

BOSTON, UNITED STATES, 9th August 1890.

The 'Hub' MS.

I AM very pleased to hear of another old Manuscript Roll of the "*Old Charges*," and thank Bro. J. Norton (of Boston, U.S.A.) warmly, not only for presenting the *Craft* with a transcript, but for sending me photographs of the invocation and the conclusion to the scroll.

After a careful examination of the text, it appears to me to be another copy from a Roll similar to the "*Stanley MS.*," which is also dated A.D. 1677, as the "*Hub MS.*" Brother G. W. Speth, in announcing the discovery of this document, in Vol. I. page 127 "*Transactions Lodge Quatuor Coronati*," cites several peculiar readings, which are also to be found in the Roll described by Bro. Norton. In fact they are virtually duplicates, only the "*Stanley MS.*" has a remarkable addition to the ordinary text of early last century, which renders that copy more than ordinarily interesting and valuable, though quite apart from the "*Old Charges.*"

The breadth or width of both MSS. is the same, but the length varies, owing possibly to the addition mentioned to the "*Stanley*" Roll, that measuring ten feet, the other only running to seven feet; both being written on parchment.

Bro. Norton describes the "*Hub MS.*" as "an offspring of the '*Cooke MS.*,'" but for why I cannot understand, unless he refers to all these Rolls, &c., from the sixteenth century, in which case the description is far from a definite one. It really belongs to the "*Grand Lodge family*," *Sloane Branch*, as classified by Dr. Begemann, the text in many respects resembling the "*Colne MS. No. 1*," given by me in the *Christmas Freemason*, 1887.

A few of the words in the reproduction appear to me to be errors in transcription, such as "*A Varragon*," (? "*A Paragon*"), but the copying generally has been done exceedingly well by Bro. Norton's son. It is undoubtedly of the period mentioned, and, containing as it does, a text peculiar to the "*Stanley MS.*," and itself, with resemblances to the "*Colne MS. No. 1*," which latter, however, has the "*Apprentice Charge*" in addition, I consider the document is an important accession to the list of "*Old Charges.*" I suggest it should be termed 21^d, thus following the other three late discoveries in connection with "*Colne MS. No. 1*," viz., 21^a "*Tew MS.*," 21^b "*Watson's MS.*," and 21^c the "*Clapham MS.*"

W. J. HUGHAN.

THE BOSTON MS. CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As surmised by me when I first had information of this MS., from Bro. Norton, it is nothing more nor less than an accurate duplicate of the "*Stanley MS.*" in the possession of Bro. F. Stanley, of Margate, and exhibited by me at Lodge Quatuor Coronati, 2076, on the 2nd March 1888. You will find its peculiarities fully set out at p 127, Vol. I. of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, and every one of these will be found verbatim in the *Boston MS.*, including the date.

I am in Scotland, and away from my books, but I believe that, from beginning to end, not one word or letter varies. But the *Stanley MS.* contains an addendum in the shape of a rhymed prophecy, attributed to "*Bro. Roger Bacon*," which is wanting in the *Boston* document.

You will observe that, despite the imminent anathema of Bro. Norton, I refrain from the use of such an ungainly title as that chosen by him.

G. W. SPETH P.M.,

Sec. Quatuor Coronati.

MARRIAGE.

WEBB-WHYMPER.—On 24th July 1890, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Murree, Punjab, India, ALGERNON EDWARD WEBB, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, son of Colonel R. F. WEBB, to ANNETTE, daughter of Bro. H. WHYMPER, C.I.E.

THE TEMPLAR IDEAL.

An Address by Very Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy,
Deputy Grand Master of Knights Templars of the
United States.

IS not the test of the true Templar that of inspiring in all within the circle of his life a higher Templar life, and a more earnest devotion to one common interest: the attainment by each of the Templar Ideal? Think of the possibilities which lie hidden in these words. Not that any one of us has attained thereto, but this one thing we do in memory of the past, we are ever pressing on towards the mark of the prize of our high calling. The glory of Templarism is its lofty ideal—its standard, which it has never lowered for any man or cause. In every conflict, in the very thickest of the fight, it has always insisted that men and causes must come up to its lofty heights, and through all its varied history, Templarism has come down to us as untainted as the sunbeam comes through the mist. Whatever men may have been in the past, whatever we ourselves may be now, let us never lose sight of this truth, that our ideal embodies all the qualities of noble manhood.

Such, in a few words, is the nature, such the history of our Knightly order. But, when one's ancestry is one of noble deeds, how strong the temptation to glory in it, and to rest satisfied with illustrious succession of brilliant names. Are we not thus tempted to live in the past and with fondest recollections to linger around the place of our birth, the cradle in which we were rocked, our venerable mother, her old arm-chair, the old home! Sweet pictures these, hung in the memory of every Sir Knight. Sacred be these images, sacred the memory of the days of our infancy, childhood and our old home. When we cease to love most dearly the home of our birth, the dear old mother who tenderly nursed our childhood, we cease to be Knights Templar, whatever we may call ourselves. But, while proud of our heritage, let us remember that no man has a right to receive an inheritance save on the condition of improving it. As Emerson says:—"He who sits on the cushion of his advantages goes to sleep." The true way to venerate an ancestor is to live his life, in his spirit, up to the full measure—not of his light, but of the light we have. Noble Knights have graced the pages of our history; but no man is a true Templar to-day who is not a more chivalrous Knight than any Bayard *sans peur et sans reproche* of mediæval days. Turning no pages covered with dust of centuries, but in the open book of to-day, we read the story of a better chivalry, a more refined courtesy, and the unbought grace of life.

If the modern Templar sees no more in Templarism than Bayard saw, he is something less than a modern Templar, for he has not kept the faith. He studies our history in vain who fails to find therein an inspiration to nobler deeds and a higher life than any therein recorded. Who of the noblest of the sons of chivalry of the middle ages reached the ultimates of knightly life and knowledge? Has any one ever reached the serene heights of Templar ascension? Every distinctive element of Knighthood is a growing element. Gentle manliness, a sense of honour, devotion to duty, courage, hope, faith. If a man of the nineteenth century have these qualities he must have them for himself, not because of any man's "I make, create and dub thee." The outward sign of knighthood man may wear by virtue of the laying on of hands and touch of sword, but neither blade of sword nor touch of hand hath power to impart the living spirit of knighthood. The command, "Rise, Sir Knight," is a perpetual order, not to one, but to all—not for one day, but for all time. It means that he who receives it, receives with it the Templar's faith that as his Divine Master hath ascended into the heavens so he also in heart and mind must thither ascend.

Because this has ever been the instinct of the true Templar, not of satisfaction, but of perfection, the spirit of chivalry in its finest essence lives among us to-day.

The typical knight of the middle ages has become the gentleman of this age. The bar-vizored knight of that day waited for the things to be revealed in us. Whatever he was his inspiration was this hope for us. Whatever his excellences, although the theme of poetry and song, yet they were only the promise of our larger growth—only the prelude of the prophetic song which we ourselves now sing.

They lived in a barbarous, we live in a knightly land. They lived in the midst of enemies, we live in the midst of kindred spirits. We live in an age, not perhaps heroic in the mediæval sense, but in the age of gentlemen, in a sense of which the old time hero never more than dreamed.

This is the age of the noblest type of the true gentleman, as well as the most beautiful type of gentlewoman, our wards. The American gentleman is the noblest type of true chivalry the world has ever known—here a type of gentleman in which are richly blended a sense of personal honour, generosity, courtesy, Christian tenderness and helpfulness. Let us not forget, however, that we owe these ennobling virtues to the same influence that shaped the chivalry of the days of Bayard and Sir Sidney. In no other age of the world has there been so wide, so varied a field for the exercise of all these virtues as in this present age. The ideal of chivalry has always been lofty, pure and generous. Valour, loyalty, courtesy and generosity have always been the characteristics of the true Knight. What scope to-day for the exercise of these virtues?

Life in harmony with these is the Templar life; wherever these are lacking their knighthood is lacking. What beautiful fruits if we find these virtues growing upon all branches of our Templar tree of life! * * * *

He keeps the Templar faith who grows in it. He alone grows in it who keeps his sacred regard for the ancient landmarks—the old home—the first principles.

Let us labour, Sir Knights, to build our lives into the hope of Templarism. The true artist does not with fondest recollections linger upon the first touches of feeble youth; but, leaving these, he presses forward to his masterpiece—some best thought that the world will not willingly let die. When the summons of death came to Raphael, Italy's prince of painters, his brush was upon his grandest painting, "The Transfiguration," yet unfinished. Each Templar is an artist—his work the transfiguration of a noble life, upon which men shall look to be inspired to a higher life, as men look upon Raphael's painting, catching therefrom his spirit—his ideal of a complete life.

Raphael's life was too short for the completion of his masterpiece. No Templar's life can be long enough to perfect his ideal. Before that task shall be finished his eye shall grow dim—the brush fall from his hand. But if this be his work, his ambition, men shall look upon his life to be inspired thereby to live for a higher life. Let it be our aim to act, to know, to think, to live up to our professions, our own works, our own creed. Living thus, we shall be growing nearer the truth than by embracing with ever so much devotion the truth which comes from others. Our conquests must all be made in the sign of the cross, because this shows us what is the highest call of man. This is a symbol which can never lose its significance. The symbol of firmness, gentleness, loyalty to duty, to the old law and the New Testament. And may the mystic chords of memory, reaching from that symbol's rugged height, from the empty sepulchre, from the olive crowned Mount of Ascension, from many a hard fought battle-field, and many a lonely conflict in defence of its great truth, reaching from the noble deeds of our own honoured dead to our every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, touched by the better angels of our nature, bind us more indissolubly to the past, and inspire us with larger hopes for the future.

There is a regular system of what may be called tramp Freemasonry, and the chalk hieroglyphics one frequently sees in closes, &c., are (says a correspondent) simply a description of the tenants in a "land." The early bird, who does the grand tour in the morning or forenoon, leaves behind him, for the benefit of any belated brethren who may happen to come after him, a succinct recital of how he was treated, whether hospitably or the reverse. They read the significant mark, and can tell at a glance whether a weary tramp up three flights of stairs will be repaid by abundant cold victuals, or, on the other hand, met by a mere bite (from a dog).—*Glasgow Evening News*.

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NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—o:—

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF DORSET.

