

THE FREEMASON.

The Organ of the Craft, a Weekly Record of Progress in
FREEMASONRY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Reports of the Grand Lodges are Published with the Special Sanction of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND;
SIR ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL, BART., M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND AND THE GRAND MASTERS
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

VOL. XX., No. 965.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

PRICE 3d.

CONTENTS.

LEADERS	485	REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS—	
United Grand Lodge of England	486	Craft Masonry	491
"Ars Quatuor Coronatorum," 1886-7—III.	487	Instruction	491
"Old Charges" of British Freemasons	487	York College of Rosicrucians	491
The History of the Royal Masonic Insti- tution for Girls from its Origin, 1788, to its Centenary, 1888—(Continued).....	488	The Chancery Lane Safe Deposit	493
Templary in Pennsylvania	489	The Craft Abroad	493
Notes and Queries	491	Theatres	493
		Obituary	493
		Masonic and General Tidings.....	493
		Lodge Meetings for Next Week	494

We do not anticipate that much time will be occupied in transacting the business set down for the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge on Wednesday next. The vote of thanks, which will be proposed by the GRAND MASTER to R.W. Bro. Sir ALBERT WOODS, C.B. (Garter), P.G.W., Grand Director of Ceremonies, for his admirable arrangements for the Jubilee Masonic Meeting in the Royal Albert Hall on the 13th June last, and to Bro. T. FENN, President Board of General Purposes, for his valuable assistance on the occasion, will certainly be passed, not only unquestioned, but amid the warm acclamations of all present. Bro. Sir A. WOODS's skill in conducting, and Bro. FENN's ability in assisting in, the arrangements for large ceremonial gatherings are too well known to need praise from any one. But to arrange for the reception of 6000 people, even in so vast a hall as that at South Kensington, in so perfect a manner that every one was able to reach and leave the place assigned to him without difficulty as regards himself and without incommoding others; to place the various groups of brethren composing the Assembly, so that the colours of the clothing they wore should harmonise artistically; and to conduct the ceremony so that from the beginning to the close of the proceedings there was neither the semblance of a hitch nor the slightest suspicion of a grumble is a success which even such expert Directors as Bros. Sir A. WOODS and T. FENN are rarely able to achieve; and though the vote of thanks which will be submitted and passed is in some measure a formal proposition on the part of the GRAND MASTER who offers it, and the Grand Lodge which accepts it, we are convinced it will be no mere cold formality when it comes before Grand Lodge on Wednesday. On the contrary, the brethren, like the GRAND MASTER, will be only too pleased at having the opportunity of expressing by their acclamations their hearty thanks for the zeal and ability exhibited by the Grand Officers in question. As regards the communication from the M.W.G.M. for the suspension of Article 87 of the Constitution, so that Prov. and District Grand Masters may be able to confer Past Prov. and Past District Grand Rank on deserving brethren in their respective Provinces and Districts in the same manner as the GRAND MASTER has conferred Past Grand Rank and for the same purpose—namely, that of commemorating the QUEEN'S Jubilee—we dare say Grand Lodge will, without hesitation, acquiesce in the suggestion and likewise in the relative proportions to be observed in the distribution of such Provincial and District honours. The Report of the Board of General Purposes contains two propositions of general interest. Of these one determines the character of the collar to be worn by a Past Master, while the other, if accepted, will place the duty of counting the votes on a division in Grand Lodge in charge of the GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES, who will have no difficulty in formulating some arrangement by which the votes may be counted speedily, accurately, and without trouble. Both these propositions we imagine will be deemed acceptable and will be approved by the general sense of Grand Lodge. As to the rest of the agenda paper, it needs no comment, unless, indeed, it may be considered worthy of notice that of the 10 warrants for new lodges which have been granted by the M.W. GRAND MASTER since the June Communication, five are for lodges in Victoria, and one for a lodge in Queensland, three are for Provincial lodges—in Kent, Hampshire, and Staffordshire respectively—and only one for a lodge in the London area, The Hendon, No. 2206.

* * *

It has often devolved on us to offer our congratulations to the Governors and Educational Staff of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at the successes achieved by its pupils at the various public Examinations for Middle Class Schools conducted by the Universities and the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. But we cannot call to mind any instance in which the Girls have distinguished themselves and conferred honour on their *Alma Mater*—if for once we may be permitted to apply the expression to a School—to such an extent as at the recent examination in Science at South Kensington. There were 38 children who entered for Geology, of whom 24 were assigned places in the First Class, and the remaining 14 in the Second; while of 63 who submitted themselves to the examination in Physiography—a subject of which R.W. Bro. Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN at the Anniversary Festival of the School in May spoke in terms of unqualified respect—42, or exactly two-thirds, succeeded in passing. This is,

indeed, a triumph for this admirable Institution, a triumph in which all who have part in its administration, and especially Miss DAVIS, the Head Governess, and her able coadjutors, must rejoice. So glorious a result re-ounds vastly to the credit of all concerned, and we lose no time in tendering to the Committees which administer the School, to the ladies who instruct, and to the children who show such aptitude for the acquirement of useful knowledge, our congratulations on this latest instance of their success.

* * *

The Calendar of the Great Priory of England and Wales for 1887-8 contains full particulars of the proceedings of the Order of the Temple during the past year, and from the state of things which those proceedings disclose there can be no question but that Masonic Templary is bent on reviving its energies and is seriously anxious to strengthen its position among the various Orders which have a more or less direct connection with the Society of Freemasons. It is impossible for any body to remain in a condition of somnolence for any length of time without finding its strength and ability very seriously impaired, and it is difficult to imagine a more mistaken policy on the part of the rulers of any such body when, through fear of creating any unpleasantness, they permit the body whose interests they are charged to promote, to remain, as it were in a state of suspended animation without making an effort to restore it to its former activity and energy. Great Priory appears to have recognised this wholesome truth, and at its annual meeting on the 13th May last, two resolutions were adopted which cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect on the future fortunes of the Order. By the first of these the minimum fee for installation is reduced from five to three guineas—not compulsorily, but at the option of such preceptories as may consider such reduction advisable—the Great Sub-Prior remarking very sensibly "that he did not altogether believe in the efficacy of a money test for candidates," and he was of opinion "it was possible to receive good men without high fees." "It was also resolved that preceptories which were seven years in arrear in making their annual returns and payments be struck off the roll," the resolution, however, at the instance of the Great Sub-Prior, not to take effect till the 1st January, 1888. Both these resolutions are to be commended, and when Great Priory holds its annual meeting next year, we trust they will be found to have had the desired effect of strengthening and extending the Masonic Order of the Temple.

* * *

The holidays will soon be over—in some parts they are so already—and our lodges generally will be resuming their wonted activity, accepting and initiating candidates into our mysteries and fulfilling their various other duties with that degree of peace and harmony, which is ordinarily so conspicuous a feature in our lodge procedure. Unfortunately, there arise from time to time cases both of old and new lodges in which the peace and harmony are wanting, and the members find themselves continually at loggerheads. Sometimes, too, a paroxysm of black-balling candidates wholesale, whether for joining or initiation, sets in, and the result is always serious, and not infrequently disastrous, to the lodge which is thus smitten, or smitten by other, and it may be equally objectionable, disorders. Seeing that the lodges are about to re-enter on their duties, it may be as well perhaps that we should bring more prominently than usual under their notice the advice of our wisest and most experienced brethren as to the necessity for exercising the extremest caution in balloting for candidates for lodge membership. Advice of this kind is constantly being offered, and we wish we could say with equal truth that it was as constantly being accepted. This, however, is not the case. Advice which is acted upon does not need to be repeated at frequent intervals. Yet there is hardly a Provincial Grand Lodge held, or a new lodge in town or country consecrated, but the presiding officer does not conceive it to be his duty to warn lodges and brethren against the indiscriminate acceptance of those who seek admission into our Society. One of the most recent instances in which a Provincial ruler deemed it well to inculcate caution in this matter is furnished by the meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge of Essex, on the 26th July last, when R.W. Bro. Lord BROOKE, P.G.M., cautioned the brethren present "against admitting into their lodges any but of unblemished lives and characters, for the sacredness of a lodge should only be equalled by the sacredness of their homes, and those who were not fit to be admitted to the latter were unworthy of a place in the former." If these and similar remarks by other responsible leaders of the Craft were carefully borne in mind and acted upon, we should hear less of those angry disputes and exhibitions of violent partisanship by which, as we have said, some of our lodges are occasionally afflicted, and which, when they do break out, succeed in bringing them to the verge of ruin, if, indeed, they do not destroy them altogether. If members were more careful in certifying themselves as to a candidate's antecedents, there would be fewer black sheep among us, and the work of our lodges would be more satisfactorily performed. It mostly happens, however, that inquiries as to character are either not made at all

A triumph
for our
Girls' School.

—the mere fact of a man being proposed at all being deemed a sufficient guarantee for his reputability—or, if made, they are so loosely conducted as to be utterly useless for any good purpose. Sometimes it is imagined that initiation and joining fees so high as to be prohibitive in the case of all but wealthy men will suffice to keep the lodge free of undesirable members. But the self-evident fact that undesirable characters are not confined to men of modest means appears to be lost sight of by brethren who incline to this belief. Others, again, hold that the recommendation of a good member is a guarantee of worth in the candidate he proposes, and so, in truth, it ought to be; but there are good men who do not always realise the amount of responsibility they incur in proposing a candidate. They are splendid fellows themselves, yet somehow they have not the courage to think that others they may happen to know, and may wish to recommend for admission, are not to the full as worthy as they should be in temper and habits, if not in character. It often happens, therefore, that the harmony of a lodge is broken, and the effects of its beneficent work seriously marred, because its members are careless in their inquiries or too ready to take things for granted. We trust the warning of brethren like Lord BROOKE, the GRAND SECRETARY, and others will be taken to heart, and that now our lodges are on the eve of renewing their labours for the season, the members will exercise greater caution than ever in these matters of proposing and electing candidates.

* * *

The Auckland (N.Z.) Jubilee Fund. No better mode of commemorating the QUEEN'S Jubilee could have been adopted by the brethren in Auckland, New Zealand, than by establishing "The Jubilee Masonic Fund," the scheme for which has already been adopted by the influential Committee appointed to consider how the QUEEN'S Jubilee should be celebrated, and a code of by-laws for which is in course of being framed. The object of the proposed Fund will be to distribute relief generally among those who apply for it—either indirectly through the lodges which subscribe or to the Executive Committee. This relief will be afforded "by (a) the granting temporary relief to all poor and distressed brethren; (b) affording relief to the destitute widows and orphans of Masons; and (c) by establishing an annuity fund for aged Freemasons," and it is proposed that the funds shall be raised by donations and subscriptions from lodges and individual brethren, which, according to the amount given or subscribed, will confer certain privileges as regards votes and otherwise on the donors. The Provincial and District Grand Masters of the three Constitutions are to be invited to become patrons, and every endeavour will be made on the part of the promoters of the scheme in order to obtain the support of the general body Masonic in that part of New Zealand. We repeat, this mode of commemorating the QUEEN'S Jubilee is about the best which our New Zealand brethren of the Auckland District could have chosen, and we hope it will not be very long before we shall have it in our power to congratulate them on the success of their endeavours.

* * *

The Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island. THE Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island is not large, neither is it a body that in the course of years is likely to become large. Years hence when Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Great North-Western districts of Canada are peopled by many millions of inhabitants, we shall no doubt find the Grand Lodges already established, such as those of British Columbia and Manitoba aforesaid, and others which as yet have no existence, very strong in respect of numbers, and proportionately strong as regards influence. But though Prince Edward Island may become more thickly peopled, the island is too limited in extent to allow of its ever making a great figure Masonically among the Grand Lodges of the North American Continent. It has its dozen lodges or thereabouts, with between 400 and 500 members all told, and though it may double or even quadruple its strength, it will never be much of a Masonic power, except by force of its example, and in that respect it does not need to grow bigger. It already fulfils its Masonic character with zeal and ability, and we shall always welcome any news that may show it retains those good qualities. We trust it will go on flourishing, and that its lodges may always work together as harmoniously as they seem to do at the present time.