A MEETING of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dorset was held on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at Beaminster, in the National Schools (girls). The weather was most unfavourable, and prevented many of the brethren from a distance from attending. As it was there was a large number present, the Lodge Room being nearly full. Every effort had been made by the W.M., Officers and Brethren of the Beaminster Lodge to secure the comfort of their visitors, and the result was very satisfactory to all concerned. R.W. Bro. Montague Guest P.G.M. presided, and was supported by Bros. J. M. P. Montagu, Rev. W. M. Heath, Sir R. N. Howard, and a large number of present and past Provincial Officers. At the conclusion of the Lodge the brethren adjourned to the White Hart Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was provided by Bro. S. Squire, whose catering for the brethren was universally commended. In the unavoidable absence of the P.G.M., the banquet was under the genial presidency of Brother Montagu. The following appointments were made for the ensuing year:—

Bro. J. S. Webb W.M. 1367	...	Senior Warden
James Andrews P.M. 1367	...	Junior Warden
Rev. W. Reevo Smith 137	...	Chaplain
R. D. Thornton P.M. 417	...	Treasurer (re-elected)
J. J. Roper S.W. 707	...	Registrar
Robert Case P.M. 417 (re-app.)	...	Secretary
J. A. Sherren P.M. 170	...	Senior Deacon
C. G. Purkis P.M. 1367	...	Junior Deacon
T. Farrell P.M. 1168	...	Supt. of Works
Albert Taylor P.M. 1146	...	Dir. of Cers.
W. Watts W.M. 1266	...	Assistant Dir. of Cers.
E. Mills P.M. 1037	...	Sword Bearer
F. C. Compton P.M. 137	...	Organist
C. J. Woodford P.M. 137	...	Pursuivant
D. Hitching S.W. 137	...	Stewards
W. Osborne 665	...	
H. J. Groves J.W. 170	...	
H. Maunder S.W. 1367	...	
R. R. Samson J.W. 1367	...	
N. Benjafield J.W. 472	...	Tyler
F. Long 707 (re-appointed)	...	

ROSE CROIX.

—o:—

THE members of the Masonic Hayshe Chapter of the Rose Croix of H.R.D.M. held their annual meeting on the 26th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Plymouth. The M.W.S. elect Frater D. Cross was installed. Fraters E. Aitken-Davies, Rev. Dr. T. W. Lemon 31st degree were the Installing Officers. Among the Fraters present were also J. H. Keats 30th degree, F. B. Westlake 30th degree, W. S. Hearder, F.R.S., W. Trevona Past M.W.S. The Officers invested were Fraters J. T. Bond P.M. W.S., Rev. Dr. Lemon Prelate, Jas. Griffin 1st General, W. F. Westcott 2nd General, J. H. Keats Treasurer, F. B. Westlake Recorder, C. F. Dunsterville G.M., J. M. Hiley R., E. Aitken-Davies Dir. of Cers., J. R. Wilson II., A. E. Pinching C.G., W. S. Hearder O., W. H. Phillips O.G.

YORK LODGE, No. 236.

A MEETING of the members of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Dancombe-place, on the 18th inst., Bro. Border I.P.M. P.G.R. presiding. The Lodge was opened, and Bros. J. R. Dodd and J. Kemp Turner were raised to the degree of M.M., the tools being presented by Bro. T. S. Brogden S.W. The Secretary Bro. Foster stated that he had, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Lodge, forwarded a letter of condolence to the representatives of the late Bro. R. W. Hollon, and had received a note of acknowledgment. The Lodge was shortly afterwards closed.

OBEDIENCE LODGE, No. 1753.

THE annual installation was held on Monday last, at the White Hart Hotel, Okchampton. The Installing Master was Brother W. A. Gregory P.P.G.A.D.C. 1254, who was ably assisted by Bro. S. Sloman W.M. 1753. The ceremony was most impressively conducted. Bro. Jas. Reddaway S.W. was duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, and he appointed the following as his Officers:—Bros. S. Sloman I.P.M., Jno. Wonnacott S.W., J. C. Pierce J.W., Burd P.P.G.S.D. P.M. 1753 Treasurer, W. Manned Secretary, W. H. Rowe S.D., W. Powell J.D., Chas. Piper I.G., J. Newcombe P.M. 1753 Organist, J. W. Reed D.C., and Jas. Thomas Tyler. Bro. Burd was elected as representative on the Committee of Petitions. The following brethren were also present: Bro. W. Yeo P.M. 1753 P.P.G.A.S., H. F. Pratt W.M. 106, A. J. Thomas W.M. 1254, J. Drew W.M. 282, W. T. Knight P. Grand Secretary 445, J. A. Court S.D. 223, J. Mitchell P.M. 1284, H. Skinner 282, Jas. Ellis 1753, M. Masters 1753, and Jno. Powlesland 1753. A most recherché repast was provided by Host Leck.

Camden Lodge of Instruction, No. 704.—The weekly meeting, held at the Lewisham Masonic Rooms, adjoining the White Hart Hotel, 116 High Street, Lewisham, on Thursday, the 21st inst., was presided over by Bro. G. A. Pickering as W.M., and amongst the brethren present were Bros. J. A. Shelton S.W., C. G. Sheppard J.W., James Stevens P.M. and Preceptor, Walter Robin Secretary, C. Thomas S.D., S. Lancaster P.M. J.D., James Clark I.G., A. A. Drew P.M., Wimbush, Bedford, &c. The Lodge having been opened to the third degree, the W.M. rehearsed in perfect manner the ceremony of raising, delivering the traditional history, and closing the M.M. and F.C. Lodges. After an interval, the brethren assisted the Preceptor in working the second section of the first lecture. Brother Bedford was elected a member. A very instructive evening afforded full satisfaction to all present. Bro. Shelton was elected W.M. for the first Thursday in September (the 4th), the 28th inst. being "Preceptor's night."

Covent Garden Lodge of Instruction, No. 1614.—Held at the Criterion, Piccadilly, S.W., on the 21st inst., when there were present Bros. R. E. Cursons W.M., C. Cator S.D., G. H. Foan J.D., J. Greenway Preceptor, G. Reynolds Treasurer and Secretary, F. S. Jarvis S.D., R. Kirk J.D., G. A. Bergholz I.G., T. E. Weeks Tyler, C. T. Edmonds. After preliminaries, the Worshipful Master worked the first section of the second, and the first section of first lecture. The Worshipful Master rehearsed the degree of F.C., Bro. Kirk candidate. Bro. R. Kirk worked the fifth, and Bro. C. Cator the fourth section of the second lecture. Bro. C. Cator was unanimously elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing week. Bro. J. Greenway Deputy Preceptor had pleasure in informing the brethren that their worthy Preceptor Bro. W. Brindley was slightly better; he also desired to ask the members of the Lodge of Instruction to convey their hearty congratulations to the Mother Lodge on the successful launching of a Royal Arch Chapter in connection with their Lodge. Bro. R. E. Cursons said he endorsed the kind sentiments expressed by their worthy Preceptor and would ask their Secretary (Bro. G. Reynolds) and Scribe E. to the Chapter to convey their good wishes, both to the Lodge and the Chapter. Bro. G. Reynolds replied. Nothing further offering, Lodge was closed and adjourned until the following Thursday.

BROOKLYN LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

ON Monday, 4th inst., there was a regular communication of Hill Grove Lodge, No. 450, at its rooms in Hancock-building, Bedford-avenue and Fulton-street. Despite the warm weather there was a large attendance. Right Worshipful Bro. Wm. H. Sutton D.D.G.M. of the Second Masonic District presided, and took pleasure in welcoming the visitors. After the routine business was despatched three Fellow Crafts were admitted and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in due and ancient form. The work was impressively performed. Eminent Craftsmen assisted in the ritualistic work. After the Lodge closed there was a social hour passed.

Evening Star Chapter of Royal Arch Masons met on Thursday evening for the conferring of the Capitular degrees. Most Excellent Companion William H. Sutton presided in the Oriental chair. The work was ably rendered. There was a large attendance of Capitular Masons present.

Mecca Temple is receiving a grand ovation on its pilgrimage to the oasis of San Francisco.

Bro. John McCleave, a well known member of Tecumseh Lodge, of New York, was recently buried with Masonic honours, from his late residence, 181 Greenpoint-avenue. The burial ritual of the Order was impressively performed at Union Cemetery.

Ezel Lodge, No. 732, held a regular communication on Monday, 4th inst., at its rooms in Waverley Building, Myrtle and Waverley Avenues. There was a large attendance. Bro. Dr. F. Golding presided in the East, and with the assistance of the subordinate officers conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice in an able manner.

The first official paper from Most Illustrious Bro. Philip F. D. Hibbs, recently elected Sovereign Grand Commander of the United States, its territories and its dependencies, was read at the last session of Brooklyn Cernean Consistory. It was read at the head of the lines and ordered spread in full on the records.

Illustrious Bro. Henry D. Menzies was installed as Thrice Potent Grand Master of Cernean Lodge of Perfection, and received with the honours due his station at the last session of the Lodge.

Several applications for membership were received at the last session of Brooklyn Consistory with Illustrious George C. Gill, thirty-third degree, Commander-in-Chief. A Council of Princes of Jerusalem was opened, and the sixteenth degree—Prince of Jerusalem—was exemplified in full from under the gavel of Illustrious Bro. H. L. Redfield M.E.S.P.G.M., the characters being sustained by the following well-known Scottish Rite ritualists:—Zerubbabel, H. D. Menzies; Joshua, J. Moses; Darius King of Persia, H. L. Redfield; Mordecai, Charles L. Pease; Raspaes, William H. Sutton; Artaban, E. H. Bartley, M.D.; Salameel, J. F. Walberg; Nehemiah, S. J. Marden; Estras, J. L. Murphy; Ananias, J. H. Ferguson; Director of the Work, E. D. Davies. There were Knights, Soldiers, Guards, Courtiers, Heralds, Levites, &c.

Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templars, attended the funeral of Sir Knight Edward Williams, Thursday afternoon, from his late residence, 208 Schermerhorn Street. Eminent Sir Charles W. Hubbell was in command. The Sir Knights were in citizen's dress.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Confidential Advice free per post to all in weak and falling health, with loss of strength and vitality. Fifty years experience in Nervous Ailments. Address, The Secretary, 3 Fitzalan Square, Sheffield. Form of Correspondence Free. Write to-day.