* * *

Comp. Drummond's American R.A. Statistics. It appears from the latest returns of R.A. Masonry in North America, as issued by the indefatigable Comp. JOSIAH DRUMMOND, of Maine, that there are in the several Grand Chapters having jurisdiction on this continent 142,194 subscribing Royal Arch Masons. The largest jurisdiction is that of the Grand Chapter of New York, which has 15,288 members; and then follow those of Illinois, with 11,816 members; Pennsylvania, with 11,572 members; and Ohio, with 10,532 members. The Grand Chapter of Massachusetts stands fifth, with 9638 members; that of Michigan next, with 8528 members; and then Iowa, with 6271 members. The following five Grand Chapters have between 4000 and 5000 members, namely: Missouri, 4900; Indiana, 4872; Maine, 4296; Connecticut, 4237; and California, 4044. Wisconsin, Canada, and Texas have 3988, 3701, and 3677 members respectively, and there are 16 Grand Chapters, whose membership ranges from 1000 to 3000. The remaining 13 Grand Chapters muster under 1000 members each, that of Delaware having 775, Washington 235, and Florida, last of all, 228 members. Of the 45 Grand Chapters, all have jurisdiction in the United States with the exception of those of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, the aggregate of whose members reaches 4693, so that the United States has a total of 137,501 R.A. Masons.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The following is the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on the 7th inst. :—

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 1st June for confirmation.
2. Report of the special meeting at the Royal Albert Hall on the 13th June.
3. The Most Worshipful Grand Master will propose that the thanks of Grand Lodge be given to the R.W. Bro. Sir Albert W. Woods, C.B. (Garter), P.G.W., Grand Director of Ceremonies, for his efficient arrangements for the Masonic meeting at the Royal Albert Hall on the 13th June last, to celebrate her Majesty's Jubilee, and also to the V.W. Bro. Thomas Fenn, President of the Board of General Purposes, for his valuable assistance on the occasion.
4. Communication from the Most Worshipful Grand Master: It having been represented to the Most Worshipful Grand Master that some Provincial and District Grand Masters are desirous of commemorating the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign by conferring Past Provincial or District Grand Rank on brethren in their provinces and districts, and that Article 87 of the Book of Constitutions would have to be specially suspended by Grand Lodge before any such appointments could be legally made, his Royal Highness the M.W.G.M. now submits the matter for the consideration of Grand Lodge, with the suggestion that, if it be thought proper to sanction the suspension of the law, the number of appointments authorised should not exceed one for every six lodges in the province or district, with one additional if the broken number exceeds three.
5. Report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz. :—

A brother of the Royal Jubilee Lodge, No. 72, London	... £75 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Salem Lodge, No. 1443, Dawlish	... 75 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Rose Lodge, No. 1022, London	... 50 0 0
A brother of the Old Globe Lodge, No. 200, Scarborough	... 50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Isca Lodge, No. 683, Newport, Mon.	... 50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Union Lodge, No. 157, Margate	... 50 0 0
A brother of the Grosvenor Lodge, No. 1257, London	... 100 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Douglas Lodge, No. 1725, Maidstone	... 100 0 0
A brother of the Lodge of Perfect Friendship, No. 376, Ipswich	... 100 0 0
A brother of the Keystone Lodge, No. 363, Whitworth	... 50 0 0
A brother of the Lebanon Lodge, No. 1326, Fetham	... 50 0 0
A brother of the Mount Alexander Lodge, No. 692, Castlemain, Victoria	... 50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the West Kent Lodge, No. 1297, London	... 150 0 0

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

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

At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge in March last, upon the motion of Bro. WILLIAM NICHOLL, P.M. No. 317, Manchester, it was resolved—

- 1st.—That Past Masters shall be entitled to wear a distinctive collar.
- 2nd.—That Past Masters duly qualified as members of Grand Lodge shall be entitled to wear such collar on all occasions when Craft clothing may be worn.
- 3rd.—That the Board of General Purposes be and are hereby authorised and empowered to determine whether such distinction shall be silver cord in the centre, or whether it should be cord or braid or lace on the edges, and that they re-arrange Article 307 accordingly.
- 4th.—That the Board of General Purposes be requested to re-draft Article 308 accordingly.
- 5th.—That Article 75 of the Book of Constitutions be referred to the Board of General Purposes for the purpose of ascertaining if it is possible to remodel and simplify and render it more workable as to the mode of recording and counting the votes in Grand Lodge.

The Board have taken into consideration the matters thus referred to them, and beg to recommend the following alterations in the Book of Constitutions—

That a rule be introduced after Rule 306, to be numbered temporarily 306A, to the following effect :—"Past Masters of private lodges, so long as they continue to subscribe to some lodge, shall be entitled to wear on all occasions when Craft clothing may be worn, collars of light blue ribbon, four inches broad, with silver braid a quarter of an inch wide in the centre."

Rules 307 and 308 will then remain as they were before December, 1886, with the omission of the words "Past Masters" in the fourth line of 308.

With respect to Rule 75, the Board recommend that the mode of counting the votes on a division be left to the discretion of the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and that, therefore, all the words in that rule after the word "conducted" be erased, and the following words substituted :—"under the direction of the Grand Director of Ceremonies."

To the Report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 12th day of August ult., showing a balance in the Bank of England (Western Branch) of £5007 6s. 3d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash, £100, and for servants' wages, £100, and balance of annual allowance for library, £25 6s. 3d.

(Signed)

THOMAS FENN, President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,
16th August, 1887.

The annual Report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, dated 20th May, 1887, will be laid before Grand Lodge.

List of Lodges for which warrants have been granted by the M.W. Grand Master since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge.