SCOTLAND.

—:—

THE MELROSE FREEMASONS AND GRAND LODGE.

AT a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Thursday, 7th instant, Bro. James T. S. Elliot of Wolflee acting as Grand Master Mason—a report by Grand Committee regarding the Lodge of St. John, Melrose, was submitted. After relating the preliminary steps which had been taken to bring about a conference between the representatives of the Grand Lodge and the brethren of St. John, with a view to the latter again becoming affiliated with the general body of Scottish Freemasons, the report proceeds:—"On the 1st May 1890, Grand Lodge, in response to a letter from the Master of Lodge St. John, Melrose, appointed Brothers Dr. Middleton, J. T. S. Elliot Grand Secretary, and General J. J. Boswell as a committee to confer with the representatives of the Melrose Lodge upon the same subject. On the 9th May 1890, your committee—Brother James T. S. Elliot unavoidably absent—met at Melrose with the representatives of the Lodge there, and entered very carefully and fully into the various questions submitted to them in connection with the proposed union with Grand Lodge. Your committee was very cordially received by the representatives of the Melrose Lodge, and they have reason to believe that the suggestions then submitted met with general acceptance on the part of the Melrose representatives. After very careful consideration of the whole question, and guided by the principles adopted by Grand Lodge in dealing with similar cases, your committee beg leave to submit the following recommendations as a basis of union between the Melrose Lodge and Grand Lodge:—

"1. That Grand Lodge does not interfere with the funds or property presently belonging to Lodge St. John, Melrose, but that these remain as formerly the exclusive property of that Lodge. In the event of union being effected, however, it would become necessary that the funds of the Masonic body and the benefit society should be conducted as separate accounts.

"2. That a fee of one pound one shilling be charged for a charter of confirmation.

"3. That a fee of two shillings and sixpence be charged for Grand Lodge diploma to each member on the roll of the Melrose Lodge at the date of union.

"4. That after the date of union the members of Melrose Lodge shall observe and be bound by the Constitutions and laws of Grand Lodge as then existing, or as these laws may from time to time be altered or amended.

"5. In consideration of the documentary evidence of the antiquity of this Lodge, that the position of No. 1st be assigned to it on the roll of Grand Lodge."

The Grand Committee in submitting the foregoing recommendations to Grand Lodge, strongly urge the claims of this Lodge in seeking for union with Grand Lodge to be dealt with in a considerate and liberal manner. Their records, which commence with a minute of a meeting held at Newstead, date in almost unbroken sequence from 26th September 1674. "The union of this ancient independent body with Grand Lodge will efface the last vestige of Masonic schism in Scotland, and in the opinion of your Committee no more auspicious day could dawn for the Scottish Craft than that which records the incorporation of the Melrose fraternity under the banner of Grand Lodge."

Representatives of the Edinburgh Lodges, No. 1 and No. 2, took exception to the adoption of the 5th clause of the above recommendations of conditions of union in the meantime; but the report was adopted by a majority, and the convener was thanked for having brought about this union.

LORD CARRINGTON AT ALBURY.

THE members of the Combermere Lodge, who had received a dispensation, met his Excellency on the arrival of the train at the Albury railway station. One of the large waiting-rooms had been fitted up as a Lodge, and his Excellency, who was accompanied by Senior Grand Warden T. F. De Courcy Brown and Captain Trench A.D.C., was received with the usual Masonic honours. After the health of the Queen and the Craft, Worshipful Brother Mann proposed the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, coupled with the Grand Master, Lord Carrington. In doing so, he said Lord Carrington had been instrumental in uniting the Craft in New South Wales, and he congratulated him on his third re-election to the office of Grand Master. His Excellency, in responding, said it was a mistaken impression that he had been instrumental in uniting the Lodges in Australia, as not he but the Freemasons themselves had done so. If any credit was due to any single personage for its accomplishment it was Lord Carnarvon, recently deceased. This brought to his mind that through the death of that nobleman they had lost one of the greatest Freemasons who had ever lived. His Excellency, who spoke at length, said he had to thank the Freemasons of New South Wales and Australia generally for a good deal.—*Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

The East Surrey Lodge of Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 463, will commence its session on Tuesday, the 2nd of September, at 8 o'clock p.m., at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon. The meetings will be held every Tuesday evening until further notice. Bro. H. M. Hobbs P.M. is the Preceptor.

THE POWER OF FREEMASONRY.

IT has, we believe, been generally accepted, in regard to literary work, that no "sequel" or "continuation" ever equalled the primary composition, and such must doubtless be the opinion passed on this conclusion of the admirably written illustration of the "Power of Freemasonry" in our last week's issue.

Though the morning of Tuesday, the 26th, gave unmistakable indications that the race for the "Weather Stakes" would be a closely contested one between S. J. Falgout and Jupiter Pluvius, our friends wended their way to Tilbury, where they were courteously met by the guide, philosopher and friend under whose able pilotage they were so successfully steered through the threatened difficulties of the previous Tuesday into a haven of unexpected enjoyment. With intense regret for the unavoidable loss of his further companionship, "three men in a boat," yclept Halcyon—name of happy augury—pursued their voyage to the pleasant hunting grounds of the Isle of Thanet, having been, by the aforesaid good genius, carefully entrusted to the care of the experienced Bro. Captain Cotton, in supreme command of the G.N.S. Co. S.S. "Halcyon," daily plying between Tilbury and Margate, and thereby greatly conducing to the healthful enjoyment of the myriads of denizens of our Babel by whom she is liberally patronised during "the Season." Worthy commandor of a comfortable and commodious Craft—assisted by an exceptionally efficient Steward, supported by an accomplished chef, whose combined efforts rendered the catering for the creative comforts an unqualified success—to him our acknowledgments are due for his courtesy and attention, which never failed during the intervals snatched from the demands of duty. Sol F. made all the running, and appeared likely to have his own way during the downward voyage, but no sooner was the destined port achieved, than Jupiter P. made a determined effort, and thereafter—with the exception of a transient gleam, delusive as a woman's smile—was terribly to the front; his discomfited opponent hopelessly beaten.

The incidents of the day's trip do not come under a category to be described as heroic or exciting—many, indeed, will regard this account as a very "small beer chronicle," but just as "the blessings the weak and poor can offer have their own value," so the uneventful occurrences of a river trip may have an interest of their own, though not appreciated or understood by the *profanus vulgus*. Notably, the normal characteristic of a Margate Boat is the sure and certain aggregation of numbers of the fraternity, eliciting the stereotyped remark, "Quite sufficient to form a good working Lodge!" Nothing practical may result from this, but the ice once broken and dissolved, inevitably leads to other kinds of dissolution, the same being restricted, as a matter of course, within due bounds. Unexpected greetings from friends more or less familiar—introductory leading to new acquaintanceships—cheerful and instructive conversational chat with skipper and steward (Bro. Wood) on matters within their respective departments; amongst other items the diminished number of passengers, owing to the variableness of the season, and the, to us, astounding information that of these ninety per cent. make the return passage on the same day. The brief sixty or eighty minutes allowed on shore suffer apparent diminution by the excitement occasioned amongst the habitual frequenters of the pier, and by the hospitable reception prepared by sojourning friends of the flitting voyagers—distinguished and active members of the Order, some already bowed beneath the weight of honours, some anxiously looking forward to a share of the coveted burden—gave a cheery and hearty welcome to those whose unpremeditated adventures we are attempting to describe, and afforded another convincing proof, following on that of the preceding Tuesday, that there is a "Power in Freemasonry" which, exercised in sincerity, has an appreciable value in the estimation of all, whether few or many, by whom practice as well as performance is rightly understood.

In conclusion, we may add, that the Margate daily trips will be continued for another fortnight, and we recommend the "blow" as a splendid means of getting rid of the depressing influences of too close application to business.

A MEDICAL MASONIC LODGE.

We extract the following letter from the *British Medical Journal*:—

SIR,—At the recent annual meeting at Birmingham of the British Medical Association I found, in conversation with many professional brethren, a wide-spread concurrence with my opinion that, taking into consideration the vast number of medical men who are Masons, the formation of a medical Masonic Lodge would meet with unanimous professional support. In the interests alike of the profession and of the Craft, to both of which I have the honour to belong, I therefore should feel deeply gratified if you would kindly afford this scheme the powerful circulating medium of your valuable columns, with a view to ascertaining the sentiments of the profession at large upon the subject. Might I venture to supplement the same with the further suggestion that the "Esculapian Lodge" would be a highly appropriate designation?

I shall be most happy to receive the names of any professional brethren willing to join such a Lodge, with a view to concerting active measures for its formation.—I am, &c.

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HAROLD STREETER GOLDSMITH,
AGED 8 YEARS,

YOUNGEST SON OF THE LATE BRO. W. O. GOLDSMITH

Bro. GOLDSMITH was initiated in the Chislehurst Lodge, No. 1531, shortly after its consecration in 1875, and remained a subscribing member till 1881, when he joined the Gallery Lodge, No. 1928. In this latter Lodge he served all the offices up to that of W.M. It was while holding this office, and three days after the election of his successor, that he died, on the 15th November 1887. He was a Life Governor of the Boys' School, and a Subscriber to all the Masonic Charities, and was, at all times, a hard worker in Masonry. He was for many years, and at the time of his death, a member of the Reporting Staff of the *Press Association*, and in that capacity was well known to all Journalists in the United Kingdom. The under-mentioned Brethren strongly recommend the case of his son, the above-named candidate:—

Bro. CHARLES KEDGLEY, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E., W.M. 79, P.M. 1614, M.E.Z. 73.

The Rev. S. A. SELWYN, Past Chaplain 210, St. James's Vicarage, Hatcham, S.E.

Bro. H. E. F. BUESBY, P.M. 1928, 123 Brixton Hill, S.W.

Bro. ALDERMAN FARNCOMBE, Prov. G.J.W. Sussex, *East Sussex News* Office, Lewes.

Bro. R. J. GRIFFITHS, W.M. 1928, 4 Inner Temple Lane, E.C.

Bro. C. F. PARDON, P.M. 1928, 119 Fleet Street, E.C.

Bro. R. J. ALBERY, 1362, S.D. 1928, 24 Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.

Bro. THOS. C. SUMNER, *Yorkshire Post* Office, Leeds, No. 1211.