- No. 2205, The Pegasus Lodge, Gravesend, Kent.
- 2206, The Hendon Lodge, Hendon.
- 2207, The Blackall Lodge, Blackall, Queensland.
- 2208, The Horsa Lodge, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
- 2209, The Brighton Lodge, Brighton, Victoria.
- 2210, The Star of the East Lodge of Omeo, Omeo, Victoria.
- 2211, The Albert Victor Lodge, Clifton Hill, Victoria.
- 2212, The Rupanyup Lodge, Rupanyup, Victoria.
- 2213, The Daylesford Lodge of St. George, Daylesford, Victoria.
- 2214, The Josiah Wedgford Lodge, Etruria, Staffordshire.

"ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM, 1886-7."—III.

GOULD'S PAPER.

The 3rd June, 1886, will be remarkable in the annals of the lodge for a very representative gathering of many of the chief Masonic authors of this country—Woodford, Hughan, Lane, Rylands, Bywater, Speth—and some of the front rank in literature, who assembled to hear a Paper by Bro Gould, on "Some Old Scottish Masonic Customs." We scarcely know what to do about the matter, for with the Paper now before us, and knowing Gould's aptitude and information on the subject, we should like to transfer, almost bodily, the whole thereof to these pages. Manifestly this would be unfair to the lodge, as a friendly criticism or sketch of a Lecture, does not carry with it the right to entirely reproduce it in the "*Freemason*," even though it be the generally accepted organ of the Craft. The next best thing we can do is to advise our readers to procure copies for themselves, as we have done.

Bro. Gould was at his best evidently, whilst descanting on the peculiar and time-honoured usages of the ancient Scottish Craft. Coming fresh as he did from his sanctum or study, so long devoted to the preparation of the History of Freemasonry, in which "Early British Freemasonry" forms a most attractive portion, one would expect to hear much of interest and value on so important a subject, and judging from the contents of the Paper, we should say no one who attended could possibly have been disappointed, save as to its brevity, for the Lecture is simply "crammed full" of facts and details, the like of which, in so small a compass, has never been delivered before, and beyond question, few brethren, if any, could possibly have dealt more interestingly on the topic.

Gould explains at the outset, the singular fact—*for fact it is*,—that though Scotland was so identified by name with Degrees additional to the first three, from about 1740 to late last century, Scottish Masonry, as known to members of the "Mother Lodge Kilwinning," and other old lodges, was rigidly confined to the three Degrees, and "the only Degree (of a speculative or symbolical character) known in the early Masonry of Scotland [*i.e.*, before the "Revival of 1717"] was that in which the Legend of the Craft was read, and the benefit of the Mason Word conferred." Until so late as 1860 no other Degrees were recognised by that Grand Lodge, when the *Mark* was authorised, and in 1872 the Ceremonial of Installation, as practised in England, was adopted. We are not quite assured of the accuracy of Gould's theory, "that so far back as it is possible to institute any comparison between the two systems of Masonry—English and Scottish—viz., in the seventeenth century, they were dissimilar." We ask to be allowed to postulate that, so far as we can judge, they were substantially and practically alike. However, be that as it may, we yield to none in our appreciation of the labours of Bro. Gould in relation to Masonic History. His services have surpassed all others, and his great work will always remain an unquestionable evidence of his superiority as a thoroughly critical and authentic Masonic Historian.

A glance at the Paper in question will reveal the source of his great successes in Masonic literature. Nothing is too small or apparently unimportant to come under his critical eye, and the consequence is that by his delving and prying into unlikely quarters, he has discovered much of real importance to a correct and complete examination of the existing records and ancient laws and customs of our world-wide and ancient and honourable Society.

The period under review in this Paper covers the whole of two centuries, and portions of two others, and is well written, most interestingly treated, and aptly described, so that even to the ordinary brother who has had neither time nor inclination possibly for such researches, the whole evidence of the ancient usages of the Scottish Craft is herein given "in a nutshell," and what is more, we doubt any Mason reading this lecture, without being slightly enamoured at least with the enquiry, which is so absorbing to many of us. Many of these customs have their counterparts in to-day's lodge usages and regulations, and thus we see how such researches connect us with the eventful past, and prove our continuity as a Society.

Bro. Woodford made an able and impartial Chairman, the discussion being of more than usual interest, and all who took part bore testimony to the value of the Paper. Notwithstanding a portion of the discussion touched on the subject of *Degrees*, or only *one ceremony*, prior to the last century, the "W.M. in the Chair" was throughout no partisan, but a genial President, and at the conclusion favoured the lodge with an excellent summary of the Proceedings, praised Bro. Gould for his valued Paper, and also thanked the brethren who took part in the criticisms. Evidently the reading of such able Papers and the friendly discussion thereon will be found a most attractive part of the lodge work of No. 2076, and lead to a large attendance of visitors, as the distinctive character of the meetings and the hearty welcome extended by the members become more widely known.

"OLD CHARGES" OF BRITISH FREEMASONS.

Bro. Gould's high opinion of the value of Dr. Begemann's researches and labours in connection with an analysis of the "Old Charges of British Freemasons" is fully shared by me, and I am glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging our indebtedness to the learned Doctor for his painstaking and, to me, most interesting articles on the various MSS. of what may be termed the operative Masonic Constitutions. Having made a similar examination of the numerous versions extant of the "Old Charges," both as respects the general character, and important peculiarities of the several Rolls and Books, &c., now numbering over fifty, I am able from actual knowledge of what such a labour involves to admire his industry and confirm Dr. Begemann's verdict, in relation to the special characteristics of the MSS. noted,

and I hope, as Gould does, that he will "continue his researches" until the whole of the MSS. have been collated in a like careful and exhaustive manner. My collation agrees well with his, only the Dr. has gone still farther in his examination, and moreover has kindly published the result of many of his investigations, for the benefit of all concerned. It has been a pleasure for me to lend him several of my transcripts—the only ones made—just as I did for Bro. Gould, when preparing his able History, for we owe a duty to each other and to the Craft, thus to help one another in the critical study of these old, curious, and sometimes perplexing documents. Bro. Woodford was most kind to me, under similar circumstances, when my work on the "Old Charges of British Freemasons" was being written, and it is very pleasant thus to mutually assist in such needful and arduous labours.