Bro. THOMAS MINSTRELL, P.M. 87, P.M. and Secretary 1928, 16 Ann Street, Union Square, Islington, N.

Bro. H. MASSEY, P.M. 619, P.M. and Treasurer 1928, 93 Chancery Lane, W.C.

Bro. J. C. DUCKWORTH, P.M. 1928, *Liverpool Courier* Office, 81 Fleet Street, E.C.

Bro. W. T. PERKINS, J.W. 1928, *Manchester Courier* Office, 27 Fleet Street, E.C.

Bro. A. F. ASHER, P.M. 1395, *Survey Advertiser* Office, Guildford.

Bro. J. H. HAWES, P.M. 38, *West Sussex Gazette* Office, Chichester.

Bro. W. J. INNES, 1928, 219 South Lambeth Road, S.W.

Bro. W. E. PITT, 1928, *Press Association*, Wine Office Court, E.C.

Bro. JAMES WILLING JUN., V.P., P.M. 177, 1597, 1744, 1987, and 1319, P.Z. 1000, 1507, 2048, P.A.S. Middlesex, &c.

Bro. R. STACEY, P.M. and P.Z. 180, 431 Brixton Road, S.W.

Any of the above Brethren will thankfully receive votes, or they may be sent to Mrs. GOLDSMITH, 71 Manor Road, Brockley, S.E.

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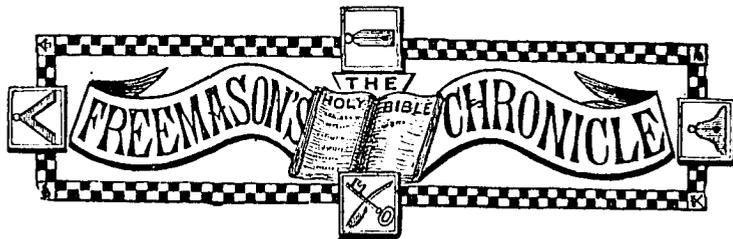
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SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST 1890.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE following is the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday, 3rd September 1890, at 6 for 7 p.m.

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 4th June 1890 for confirmation.

2. The following Resolution will be moved in the name and on behalf of His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master, on the melancholy occasion of the lamented death of the late Most Worshipful Brother the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro Grand Master of England:—

“That Grand Lodge has received, with the most profound regret, the sad intelligence of the decease of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, who for upwards of fifteen years had held the exalted position of Pro Grand Master of the Order in this jurisdiction, and it desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by him to English Freemasonry during the whole of that period.

“His wise advice, his just rulings, and his unfailing courtesy will long be remembered by Grand Lodge, over whose deliberations he has so often presided with conspicuous ability, whilst his unceasing exertions for, and devotion to the best interests of the Craft will ever be recognised as having signally contributed to the high position it now occupies.”

It will further be moved:—

“That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Countess of Carnarvon, with the expression of the deep sympathy felt by Grand Lodge with her in her sad bereavement.”

3. Report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz:—

A Brother of the Burrell Lodge, No. 1829, Shoreham	80	0	0
A Brother of the Duke of Athol Lodge, No. 210, Denton	50	0	0
A Brother of the Gosport Lodge, No. 903, Gosport	100	0	0
The Widow of a Brother of the Star in the East Lodge, No. 650, Harwich	50	0	0

4. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board have to report that in consequence of the abolition of the duty on gold plate, they have been enabled to reduce the cost of the Charity Jewel from its present price £2 to £1 17s.

The Board also submit a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts, at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 15th day of August instant, showing a balance in the Bank of England (Western Branch) of £1975 8s 1d, and in the hands of the

Grand Secretary for petty cash £100, and for servants' wages £100, and balance of annual allowance for library £36 13s 11d.

(Signed) THOMAS FENN,
President.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C.
19th August 1890.

5. Application from a body styling itself "The Grand Lodge of New Zealand," dated 1st May 1890, requesting its recognition by the Grand Lodge of England as the sole Masonic jurisdiction in that colony.

6. Application from a body styling itself "The Grand Lodge of Tasmania," dated 12th July 1890, requesting its recognition by the Grand Lodge of England as the sole Masonic jurisdiction in that colony.

List of Lodges for which Warrants have been granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Master since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge.

- No. 2371—The Felix Lodge, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
2372—The James Terry Lodge, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.
2373—The Hardwick Lodge, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
2374—The William Shurmur Lodge, Chingford, Essex.
2375—The Hilbre Lodge, Hoylake, Cheshire.
2376—The Carnarvon Lodge, Leyland, Lancashire (W.D.)
2377—The Royal Connaught Lodge, Ahmednagar, Bombay.
2378—The Fenwick Lodge, Woolloongabba, Brisbane, Queensland.

TRIED AND TRUE.

BY THE TOOLS OF THE FELLOW CRAFT.

CHAPTER I.—WENT HIS WAY ALONE.

LEON DARRELL, the night when he had been passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft, walked most of the way home alone. It seemed rather strange to him that it should be so, for he had been the sort of man all his life long to invite and receive companionship; the sort of fellow who usually found other men going his way, or himself going theirs, even though one should go out of the way in the going. That night it was not so, and he had plenty of chance for thought. Thinking back one month, to the evening when he first found Masonic light, his memory told him this had not been so. Then there had been a laughing group of almost a dozen nearly all the way, with not less than four or five to take him by the hand and say, "Good night," at his very gate. Then the hour had been early, the sky clear and moon flooded with light, the breeze from the south sweet, and earth and heaven alike had seemed to promise long life and much of happiness. But, this night in which the science of the great Fraternity had been rehearsed for him; in which he had found faith's way up the winding stairs of knowledge and truth, and in which he had risen to the degree of Masonic manhood in strong manhood's prime, all was changed, as every one of his brethren turned corners soon reached, and out of the little city into the vaguely seen and far-reaching country, with faltering footsteps and eyes tired and dim in the darkness, he went his way alone. To-night the hour was late, the clouds were black with storm's sullen threat, the northern gale had anger in its noisy might, and the very elements seemed to loudly prate of the shortness and insufficiency of life and the sorrow and certainty of death. Was it typical of his past and prophetic of his future? The man raised his hat from his forehead and faced the north—home of darkness and birthplace of coming storm. He sighed, softly but sadly, very sadly. One listening to him, then and there, alone in the blackness, might have recalled the words of one who had once said that Leon Darrell had always seemed to him to be a lonely man, in spite of his great popularity and fine social powers. As for Darrell, he was trying to find why he was so oppressed—wondering whether it was something in the degree he had just taken, or possibly some unguessed shadow of a degree still to come and he muttered, "I have always been a lonely man since—since—" Then, with the sentence unfinished, he relapsed into silence. His words were strange, and one hearing them would have called them a marvellous confirmation of the paradoxical remark I mentioned just now. Suddenly the man spoke again, as though half unconsciously. He was repeating the statement regarding the uses of the tools of a Fellow Craft. That, of all he had learned, had most impressed him, and he dwelt upon it lovingly but sadly. He turned in at his gate, sighing again.

CHAPTER II.—PLUMB, SQUARE, TRUE.

Leon Darrell did not enter the house at once. Why should he? The night attracted him, the wind soothed him, and the storm seemed to pulse in unison with his heart. Besides all which, he rather dreaded his home coming; the light had never been so bright, nor the lamp so near the window in all the years that were gone. As he did not go in, his wife came out to meet him. One look at her face—one sentence from her lips—and he was quite satisfied to have this interview in the gloom of the night—in the hurry of the windy heralds of the storm. "They have found Robert," was what she said.

The man made no immediate answer, but turned and walked, nervously, up and down the wind-swept footpath that led up from the gate. "Uprightly—before God and man—the square of virtue—over remembering—" he muttered. "Oh, God, as though I could ever forget!" Then he came and stood beside his wife, and took her hands in his. "He says—" began the man, questioningly, and as though he had found something of hope in his heart, but if hope had

found a place there, something in her face crucified it. He paused abruptly and waited for her answer. He should have known better than to hope. "The letter is not from him," she replied, "and, so far as I know, he says nothing."

"He says nothing," repeated the man, his voice as mechanical and soulless as that of an echo might have been.

The woman caught her breath, and looked into the man's face. Something in the way he took her astounding piece of news—something in his tone or posture—planted suspicions in her soul that she had never felt before. She tried to ask him a terrible question—tried and failed; tried to say words that seemed easy for one moment, and that she knew the next were impossible,—impossible until he should help her to say them. "You are thinking?" she blundered; "of what or of whom are you thinking?"

"Of many things—many persons—but most of all of you," he said, and he stooped and kissed her with a sudden fierce eagerness that almost frightened her; "of the fact that you must give up all the money—jewels—home—now that your brother has been found."

"But—the law—" she began. The man's eloquently uplifted hand stopped her.

"Your father's will gave it to Robert. That is the plain and simple fact. That he meant, on his death-bed, to do you an equal and exact justice, doubtless is true, but death found his plan unperformed."

"But the property is worth ten times as much to-day—"

"That makes it none the less Robert's."

"It has increased under your care."

"And I have lived liberally, using much of the income."

The woman bowed her head. The man's arguments could do no less than convince such a soul as hers. Facing poverty, at his side, for his honour's sake, she had never loved Leon Darrell so well as she loved him then. "You do not seem surprised at Robert's having been found after all these years?" She had her hands upon his arms, was looking into his face as though she would read his very soul, and seemed, somehow, suddenly to have found her brother an unimportant and impersonal sort of an individual, in spite of the fact that he had been missing for almost ten years. Her husband seemed to fill her whole mental horizon.

"I am not surprised," he answered, adding to himself, "nor will I be surprised at any tale he may tell to account for his absence."

"What?" demanded his wife sharply.

He evaded her question, and said, "You remember I have paid much money in the search for him? You know his father, dying, said he would be found? You—"

"But I thought father's mind wandered. I gave him up the morning after the Bank was robbed and burned. To have him come now is like having the dead come back."

"They did not find his remains, nor even a trace of them, and your father—"

"Died from the shock! I know he thought his son still lived—crazed, perhaps, by the horrible event. But I supposed his belief a wild one, and—Leon, Leon," she cried, "what do you know of that terrible night? *what do you know?*"

Her arms were around his neck, and her kisses were hot upon his cold lips. "I promised your father," he answered, "and when he was so near death's flood that I had to stoop to catch the words he said, that I would seek for Robert, find him if possible, and—found—hold open for him every avenue to honour. What do I know! As God hears me, God before whom I would walk uprightly, I know no more of that night than your father guessed."