Whilst, however, recognising in no unstinted manner the extraordinary perseverance and ability of Dr. Begemann in such studies, I am not all sure of the method followed by him, and prefer the system adopted by Gould, or the plan followed by myself. It is not a matter of a purely philological character that we have to consider, neither can we expect ever to arrive at the original version of the "Old Charges," by any critical examination based on internal evidences alone. The most we can hope to do, in my opinion, is to construct an accepted text of each Family group or distinct version, based upon an examination of all the copies known. The original whatever it may have been, is lost amongst the numerous transcripts which remain, and neither on the grounds of antiquity nor purity of the text would it be safe to assume a MS. in any one class to be the best and most faithful representative of the premier copy, but only the best of that particular version. Who is to decide between the various groups for instance? Dr. Begemann's Class I. may be superior to his Class II., or to Division (a), to Division (c), or they may not be. In fact, so far as my researches go (and they have been considerable on the question, especially during the last twenty years), there would seem to be a possibility of arriving at a decision as to the family groups (as Dr. Begemann well puts it); but as to the original text itself, from which all have more or less sprung, we appear to be farther off as each discovery of an old MS. is made known. Then, again, the important consideration of lodge custody, in other words, for whom or for what purposes were the MSS. made—so much and so wisely insisted on by Gould in Chapter XIV. of his History—must be duly weighed and attended to. This needful test moves a number aside entirely, so far as their Masonic use was concerned; and sometimes one of the latest MSS., because of its undoubted employment in lodge receptions is entitled to more consideration, Masonically, than a much older document which is devoid of such evidence. Of the former class, the Kilwinning MS. (16), the Gateshead MS. (30), and others of Gould's Class I. may be cited, and of the latter we may mention those of Class V., described by Gould, and in part the oldest two, Halliwell (1), and Cooke (2), as well as others. The mere textual criticism—valuable as it is—reveals nothing of the use to which the document was put when originally transcribed or written, and to lose sight of this point would, to my mind, from a Masonic point of view, be a very great misfortune.

I am not prepared to alter the estimate Gould and myself formed of the "Inigo Jones MS." (8)—and also Woodford, I believe—as so far, 1670 *circa*, seems to be a fair date, but undoubtedly 1607, the year which it bears, is an error. Much of the MS. may have been copied from a text of 1607, the additions being made during the latter half of the seventeenth century. Any way, it is nothing like so old as its declared date would lead one to suppose. On the other hand, to place it so late as Dr. Begemann does, partakes of the other extreme, and I shall be most reluctant (and certainly not without more light and evidence), to assume that it is a fabrication of the third decade of the last century. The heading is assuredly unusual and of more modern date than many others. The term "Free and Accepted Mason" is not met with apparently until 1722-3, but we must remember that we are practically without any lodge minutes in England before that period, save those of Alnwick from 1701 and York from 1712. The term "Free Mason" was common enough, and likewise the term "accepted," but not conjoined as noted. But should that be deemed sufficient to lead us to dub No. 8 MS. as a fabrication of 1725 *circa*? Because there are no extant records having the term "Free and Accepted Mason" prior to the Book of Constitutions (say, of 1723), should we at once decide that any MS. which contains that title must be after that period? Why should not Dr. Anderson have seen the MS. in question himself, as we think it likely he did, and possibly was led to adopt the description? At all events the philological argument (to say the least), on the point is not entirely conclusive. With respect to the extract from Josephus' work of 1670 (not of 1676 nor of 1699 editions) may be taken as a fair indication that the No. 8 MS. was possibly written about that period.

The transcriber of the "Inigo Jones MS." may have been as familiar with King Athelstan's family relationships as Dr. Plot in 1686, and we know that many are the arbitrary alterations, additions, and omissions, to be found in such Masonic MSS., as with other old Manuscripts. At any rate, I do not see we are logically compelled, because the transcriber and Plot both allude to Athelstan's Brother, to infer that the former copied from the latter, as MSS. generally contain "Son" as the reading. The "Robert's MS." we know of but in print, and I have yet to hear of a better origin for it, notwithstanding the unimportant textual differences, than the "Harleian MS. 1942" (11). My aim has been to discover the family groups from certain distinctive characteristics, (not microscopic peculiarities), such as the "Apprentice Charges," which are alone to be found in the No. 11 Family, of which the "Robert's MS." is the least valuable representative, as it comes to us with no Masonic authority whatever, beyond being in all probability based upon a Seventeenth Century MS. There are unquestionably very many resemblances to be detected between the "Spencer" (32), and

"Cole" (47), MSS., which are to be found most palpably in MS. 8, but to my mind it would be reversing the order to term them the "Spencer Family;" my verdict being that they belong to the "Inigo Jones Family." The "Dodd MS." (48), is of still less value than No. 32, for beyond being a typographical curiosity, its Masonic value as a text, is simply dependent on such Versions as No. 8.

However we may differ for the time, I should like to speak most favourably of Dr. Begemann's researches, for the facts he is accumulating are of great critical value, and though some of us fail to follow him in his inferences and applications, we are amongst the heartiest of those who appreciate and esteem his labours as one of the industrious student class connected with the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge. W. J. HUGHAN.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS

FROM ITS ORIGIN, 1788, TO ITS CENTENARY, 1888.

As the scheme for erecting a larger School house was longer in coming to maturity, we shall briefly describe the few events of consequence that occurred during its progress first, so that our account of it may be as nearly as possible continuous. In September, 1792, apropos of a resolution of the House Committee in reference to the case of one of the children whose friends appear to have been dissatisfied with her situation, the General Committee expressed a very decided opinion "that leave of absence from the School ought not to be granted to any Child on any pretence whatever, as the preservation of good Order in the School and the Health and Morals of the Children essentially depend on their never being suffered to go home to their Friends while under the Protection of this Charity." They therefore endorsed the action of the House Committee in respect of this particular child, and ordered that the Secretary should acquaint her friends that, in the event of their again soliciting leave of absence for her, she would be dismissed. Such a resolution strikes us as being harsh in the extreme, but we must credit the Committee with knowing what was the best policy to pursue in such circumstances. They were evidently too desirous of promoting the welfare of their young charges to dream of acting towards them unkindly. In October the General Court decided that no more children could be admitted till a new School house was erected. This, however, was non-confirmed at the Court in January, 1793, and a recommendation of the General Committee for the admission of three additional girls agreed to, a Special Court being held on the 25th of the same month, when, for the first time, the ballot was brought into requisition, and the three children were elected from an approved list of 23 candidates. In April, Sir Peter Parker, Bart., D.G.M., was elected Treasurer in place of Bro. C. Carpenter, to whom a vote of thanks for his services was unanimously accorded. In May following Bro. Callendar resigned the Collectorship, apparently in consequence of a resolution of the Committee limiting his commission to the "Annual Subscriptions collected" by him, and in July his successor, in the person of Bro. Edmonds was elected by a large majority of votes over Bro. Lindsey. In June a girl was expelled for refractory conduct, whose father had apparently interfered in some objectionable manner in the presence of the whole School, and refused to apologise for his misconduct. It was evidently no easy task to govern the Institution in these early days. The Committee seem to have been compelled to enforce discipline not only amongst the children but among the parents and friends likewise, and this and other similar instances will go a long way towards accounting for the stringency of the resolution against granting leave of absence which has been already noticed.

Yet a little further, and we are greeted with entries of a more agreeable character. In the minutes of August, 1793, occurs a letter from Bro. Dunckerley, announcing the remittance of certain contributions,* and on the same occasion the Secretary announces that earlier in the month he had attended, by invitation of the same distinguished brother, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex, at Chelmsford, in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday, that Bro. Dunckerley, after speaking strongly in recommendation of the Charity, had given him a draft of £21, to be placed to the credit of the Charity, in the name of "The Prince of Wales's Grand Legion of Knight Templars;" that the Lodge of Good Fellowship—which Dunckerley had consecrated on the occasion—had given him £10 10s.; and that the W. Masters of many other Lodges in Essex, Cambridge, and Suffolk had promised to assist the Charity.† For these contributions the Committee passed the usual vote of thanks.

* The following is the letter in question:—

"Ryegate, Surrey, July 15th, 1793.

"Sir,

I received your very Polite letter last year, and said all in my power in Grand Lodges for Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Bristol, to promote the Charity of the Royal Cumberland Free Masons' School, but to no effect. They have an Idea that Candidates from the Country would not be admitted. I find in my Hands for the Hampton Court Lodge for 1792 and 1793, £2 2s.; Mrs. Dunckerley, ditto, £2 2s., And a Lady on Hampton Court Green, £1 1s., for which I send you a Draught."

† The following extract from a report of this meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex is from the *Freemasons' Magazine* for August, 1793:—"After dinner"—at the Saracen's Head—"the Lodge of Good Fellowship, which for more than three years had been acting under dispensation from his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, was constituted in due form; a short but most excellent Address was delivered by Brother DUNCKERLEY, who, after recommending the cultivating the several moral and social virtues, which so eminently distinguish the principles and groundwork of Masonry, recommended to the con-

Nor were these the only instances of generous support occurring at this time, for both at this and the meeting in September the Secretary announced the receipt of contributions from the Madras Presidency, amounting to £40 in the case of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, No. 1, Madras, and to £126 in that of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Coromandel. For these donations votes of thanks were passed and are recorded in the minutes, and it was also resolved in the case of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity—and in that of all country lodges following its example—that "it be recommended to the next General Court that the said Lodge shall have the Privilege of nominating a Representative in their behalf at the usual meetings of this Charity, such Representative being a Free Mason and a Governor in his own right." In November the W. Master of the Stewards' Lodge attended the Committee, and handed in a donation of £21 to constitute its Past Master a Life Governor in perpetuity. The donation was accepted on the condition attached, and as no such arrangement was provided for in the Regulations, it was agreed at the next meeting "that any Lodge who shall contribute a Second Donation of 20 guineas to this Charity and choosing to give the second vote (which such Lodge is entitled to in consequence thereof, according to the Regulations of this Institution) to any one of their Officers pro tempore, that they shall be at liberty so to do."

But a still more momentous consideration became present to the minds of the brethren on the Committee at this period. The School had been in working order for five years, and as the age for the girls to leave the School had been fixed at 15 years, it was necessary they should take counsel as to the measures to be adopted in order to provide for them in their after career. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Bros. Tenbroecke, Forssteen, William Preston, Birch, and A. Gordon, was therefore appointed for the purpose of drawing up a series of regulations, and in December, 1793, their Report, which was to the following effect, was submitted, and received the unanimous approval of the members present:—

This excellent Charity having been established near Five Years, and every day proving more and more its utility, and some of the Children drawing near the Age of Fifteen Years, the period at which it was originally the design of the Governors to place them out in the World—your Committee examined the several Regulations by which the Institution is conducted for their guidance, and not finding any Specific Rule to this point, they beg leave to submit the following Regulations to your Consideration as fit to be adopted on such Occasions:—

First—That Three Months previous to any Child having attained the Age of Fifteen Years the Secretary do make Enquiry into the Character and Situation in Life of such Child's Parents, or Friends in case she has no Parents, and shall give them Notice to attend the first House Committee which shall meet after such Enquiry has been made, in order that the Committee may be enabled to judge how far it will be proper to recommend the General Court that such Child be returned to her Parents or Friends on her time being completed in the School, which shall be certified under the hand of the Matron, the House Committee shall be empowered to give such Child any sum not exceeding Four Guineas to be laid out in the purchase of Plain Clothing and other necessaries which may be thought proper on quitting the School.

Second—That wherever it shall be found that a Child has no Relative or Friend living, or that they are either incapable or improper to be entrusted with the future Management of such Child on her quitting the School, She shall be bound an Apprentice for Four Years as a Domestic Servant in some reputable Family residing in Great Britain where another Female Servant is kept. And that the Characters of the Masters and Mistresses of all Families applying for a Child from this Charity shall be previously strictly enquired into and approved of by the House Committee, who shall also be empowered to give such Child any Sum not exceeding Five Guineas, to be laid out in her Clothing and other necessaries proper for her on quitting the School.