"And—then—" she gasped.

"Yes?" he said, bitterly, "and then I stood trial for robbery and arson! They proved nothing!"

"Proved? I always knew you were innocent, but, tell me, did Robert commit those crimes?"

He made her no answer, but she looked in his face and knew. The night wept, and her heart wept, but in her soul she thanked God for the man so plumb, so square, so true, who had honoured her with his love—and her father with his truth.

CHAPTER III.—EVER REMEMBERING AND DOING DUTY.

They called it heart disease when Leon Darrell was found dead in his bed one morning. Perhaps it was, as sometimes noble hearts break, but the Master of the Lodge, to whom the stricken widow told so much that he guessed more, mused over one of Masonry's monitorial lessons when the day came in which the dead was laid to rest, and said, "Walking uprightly? Yes, always; through good and through evil report. True to his promise—his trust—in spite of all loss, financial or personal. Squaring? Yes; all things—squaring, always—squaring, as men and Masons ever should. Ever remembering? Well, he lived it so, and he was not unready. A Fellow Craft has gone up those winding stairs down which none ever come again; gone to a light that no earthly eyes ever looked upon, and that no mortal heart ever guessed the glory of; gone to such knowledge as our science but dimly symbolizes; gone to the wages of the just made perfect. A Fellow-Craft has grown wiser than we are by being raised as no brother in the flesh was ever raised. A Fellow Craft is missing here, but is found there; is gone here, but is standing in God's East there, and, silent—white-faced—is sure of the secrets of a Master Mason?—Voice of Masonry.

A fine stained glass window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor of Berners Street, has been erected in the Presbyterian Church "Gravesend," the gift of Mr. W. Tingey of "Sunnyside," with the subject of "The Good Shepherd."

COLEMAN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT and MALT WINE.—A 2s 9d bottle of this celebrated wine sent free by Parcels Post for 33 stamps. Over 2,000 testimonials received from medical men
COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED, NORWICH. Sold everywhere.

NEGATIVE REPORTS.

IT often occurs that committees appointed to investigate the standing and character of applicants for Masonry report favourably, because they can "find nothing against the man." Surely this is not enough; it is not sufficient for a candidate for Masonic membership to have a negative character; he should possess, at least, those good traits which would recommend him to the favourable consideration of the Craft.

We are reminded of the old Southern squire "holding court upon a darkey" who was brought before him for stealing a ham; two reputable citizens saw him steal it, but a young lawyer in a spirit of fun brought ten witnesses who swore that they did *not* see the darkey steal the ham, and, in a fiery speech, young Mr. Blackstone declared that he can produce twenty, aye! forty good men who did not see his client steal that ham. The darkey was acquitted.

It is conceded, even by our enemies, that Freemasonry stands higher in the estimate of the world than any other secret society, and as a class on the whole we compare favourably with any other association or order, it behoves us, then, to remain at the head of all the others, and this can only be done by carefully weighing the applications of new comers; committees should not be content to report favourably, only because they find nothing against a candidate; they should satisfy themselves that he *is* a good man, one willing to stand by us, one who, if admitted, will be a credit to the Craft, and upon whom we can rely that he stands ready to make some sacrifices for the Fraternity, or for his brethren of the Mystic Tie.

The intelligent and intellectual part of the man should also have a deep influence upon the committees; a person may be honest enough and be morally all right, yet, unless he possesses a certain amount of intellectuality, he should not be allowed to participate in our ceremonies, for he would neither fully understand them nor fully appreciate their beauty.

Let us have no more negative reports, let us have only good men, morally, as well as mentally, but let them be positively so.—*Hebrew Standard.*

THE THEATRES, &c.

Garrick.—Mr. Sydney Grundy's charming comedy, "A Pair of Spectacles," is still merrily running its course, and delighting large audiences with its quaint story. Mr. George Raymond now undertakes the rôle of the open-hearted Benjamin Goldfinch, who, acting under the influence of his brother Gregory, becomes temporarily a suspicious misanthrope, and his performance is in every way to be commended. Mr. Charles Groves has considerably elaborated the character of Uncle Gregory, but he still looks too humorous and jolly a personage for the Sheffield money grabber. Mr. Rudge Harding and Mr. Sydney Brough have both improved, and represent the two Boys in an easy, natural manner; while the small parts of Mrs. Goldfinch and Lucy Lorimer find agreeable exponents in Miss Kate Korke and Miss Webster. The admirable manner in which the piece is performed considerably enhances the pleasure of witnessing it. Mr. Wynn Miller's pleasing dramatic fancy, "Dream Faces," precedes the comedy, to which it, makes a pathetic introduction, and is capably played by Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Webster, Mr. Sydney Brough and Mr. Forbes-Robertson.

Babylon, the great city of the Chaldeans, was five times as large as the London of to-day. Its walls were as high as lofty church steeples—340ft. above the ground. The palace of Nebuchadnezzar, the destroyer of Jerusalem, was seven miles in circumference. The bed of the great Euphrates was paved with bricks. The palaces and temples were full of wonderful triumphs of painter, sculptor, and libraries of history, science and letters. The Babylonians were astronomers of great proficiency, considering the age in which they lived, and they watched the movements of the heavenly bodies with intense interest and recorded them with accuracy. The moon was the object of their especial regard, and her changes were noted with unflinching assiduity and recorded in calendars. They called her the father of the sun.—*Exchange.*

TONGUES FOR REFRESHMENT!—There was a vote, passed more than three-quarters of a century ago, and which I lately found in the discoloured and mouldy records of my own Lodge. It seems to have a deeper meaning than its framers knew; perhaps it was prompted by some subtle foreknowledge. And I fear that its "true inwardness" may find too wide a field of application. It is recorded thus: "Voted, that the Refreshments of the Lodge for the year ensuing be Tongues, and that Bros. Smith and Parkitt be a committee to procure such quantity as in their opinion will be sufficient for the use of the Lodge." Were Bros. Smith and Parkitt here this evening, I am fearful they might consider that the quantity provided was much more than sufficient, so far as I am concerned. And lest other Brethren may be of the same opinion, it will not be amiss for me to resume my seat.—*D.G.M. Gould, of Massachusetts.*

"THE SALMON AND COMPASSES."

"TIME is fleeting fast." This aphorism was brought most forcibly to our recollection on Thursday last, when we accepted a cordial invitation from Mr. T. L. Newbery, the courteous proprietor of the above well-known hostelry in Penton Street, Pentonville, to meet a few of his friends and well wishers on the occasion of his resigning the proprietorship of that establishment. We were taken somewhat aback when the announcement was made to us that our good friend had arrived at such a conclusion; but it appears he has become deeply interested in the discussion of the problem, now so popular, as to the advantages of life in town or country. Our host hails from Devonshire, has been brought up to a Yeoman's life, and has, moreover, a keen relish for a run with dog and gun. Fortune has favoured him, and he thinks—*wisè man*—this transitory life should be made the most of. Well, well; we feel he is right. Again, the class of property in which Mr. Newbery had invested stands well in the market, and all these factors combining, we cannot blame him for making the change. At 8:30 about 50 or 60 guests presented themselves, and were met with a hearty welcome, both from the host and his wife. The chair was to have been filled by the last proprietor of the establishment, Mr. W. H. Hooper, but in the enforced absence of that gentleman Mr. W. W. Morgan presided, and was supported by Mr. Spencer (Vice-Chair), and by the incoming tenant, Mr. W. W. Davis, Dr. W. Hindhaugh, Messrs. T. Summerfield, and many other tradesmen and residents of the locality. After partaking of an enjoyable supper, splendidly served, the chairman briefly introduced the Loyal toasts. Her Majesty the Queen had won from her subjects the utmost love and respect, one and all—no matter what shade of politics they might affect—judged her by the high standard of womanly sympathy she exhibited in the passing events of the day, and in her care for the well-being of her subjects. After the National Anthem had been sung, the Chairman, in speaking of the Prince of Wales, said His Royal Highness was as well known in Pentonville as the majority of the residents there. He was a frequent visitor at the Agricultural Hall, and had gained the approval of all for his genial and manly qualities. With the toast he would associate the name of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family. On again rising, the Chairman said he had now been asked to formally introduce to the assembled company Mr. W. W. Davis, the new proprietor. He (the chairman) was reminded of the old saying, "Speed the parting, welcome the coming guest," and perhaps it might be thought by some that he was placing the cart somewhat before the horse, but their friend Newbery would not leave actually for another week, and consequently he would take the toast now under consideration first. Mr. Newbery had during the brief term of his occupancy of the "Salmon" gained the esteem and good will of his neighbours, and if the tongue of popular report was to be believed, his successor had likewise achieved the same happy result. Mr. Davis was now coming into a busy and thriving neighbourhood, and had assured the speaker it would be his earnest endeavour to make himself popular with his neighbours. As to the commercial value of the home under whose roof they were assembled, he (the Chairman) felt little need be said; all were agreed it was a comfortable and commodious establishment, and if a sound class article was offered, it could well hold its own. Mr. Newbery was not leaving from the realization of the fact that his anticipations had not been fulfilled; on the contrary, his only object was the desire for a country life instead of a town one. Mr. Morgan then called on all present to drink a bumper toast, wishing Mr. Davis happiness and prosperity in his new venture. In a brief reply Mr. Davis remarked that he could make no pretention to oratory, but he could assure them all he should do his best to keep up the neighbourly spirit that was now so much in the ascendant. Bro. Dr. W. Hindhaugh gave the next toast—the health of Mr. Newbery. It seemed to him but a few weeks back when they were engaged in welcoming their host of that evening—but he found it was 15 months. All around him were regretful that the association was about to be severed, but all trusted that health and happiness would attend him in his new sphere. Mr. Newbery gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and felt the hearty support he had enjoyed would be continued to his successor Mr. W. W. Davis. Several other toasts followed. The proceedings throughout were of a most harmonious character; Mr. Summerfield acted as Master of the Ceremonies, and besides contributing himself, introduced some excellent vocalists; notably among whom we may mention Messrs. Kitmar, Watkins, Ogden, Fowles, Puckock, Elsworth, &c. Mr. Carter presided at the pianoforte.