Third—That no Master or Mistress of a Boys' Academy or Single Gentleman or any Person who Lets Furnished Lodgings either to Single Men or others, or who are themselves only Lodgers, shall be deemed proper Persons to take an Apprentice from this Charity.

Fourth—That if a Child labours under any Infirmity which incapacitates her from Domestic Service, such Child shall be placed out, at the Discretion of the House Committee, to any Trade or Business which they shall think prudent, with a Premium not exceeding Ten Pounds, One Moiety whereof shall be paid to the Master or Mistress at the expiration of the first Three Months after such Child has been Apprenticed, and the remainder of the aforesaid Fee shall be paid when half the Term of Years for which such Child is Apprenticed shall have expired, the Committee being satisfied that such Child has been and is properly taken care of. And the House Committee shall be also empowered to give such Child any Sum not exceeding Four Guineas, to be laid out in her Clothing and other necessaries previous to her being bound Apprentice.

Fifth—That the Expences of all Indentures shall be paid by the Person to whom any Child shall be bound Apprentice.

Sixth—That, in Order to encourage the Children to behave well and serve their Apprenticeships faithfully, the Treasurer shall be authorised to pay any Child that shall have been Appointed from this Charity a sum not exceeding Five Guineas on her appearing at the General Court, after the expiration of her Apprenticeship, to return the Governors Thanks for the Benefits she has received from this Institution, and producing at the same time Satisfactory Testimonials from her Master and Mistress, or both, if living, of her good behaviour during her Apprenticeship.

Your Committee, after having submitted the before-mentioned Regulations for your Consideration, felt it their duty to represent that there is no existing Rule to enable them to remove any Child whose vicious Conduct may unfortunately require expulsion from the School. They, therefore, beg leave to recommend—

That the General and House Committees be respectively empowered in future to remove any Child from the School whose Conduct, after the strictest Investigation, shall appear to merit such said disgrace, in order to prevent the dreadful Effects of a bad Example, and protect the Morals of the innocent and unguarded from being contaminated thereby.

All which is submitted.

consideration of the Brethren that most excellent Charity, the ROYAL CUMBERLAND FREEMASONS' SCHOOL for clothing, boarding, and educating the daughters of poor Freemasons, and in order that the precept might be enforced by example, and that the Grand Lodge of Essex might be distinguished as well-wishers to the Institution, he began a Subscription by TWENTY GUINEAS from his own purse; this was followed by every member contributing what suited his convenience; to which was added a benefaction from the newly-constituted Lodge, the whole amounting to a very considerable sum."

In April, 1794, two sets of indentures, in accordance with the above Regulations, viz. (1) for children going into domestic service and (2) for children who were apprenticed to some trade or calling, were submitted and approved, and thanks accorded to Bro. Millett for his trouble in preparing them. Somewhat later, on the Matron reporting very favourably of the conduct of one of the children named Hannah Byfield, who had set a good example to her schoolfellows and rendered valuable assistance in the house, the General Committee "resolved that the House Committee be requested to bestow some suitable reward" on the child "for her assiduity and industry, and that they will likewise from time to time reward any of the children whose industry and deportment they shall judge from the Matron's Report entitled to merit encouragement." On the other hand, there occurred about this time a more than usually flagrant case of misconduct on the part of a girl, whose detention in the School, it was seen, would prove dangerous to the morals of her companions, and whose friends it was discovered, on inquiry, had altered and antedated the register of her birth so that she might be within the 10 years limit of age for admission, while, as a matter of fact, she was a year too old. This girl was summarily dismissed, and her case referred to the Governor, on whose sole recommendation she had been received into the Institution. This and the other circumstances already cited show how difficult a task the Governors had at the outset, and it is not surprising we should find the Committee showing such resolution to keep their charges free from the influences of their friends, who, in many cases, appear to have belonged to a grade of society which does not ordinarily supply candidates for the ancient and honourable fraternity of Masons. In May, 1794, another stringent law was passed to the effect "that no Child be permitted to be taken out of the School by her Parents before the Expiration of the time limited by the Regulations of the Charity (except in the case of illness), unless such Parent shall pay for her Board, Cloathing, &c., from the time of her being admitted into the School until the time of her being taken out." This rule, however, was not harshly administered, for an application which had been made shortly before for the removal from the custody of the Governors of a child who was soon about to complete her fifteenth year, and had a favourable opportunity of entering on a situation, was favourably entertained, and permission granted her to leave before her term was concluded. In another case a child, whose health was unsound, was returned to her parents, and the sum of £10 given them towards her future support.

One other circumstance deserves our attention. At a meeting of the General Committee in December, 1793, a letter* was read from Bro. the Rev. William Peters, G. Portrait Painter, and Prov. G. Master of Lincolnshire, in which he requested the Governors would honour him by accepting a portrait he had painted of the Chevalier Ruspini, and a vote of thanks having been passed to our rev. brother for his acceptable gift, the Secretary was ordered to take charge of it till the Quarterly Court should decide as to its custody.

Having thus enumerated the chief incidents which occurred, and the measures that were adopted for the better government of the Institution during the time the plan for obtaining more commodious premises was being prepared and carried out, we find the field comparatively clear for describing in a connected narrative the plan itself and the various stages of its progress. We have shown already that the necessity for such an enlargement became manifest as early as the month of June, 1790; but that the subject was not again seriously discussed till towards the close of the following year; when Bro. Charles Carpenter, the Treasurer of the Institution, made it known that he was prepared, in the event of no one else being ready and willing to take the matter in hand, to commence a separate subscription as a Building Fund apart from the General Fund provided for the ordinary requirements of the School. The idea was instantly taken up, and Bro. Carpenter was requested to lay his views before the Committee at their next meeting in January, 1792. Accordingly, at the meeting in question, Bro. Carpenter, who presided, said he had no particular plan in view, but if a subscription were opened for the purpose "he pledged himself to give the Names of six Gentlemen who would contribute Twenty Guineas each towards carrying such a design into execution." He was followed by Bro. Tenbroecke, who emphasised the necessity for providing a larger Schoolhouse by stating "that Mr. Boys, one of the Surgeons of this Charity, had acquainted him that, if the season should at any time be warmer than usual, that with the present number of Children now in the School at Somers Town it might be attended with very prejudicial consequences to their health." On this, the following series of Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That Mr. Millett be requested to inquire for a piece of Ground suitable to erect a School House upon among the Parcels now letting near the Foundling Hospital and report thereon at the next General Meeting."