It is understood that the numerous engagements of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will not permit him this year to visit the Province of Sussex as Provincial Grand Master of Sussex Freemasons, but that he hopes to do so early next year. Now that his Royal Highness has assumed the command of the Southern District it is hoped his visits to the Province will become more frequent. He has not yet been installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Mark Masons in Sussex. The R.W. Dep. Prov. G.M. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., will accordingly open the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex on 24th October, at the Eastbourne Town Hall, when it is intended by the local Freemasons to give a very enthusiastic reception to their brethren of the Province.—*Sussex Daily News.*

The Directors of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company report that the result of the last half year's working shows a balance to the credit of Revenue Account of £7430 17s 2d. They recommend the declaration of a dividend for the half year ended 30th June last at the following rates per annum, viz.:—6 per cent. on the Preference Stock; 7 per cent. on the Ordinary 7 per Cent. Stock; 10 per cent. on the Ordinary 10 per Cent. Stock; and 7 per cent. on the New Ordinary 7 per Cent. Shares; amounting to £13,625 17s 4d less Income Tax of £340 13s 0d, and that the warrants for the net amount, £13,285 4s 4d be forwarded by post, on or before the 15th September to the Registered Proprietors on 30th June last.

GLEANINGS.

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EXCITING BALLOON JOURNEYS.—One of the longest, as well as one of the most perilous and exciting balloon voyages on record, has recently taken place in Austria. Two officers of the Army Railway Regiment ascended from the Prater at Vienna in the military balloon named after Radetsky, the hero of Custoza and Novara. It was their intention to make only a short experimental trip. But the wind suddenly increased in strength. They lost control of their vehicle, and were swept up into dense banks of clouds. It was impossible to take any observations, or attempt to guide their course. The start had been made at nine in the evening, and they remained aloft the long night through. Descent was ultimately effected at Bruczkow, a village in Posen, at a distance of three hundred and fifty miles from Vienna. In time they had demolished the record of the best railway express. They had done in eleven hours what a fast train required fifteen hours to accomplish. In 1808 two men went up from the gardens of the Tuilleries, in Paris, in two several balloons. Agitation and suspense must have been present in their minds from the outset, no matter how much native bravery either could command. Their names were De Grandpré and Le Pique. They had a quarrel, which in the evil fashion of the hour and of the land could only be adjusted in a duel. A novel idea had been ventilated and adopted. At a signal fired in the gardens below, each aeronaut was to discharge a blunderbuss from his car at the enemy's balloon. If either were successful in hitting the mark, a terrible tragedy must follow. And this was actually the case. De Grandpré's ball crashed into Le Pique's balloon, and headlong to earth went duellist and second. They both perished. De Grandpré sailed on, and landed some twenty miles from the capital. Mention of war ballooning invites a note of another exciting and romantic air journey. Great issues hung upon this. It sent a thrill through Europe. The German armies had closed in upon Paris, and France seemed at the mercy of her foe. It was expected that Sedan would prove practically the end of the war. But M. Gambetta escaped from the beleaguered city by balloon, and new chapters of strenuous resistance opened. It was on the 7th of October 1870 that the adventurous minister went up from Montmartre. His secretaries were with him. "Long live the Republic!" "Long live France!" cried the watching crowd. And out over the German lines the balloon sailed. It dipped: it was surely coming down! But, no; it rose again, and with it rose French hopes. So narrow was its escape that a German shot actually grazed M. Gambetta's hand. A few feet higher and the bullet would have brought down the balloon. The travellers descended near Amiens, and got safely away to Tours.—From *Cassell's Saturday Journal* for September 1890 (6d).

A SMART ACTOR.—A German dramatic author tells a good story of an improvised monologue to which he had to listen not long ago on the occasion of the first production of a new comedy. The hero had finished a tolerably long speech, and at that precise moment a medical man ought to have emerged from the wings; but he did not emerge. "Ah, here comes the doctor!" began the hero afresh, in order to fill up the time; and he stared anxiously in the direction of the "prompt" side of the stage. "But how slowly he walks! One would imagine that there was no need for hurry. Now he has positively stopped to talk to a lady. What can he have to say to her? At last he is once more on his way! No—now he has stopped to talk to a man! Why the doctor knows every one! Here he comes again!" At that moment the doctor entered, but from the opposite side. For an instant the hero was a little taken aback, but with admirable coolness he recovered himself, and, as he greeted his visitor, exclaimed: "How did you get round the corner so quickly, doctor?"—*Exchange.*

MASONIC BOWLING MATCH.—A very pleasing match took place on the Magazine Bowling Green, Egremont, on Friday, the 24th inst., when the brethren of the Rock Lodge, Birkenhead, met their brethren of the Everton Lodge, Liverpool, for a friendly match of bowls, which ended in a close and interesting finish, "823" just pulling through. At the close of the match the brethren sat down to an excellent tea, provided under the personal supervision of the host and hostess of the Magazine Hotel, Bro. Gertry and Mrs. Gertry, which gave every satisfaction. Bro. Conncillor Houlding (Liverpool) occupied the chair, and Bro. Ellis (Birkenhead) the vice-chair. A cordial vote of thanks was given to the committee of the Magazine Bowling Club, who generously set apart the green for the use of the party.

The beauty of the lessons contained in the Mark degree has made it a department in Masonry much respected by all Mark Masters. The "degree," as has been remarked by the G. Secretary, occupies an anomalous place as taught in Craft Lodges in Scotland, and to that fact alone may be attributed the want of respect to its merits shown in the abuse of the power with which the Lodges are invested. Every M.M. is entitled to the Mark, and his Lodge should therefore afford him every opportunity of receiving it comfortably, and in a manner that will at least give him a chance of carrying away some rays of its beauty. As a rule, Lodge office-bearers are careless about it being conferred at all. In some Lodges the Mark has not been worked for years, with the result that when a Mark Lodge is formed there is such an accumulation of applicants that working the degree becomes a farce. To crowd twenty or thirty candidates into any of the Masonic Halls in Glasgow with any hope of giving adequate instruction, is sheer nonsense. In one instance recently, as many as thirty-eight, and last week thirty-three, were required to take the O.B. at the same time. As presently ordered there is no hope of reformation in the manner of conferring the Mark in Lodges, but "tis a consummation devoutly to be wished" that, in the interests of order, the Grand Committee should look into the matter with the purpose of advising how the Mark is to be conferred in Lodges—the creation of a Grand Mark Lodge, as in England, or

whether to cede the right of conferring the degree to the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter, as in America.—*Glasgow Evening News.*

The prophet Isaiah described the "head" men of Israel as being "ancient and honourable," and probably no better words could be found in which to speak of the Order of Freemasons. Sceptical people, to whose keeping the profound mysteries of the Craft have not been entrusted, affect to sneer at the antiquity of the Brotherhood, but the most incredulous cannot fail to be struck from time to time with the evidence which appears to leave little real ground for their unbelief. The latest discovery of special interest to Freemasons has been made by the Rev. Haskett Smith, Vicar of Brancewell, Lincolnshire. He has been spending some months among the Druses of Lebanon; and, in consequence of the service rendered by him in sucking the venom of a deadly snake from the body of one of their tribe, he has been admitted into the most intimate relations with them. One of the special marks of favour conferred upon him was that of initiation into a number of mysterious rites, and Mr. Smith was very much startled, as a Freemason, to find these Druses saluting him by one of the characteristic Masonic signs with which, of course, although they did not know it, he was already perfectly familiar. What adds to the significance of this circumstance is the fact that, as Mr. Smith shows, these strange people are lineal descendants of the ancient Hittites, and are a branch of the great Phœnician race whose ancestors supplied the Lebanon cedars to the builders of Solomon's temple. After this the uninitiated cannot do better than adapt the language of Lucio:

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win."

—*Dorset City Chronicle.*

Not being a Freemason I cannot enlighten "H. A. Y." as to the principles of the Order. His second query, "Are Jews admitted?" I can answer in the affirmative. The only exception is in Prussia, and the exclusion there of Jews from the Lodges has on more than one occasion been the subject of representations from the Grand Lodge of England. There are in London, and in some of the large Provincial cities also, several so-called Jewish Lodges, but they contain a fair leaven of Christian "brothers." The present Lord Mayor was, and perhaps is still, a member of one of these Lodges in the Metropolitan, which has its headquarters not a hundred miles from the Guildhall, and has both Christian and Jewish Officers. The W.M. for the present year is the editor of your principal Jewish contemporary.—*Echo.*

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Devonshire Freemasons will hold its annual meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, Plymouth, on Thursday, 11th proximo, when the business will include the receiving of reports from the Provincial Grand Secretary, the Provincial Grand Treasurer, the Fortescue Annuity Fund, and the Committee of Petitions: as also the appointment by the R.W. Bro. Viscount Ebrington, M.P. (Provincial Grand Master), of the Officers for the ensuing year, and the election by the members of a Provincial Grand Treasurer. The two railway companies have agreed to issue first and second class tickets, at a fare and a quarter, available from the day before to the day after the meeting. The last time the Provincial Grand Lodge met at Plymouth was on 6th August 1881, when there were 49 Lodges and 2337 subscribing members. Now the numbers are 52 and 2980 respectively. All the Lodges in the three towns, and nearly all in Devon, meet in private halls, instead of in hotels, as was formerly the case. All the funds are in a prosperous state.—*Western Morning News.*

Lodge No. 16, St. John, Falkirk, has a minute dated 29th January 1740, in which it is recorded that a petition was before the meeting from "the Right Honble. Earl of Kilmarnock, present Master of the Kilmarnock Lodge and the British Coffee Lodge, London, craving to be admitted a member of the Lodge of Falkirk." The petition was unanimously granted, and it is stated that his Lordship "payed in ten shillings to the box." Another minute is of a meeting held towards the end of the same year (1740), which states that "the Right Honble. my Lord Kilmarnock was unanimously chosen Master." It appears, however, that the Earl did not attend the Lodge in the capacity of Master till towards the end of 1741. St. John's Day, 1743, seems to have been the last occasion on which the unfortunate Earl presided at the Lodge meetings, and three years later (August 1746) he was executed for the part he took in the Jacobite rebellion. The members of 16 were disposed to show some mark of respect to the memory of the departed Earl, and, in 1749, elected his three sons, Lord Boyd and the Hons. Charles and William Boyd, Master and Wardens respectively. There was a Bye-law enacted in St. John (16) in 1762 imposing a fine of twopence for non-attendance, and one penny upon any member half-an-hour late at any meeting.

HUMOURING A STRANGER.—A stockbroker who was on his way to the City (the *City Press* says) observed that one of his fellow passengers in the 'bus was closely regarding him, and after a time the man leaned over and asked, "Didn't I see you in Liverpool in 1879?" The broker wasn't in Liverpool that year, but, thinking to humour the stranger, he replied in the affirmative. "Don't you remember handing a poor shivering wretch a half-crown one night outside the Royal Hotel?" "I do." Well, I'm the chap. I was hard up, out of work, and about to commit suicide. That money made a new man of me. By one lucky spec and another I am now worth £5000." "Ah, glad to hear it." "And now I want you to take a sovereign in place of that half-crown. I cannot feel easy until the debt is paid." The broker protested and objected, but finally, just to humour the man, he took the £5 note off red him, and returned £4 change. The stranger soon left the 'bus, and everything might have ended then and there if the broker, on reaching the office, hadn't ascertained that the "liver" was a counterfeit, and that he was £1 out of pocket. What a pity he had not been "taught to be cautious."

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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Saturday, 30th August.

House Committee, R.M.B.I., Croydon, at 8
149 Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
1482 Wharnciffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone
R.A. 178 Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan

Monday, 1st September.

144 St. Luke, Anderton's Hotel, E.C.
1625 Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End Road
1853 Caxton, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
37 Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Bolton
113 Unanimity, Bull Hotel, Preston
133 Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
154 Unanimity, M.H., Zealand Street, Wakefield
156 Harmony, Haysbo Masonic Temple, Plymouth
251 Loyal, Masonic Hall, Castle Street, Barnstaple
302 Hope, New Masonic Hall, Bradford
307 Prince Frederick, White Horse, Hobden Bridge
351 Harmony & Industry, Bank Bldgs, Over Darwen
431 St. George, Masonic Hall, N. Shields
482 St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Handsworth
520 Semper Fidelis, Crown Hotel, Worcester
597 St. Cybil, Town Hall, Holyhead
622 St. Othelberg, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
827 St. John, Masonic Temple, Dewsbury
850 St. Oswald, Town Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
928 Friendship, Masonic Hall, Petersfield
1045 Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire
1050 Gundulph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester
1051 Rowley, Athenaeum, Lancaster
1077 Wilton, Red Lion Inn, Blackley, Lancashire
1108 Royal Wharfedele, Private Rooms, Tley
1180 Forward, Masonic Rooms, Birmingham
1211 Goderich, Masonic Hall, Leeds
1230 Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield
1264 Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1302 De Warren, White Swan Hotel, Halifax
1380 Skelmersdale, Queen's Hot, Waterloo, Liverpool
1434 Nottinghamshire, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
1519 Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, near Accrington
1573 Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Caer Street, Swansea
1578 Merlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd
1676 St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle
1798 Zion, Masonic Rooms, King St., Manchester
1977 Blackwater, Blue Bear Hotel, Malton
2084 Elthorne and Middx., Town Hall, Hounslow
2163 Jersey, Coffee Tavern, Southall
R.A. 106 Sun, Royal Beacon Hotel, Exmouth
R.A. 330 Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
R.A. 557 Valletort, M.H., Callington, Cornwall
M.M. 2 Phoenix, 110 High Street, Portsmouth
M.M. 139 Panmure, 81 Red Lion Square, W. C.

Tuesday, 2nd September.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, 4
1383 Friends in Council, 33 Golden Square
1472 Henley, Three Crowns, Woolwich
70 St. John, F.M.H., Plymouth
103 Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
120 Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford
124 Marquis of Granby, F.M.H., Old Elvet, Durham
126 Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Brunley
158 Adams, Britannia Hotel, Sheerness
226 Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough
256 Harmony, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey
265 Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Keighley
364 Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath
373 Socrates, George Hotel, Huntingdon
378 St. David, Masons' Hall, Berwick
403 Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford
441 St. James, Freemasons' Hall, Halifax
493 Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
510 St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard
568 Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone
673 St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
685 Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Newcastle
734 Londesborough, M.H., Bridlington Quay
779 Ferrers and Ivanhoe, M.H., Ashby-de-la-Zouch
794 Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
804 Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant
847 Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon
960 Bute, 9 Working Street, Cardiff
974 Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Bradford
995 Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverston
1002 Skiddaw, Masonic Hall, Cockermouth
1024 St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Maldon
1134 Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford
1161 De Grey and Ripon, F.M.H., Manchester
1244 Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar
1322 Waveley, Caledonian Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne
1336 Square & Compagn, Corn Exchange, Wroxham
1543 Rosslyn, Saracen's Head Hotel, Dunmow
1619 Sackville, Crown Hotel, East Grinstead
1674 Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Rhyll
1750 Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon
1970 Hadrian, Freemasons' Hall, South Shields
1993 Wolseley, Town Hall Buildings, Manchester
R.A. 203 St. John of Jerusalem, M.H., Liverpool
R.A. 903 Gosport, India Arms Hotel, Gosport
R.A. 1631 Fletcher, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
M.M. 11 Joppa, 55 Argyle Street, Birkenhead
M.M. 69 United Serv., Assembly Rooms, Chatham
M.M. 115 Bedford, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
M.M. 1 St. Mark's, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

Wednesday, 3rd September.

Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, F.M.H.
74 Athol, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
137 Amity, M.H., Market Place, Poole
210 Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
274 Tranquillity, Bear's Head Inn, Newchurch

290 Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield
298 Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Rochdale
326 Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
327 Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
363 Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth
406 Northern Counties, F.M.H., Newcastle
417 Faith and Unanimity, M.H., Dorchester
471 Silurian, F.M.H., Newport, Mon.
625 Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
668 Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
645 Humphrey Chetham, F.M.H., Manchester
678 E. Ellesmere, Church Hot, Kersley, Farnworth
750 Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cleckheaton
838 Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
992 St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
1010 Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship Street, Hall
1095 Hartington, M.H., Gower Street, Derby
1091 Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
1107 Cornwallis, Lullingstone Castle, Swanley
1167 Alnwick, M.H., Clayport Street, Alnwick
1206 Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1274 Earl of Durham, F.M.H., Chester-le-Street
1323 Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind St., Swansea
1335 Lindsay, 20 King Street, Wigan
1351 Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh
1363 Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Glos.
1403 West Lancashire, Commercial Hot, Ormskirk
1431 St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1620 Marlborough, Derby Hall, Tuo Brook, L'pool
1734 Trinity, Golden Lion Hotel, Rayleigh
1736 St. John's, St. John's Rooms, Halifax
1903 Pr Edward of Saxe Weimar, M.H., Portsmouth
2042 Apollo, 22 Hope Street, Liverpool
2120 Abbey, Masonic Hall, Chertsey, Surrey
R.A. 200 Old Globe, Masonic Hall, Scarborough
R.A. 304 Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Leeds
R.A. 320 Integrity, Junction Inn, Mottram
R.A. 369 Limestone Rock, Swan and Royal, Clitheroe
M.M. 36 Furness, Hartington, Barrow-in-Furness
M.M. 56 Temperance, Masonic Hall, Todmorden

Thursday, 4th September.

1155 Excelsior, Sidney Arms, Lewisham Road
1178 Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel, S.E.
1445 Prince Leopold, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate
1790 Old England, M.H., New Thornton Heath
2076 Quatuor Coronati, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
21 Newcastle-on-Tyne, F.M.H., Newcastle
38 Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
123 Lonnex, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorks
215 Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
249 Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
251 Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
266 Naphthali, Masonic Hall, Heywood
269 Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
289 Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Leeds
244 Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley
295 Combermere Union, Arms, Macclesfield
309 Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
319 Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
317 Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
419 St. Peter, Star and Garter, Wolverhampton
425 Coetrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester
441 Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire
449 Cecil, Sun Hotel, Hitchin
43 East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound, Croydon
509 Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Spockton, Durham
539 St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall
637 Portland, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent
792 Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Great Grimsby
971 Trafalgar, Commercial Street, Batley
976 Royal Clarence, Blue Ball, Bruton, Somerset
1074 Underley, Masonic Rooms, Kirkby Lonsdale
1088 Royal Edward, Commercial Inn, Stalybridge
1125 St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon
1231 Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland
1282 Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
1284 Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
1344 Equity, Alford Chambers, Wines
1473 Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire
1500 Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
1504 Red Rose of Lanc., Starkie's Arms, Padiham
1513 Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
1514 Thornhill, Dearn House, Lindley
1594 Cedewain, Rooms, Newtown, Montgomery
1897 Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
1817 St. Andrew's, Cambridge Hot, Shoeburyness
1829 Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
2350 Corinthian, Bird-in-the-Hand Hotel, Hindley
R.A. 187 Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
R.A. 325 St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Salford
R.A. 221 St. John, Commercial Hotel, Bolton
R.A. 758 Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn
R.A. 1393 Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 131 Kennington, Surrey Club, Kennington
R.A. 1716 All Saints, Vestry Hall, Fairfield Rd. Bow
M.M. 53 Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

Friday, 5th September.

1275 Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
1315 Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
44 Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
81 Doric, Private Rooms, Woodbridge, Suffolk
219 Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
242 St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster
306 Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kersall Street, Leeds
442 St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
521 Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield
837 De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
839 Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
1102 Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Mirfield
1333 Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherton, Warwick
1387 Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
1528 Fort, M.H., Newquay, Cornwall
1557 Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham
1561 Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Morecambe
1648 Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford
R.A. 359 Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton

Saturday, 6th September.

1223 Amherst, Amherst Arms Hotel, Riverhead
1362 Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Redhill
1453 Truth, Wheatheaf Hotel, Manchester
1929 Mozart, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon
2148 Walsingham, M.H., Walsingham, Kent
2205 Pegasus, Charendon Hotel, Gravesend, Kent
R.A. 975 Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Key
M.M. 14 Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield

INSTRUCTION.

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Saturday, 30th August.

87 Vitruvian, Duke of Albany, St. Catherine's
Park, near Nunhead Junction, 7:30
179 Manchester, 8 Tottenham Court Road, W.C. 8
198 Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tav, Southgate Rd., N. 3
1275 Star, Dover Castle, Deptford Causeway, S.E. 7
1238 Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, 8
1364 Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Hackney, 7
1524 Duke of Connaught, Lord Stanley, Hackney, 8
1624 Eccleston, 13 Cambridge Street, Pimlico, 7
2012 Chiswick, Windsor Castle, Hammersmith, 7:30
R.A. Sinai, Union Tavern, Air Street, W., 8

Monday, 1st September.

22 Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, 7:30
27 Egyptian, Atlantic Tavern, Brixton, S.W., 8
45 Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Ropemaker St.,
174 Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch St., 7
180 St. James's Union, St. James's Restaurant, 8
248 True Love & Unity, F.M.H., Brixham, Devon, 7
382 Royal Union, Chequers' Hotel, Uxbridge
543 Wellington, White Swan, High St., Deptford, 8
823 Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, 7:30
933 Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, 8
975 Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, 7:30
1227 Upton, Three Nuns, Aldgate, E., 8
1319 Stockwell, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, 6:30
1425 Hyde Park, Porchester Hot, Cleveland Gdns., 8
1445 Prince Leopold, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., 7
1449 Royal Military, Masonic Hall Canterbury, 8
1489 M. of Ripon, Queen's Hot, Victoria Park, 7:30
1507 Metropolitan, The Moorgate, E.C., 7:30
1595 Royal Commemoration, Railway Ho, Putney, 8
1603 Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, W., 8
1623 West Smithfield, Manchester Hotel, E.C., 7
1693 Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., 8:30
1707 Eleanor, Rose and Crown, Tottenham, 8
1743 Pothoverance, Deacon's Tavern, Walbrook, 7
1891 St. Ambrose, Baron's Ct. Hot, W. Kensington, 8
1901 Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich, 8
2021 Queen's (Westminster) and Marylebone, The
Criterion, W., 8

Tuesday, 2nd September.

25 Robert Burns, 8 Tottenham Court Road, 8
55 Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Holborn, 7
141 Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, S.W.,
177 Domatic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell, 7:30
188 Joppa, Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, 8
212 Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, Camden Town, 8
241 Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
463 East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound Hotel,
Croydon, 8.
554 Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, 8
700 Nelson, Star and Garter, Woolwich, 7:30
753 Prince Fred. William, Eagle Tav., Maida Hill,
820 Lily of Richmond, Greenand, Richmond, 7:30
829 Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Silcupp, 7
860 Dalhousie, Middleton Arms, Dalston, 8
861 Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle St., 7
1044 Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth, 8
1321 Emblematic, Mona Hotel, Henrietta St., W.C., 8
1344 St. John, Masonic Hall, Grays, Essex
1349 Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, 7:30
1446 Mount Edgecumbe, Three Stags, Lambeth Rd., 8
1471 Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., 7:30
1472 Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich
1473 Bootle, 146 Berry Street, Bootle, 6
1540 Chaucer, Old White Hart, Brough High St., 8
1634 Brownrigg, Alexandra Hotel, Norbiton, 8
1695 New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tav, N., 8
1839 Duke of Cornwall, Queen's Arms, E.C., 7
1949 Brixton, Prince Regent, East Brixton, 8
2146 Sarbiton, Maple Hill, Surbiton
Metropolitan Chapter, White Hart, Cannon St., 6:30
R.A. 704 Camden, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., 8
R.A. 1365 Clapton, White Hart, Clapton, 8
R.A. 1642 E. of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting
Hill, 8

Wednesday, 3rd September.

3 Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, 8
30 United Mariners', Lugard, Peckham, 7:30
65 Prosperity, 2 St. Mary Axe, E.C., 7
72 Royal Jubilee, Mitre, Chancery Lane, W.C., 8
73 Mount Lebanon, George Inn, Borough, 8
193 Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall St., 7
223 United Strength, Hope, Regent's Park, 8
533 La Tolerance, Portland Hot, Gt. Portland St., 8
594 Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, 7
673 St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, 8
720 Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, 7
781 Merchant Navy, Silver Tav, Burdett Rd., 7:30
813 New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate Rd.,
862 Whittington, Red Lion, Fleet Street, 8
902 Burgoyne, Essex Arms, Strand, 8
972 St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, 8:30
1037 Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1269 Stanhope, Fox and Hounds, Putney
1356 Texteth, 149 North Hill Street, Liverpool, 7:30
1475 Peckham, 516 Old Kent Road, 8
1511 Alexandra, Horsea, Hull
1601 Ravensbourne, George, Lewisham, 8
1604 Wanderers, Victoria Mansions Restaurant,
S.W., 7:30
1662 Beaconsfield, Chequers, Walthamstow, 7:30
1631 Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, May Fair, 8
1692 Hervey, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent, 8:30
1791 Creton, Wheatsheaf, Shepherd's Bush, 8
1922 Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell
New Road, 8
1963 Duke of Albany, 153 Battersea Park Road, 7:30
2206 Hendon, Welsh Harp, Hendon, 8
R.A. 177 Domatic, St. James's Restaurant, W., 8
R.A. 720 Panmure, Goose and Gridiron, E.C., 7
R.A. 933 Doric, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., 7:30
M.M. Grand Masters, 81 Red Lion Square, 7
M.M. Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., 8

Thursday, 4th September.

144 St. Luke, White Hart, Chelsea, 7:30
147 Justice, Brown Bear, Deptford, 8
263 Clarence, 8 Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
435 Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air Street, W., 8
704 Camden, Masonic Room, Lewisham, at 8

754 High Cross, Coach and Horses, Tottenham, 8
 879 Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolsley, Rotherhithe
 New Road
 1017 Montefiore, St. James's Restaurant, W., 8
 1158 Southern Star, Sir Syd. Smith, Kennington, 8
 1182 Duke of Edinburgh, M.H., Liverpool, 7'30
 1273 Burdett Coutts, Swan, Bethnal Green Road, 8
 1306 St. John, Three Crowns, Mile End Road, 8
 1300 Royal Arthur, Prince of Wales, Wimbledon, 7'30
 1426 The Great City, Masons' Hall Avenue, 6'30
 1558 D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Camberwell, 8
 1571 Leopold, City Arms Tavern, E.C., 7
 1580 Cranbourne, Red Lion, Hatfield, 8
 1602 Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse, Liverpool
 Road, N., 8
 1612 West Middlesex, Bell, Faling Dean, 7'45
 1614 Covent Garden, Criterion, W., 8
 1622 Rose, Stirling Castle, Camberwell, 8
 1625 Tredegar, Wellington, Bow, E., 7'30
 1677 Crusaders, Old Jerusalem, St. John's Gate,
 Clerkenwell, 9
 1744 Royal Savoy, Blue Posts, Charlotte Street, 8
 1950 Southgate, Railway Hot, New Southgate, 7'30

1986 Priory, Constitutional Club, Acton
 R.A. 753 Prince Frederick William Lord's Hotel,
 St. John's Wood, 8
 R.A. 1471 North London, Northampton House,
 Canonbury, 8
 M.M. 199 Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Dalston, 8

Friday, 5th September.

Emulation, Freemasons' Hall, 6
 General Lodge, Masouic Hall, Birmingham, 8
 167 St. John's, York and Albany, Regent's Park, 8
 453 Chigwell, Pub. Ha, Station Rd., Loughton, 7'30
 507 United Pilgrims, Surrey M.H., Camberwell, 7'30
 749 Belgrave, Harp Tavern, Jermyn Street, W. 8
 765 St. James, Princess Victoria, Rotherhithe, 8
 766 William Preston, St. Andrew's Tav, Baker St., 8
 780 Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, 8
 834 Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith
 1056 Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, 7
 1185 Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms, Wood Green, 7'30
 1228 Beacontree, Green Man, Leytonstone, 8
 1298 Royal Standard, Builders' Arms, Canonbury,
 1365 Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, 7'30

1381 Kennington, The Horns, Kennington, 8
 1642 E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, 8
 1901 Selwyn, Montpelier, Choumont Rd., Peckham, 8
 2030 Abbey Westminster, King's Arms, S.W., 7'30
 R.A. 95 Eastern Star, Hercules Tavern, E.C.
 R.A. 820 Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, 8
 R.A. 890 Hornsey, Porchester, Cleveland Sq., W.
 R.A. 1275 Star, Stirling Castle, Camberwell, 8
 M.M. Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall
 M.M. 355 Royal Savoy, 15 Finsbury Pavement, 7'30

Saturday, 6th September.

87 Vitruvian, Duke of Albany, St. Catherine's
 Park, near Nunhead Junction, 7'30
 179 Manchester, 8 Tottenham Court Road, W.C., 8
 198 Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8
 1275 Star, Dover Castle, Deptford Causeway, S.E.,
 1288 Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, 8
 1364 Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Hackney, 7
 1524 Duke of Connaught, Lord Stanley, Hackney, 8
 1624 Eccleston, 13 Cambridge Street, Pimlico, 7
 2012 Chiswick, Windsor Castle, Hammersmith, 7'30
 R.A. Sinai, Union Tavern, Air Street, W., 8

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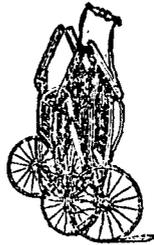
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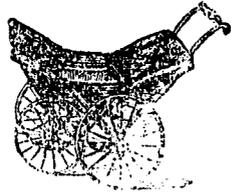


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- CRITERION.**—At 8, JILTED. At 9, WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER.
- GAIETY.**—At 8, THE BOOKMAKER.
- SAVOY.**—At 8.30, THE GONDOLIERS.
- AVENUE.**—At 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
- PRINCE OF WALES.**—At 8, the CARL ROSA Light Opera Company.—CAPT. THERESA.
- TERRY'S.**—At 8.30, NEARLY SEVERED. At 9.15, THE JUDGE.
- STRAND.**—At 8, BOYS WILL BE BOYS. At 8.45, OUR FLAT.
- SHAFTESBURY.**—At 8.30, JUDAH.
- COMEDY.**—At 8.15, A BAD PENNY. At 9, NERVES.
- TOOLE'S.**—At 8.15, THE BAILIFF. At 9, THE SOLICITOR.
- GARRICK.**—At 8.10, DREAM FACES. At 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.
- GRAND.**—At 7.30, THEODORA. On Monday, THE BOOKMAKER.
- STANDARD.**—At 7.35, FARCE. At 8, DOROTHY.

- PAVILION.**—At 7.40, FARCE. At 8.10, THE LAND OF THE LIVING.
- SURREY.**—At 7.30, MASTER AND MAN.
- MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,** St. James's Hall.—Every evening at 8; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 8 and 8.
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