"That it be recommended to the next General Meeting to open a distinct Subscription for the purpose of erecting a New School House."

* Sir,

As the Chevalier Ruspini, to whose humanity the Female Children of Free Masons are indebted for that Plan which now affords them Protection and Support, has sat to me for his Picture, permit me to beg you would make my best Compliments to the Governors of that most excellent Charity; and, from a conviction that the resemblance of a Man whose Life has been one continued Series of kind and friendly Actions, and the first promoter of that Institution, must be acceptable to them, I request they will do me the honour to accept of this small tribute of my respect for them, and regard for the Chevalier Ruspini.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PETERS.

London, Novr. 30th, 1793.

To the Secretary of the Royal Cumberland Free Masons School.

"The Committee, fully sensible that when the Governors take into their Consideration the enormous expense of the Rent, Taxes, Repairs, &c., of the present House, which is so inadequate for accommodating any considerable number of Children, they will readily concur in carrying into execution the preceding Regulation" (? Resolution), "and further recommend that a Circular Letter be sent to every Governor and likewise to every lodge under the Constitution to request their support in this Undertaking."

"That General Garth be requested to bring the subject under the notice of the Duchess of Cumberland, and request her patronage."

At a Special General Court in February, after Bro. Millett had reported what he had done and had been requested to continue his inquiries, it was unanimously resolved "that a distinct Subscription be opened agreeable to the recommendation of the General Committee at their last meeting, for the purpose of erecting a New School House, and that the present Bankers be requested to receive Subscriptions and to keep a separate account for the purpose." At the same time a letter was read from General Garth—who regretted his inability through indisposition to attend—in which he announced that he had had an interview with the Duchess of Cumberland, who "did not disapprove of the Measure, but thought that it would be more advisable to hire a larger House than have to do with Building and Builders." On this the Committee resolved that the Secretary should wait on General Garth, and request him, as soon as his health permitted, "to inform her Royal Highness of the impracticability of procuring subscriptions for having a larger House, which will be attended with a greater Annual outgoing for Rent and Repairs than the present Income of the Charity will afford, that they submit to her Royal Highness the Propriety of their Resolution for erecting a Building by a distinct Subscription as the most advantageous to the Interest of the Charity by procuring a New and a large House without encroaching on the present Fund for more than a small Ground Rent, and as the most likely means to induce a greater number of Persons to become Subscribers, by having sufficient room to admit any number of Children the Finances may be competent to support." We hear nothing further as to her Royal Highness's objections to having anything to do with "Building and Builders," and we presume, therefore, that such cogent arguments as the Committee requested Gen. Garth to submit must have converted her to their views. At all events, in the following May, Gen. Garth, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Yeomans were appointed a Committee "for the purpose of procuring a larger House"—but this almost immediately disappeared from the plan—"or a piece of Ground whereon a School House," capable of accommodating as many children as the finances would permit, might be erected, and the Secretary was ordered to advertise in the public papers the fact that a separate Subscription for a new School had been opened, and to request the various Bankers of the Institution to keep a separate account of all moneys paid in for such a purpose.

(To be continued.)

TEMPLARY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"In the latter part of the last century a commandery (or as then styled an encampment) existed in the city of Philadelphia, and that was probably the earliest organization of Knights Templar on this continent. The Templar order it seems, had been conferred under Blue Lodge or Chapter warrants, but to Philadelphia appears to belong the honour of organizing the first commandery or encampment of Knights Templar on the American continent.

"This encampment at Philadelphia, in connection with encampments at Harrisburg and Carlisle, working under Blue Lodge warrants, organized at Philadelphia on the 22nd of May, 1797, the first Grand Encampment established in North America. It is not known how long that Grand Encampment continued in active operation, but it doubtless maintained itself until 1814, and was merged in the body formed in February of that year by a Grand Convention of Knights Templar, which met in the Masonic Temple, in the city of Philadelphia, embracing delegates from encampments in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and Maryland, and which adopted the title of the 'Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of Knights Templar,' with jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

"The Grand Encampment adopted a Constitution, the third section of which provided that: 'The jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment shall extend to any state or territory wherein there is not a Grand Encampment legally and regularly established, and it shall take cognizance of, and preside over all such encampments of Knights Templar, and the appendant orders, as have been heretofore instituted, and that shall acknowledge its jurisdiction, and it shall also have authority to grant charters and constitutions for the establishment of new encampments in any state or territory as aforesaid.'

"More than two years later, in June, 1816, the present General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, and Appendant Orders, for the United States of America, was instituted in the city of New York, but the Templars of Pennsylvania took no part in its formation. As late as the year 1816, Rising Sun Encampment, No. 1, of New York City was acting under a warrant from the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, as appears from 'Longworth's New York Register and City Directory' of that year.

"The Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, in all probability continued in operation until as late as 1820, for there is a record of its annual communication in June of that year, and a list of the Grand Officers chosen at that time. During the latter part of the past century, and the beginning of the present, several attempts were made to form a General Grand Encampment for the United States, but success alone attended the present body, which, as I have already stated, was instituted in New York City, in June, 1816, and under which our Grand Commandery was organised in April, 1854. It is not my purpose to give a history of the Order of Knights Templar even in Pennsylvania, for such a history would far exceed the proper limits of this address. We think Pennsylvania may properly claim to have instituted the first strictly Templar organization, Grand and Subordinate, on the American continent, and we know that encampments in the States of New York, Delaware, and Maryland, were proud to recognise the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment as the body which gave them birth."—Address of Grand Commander Alexander.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

CHIEF PATRONESS:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PATRON AND PRESIDENT:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.,
M.W.G.M.

GRAND PATRONESS:

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

FOUNDED 1788.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION, 1888.

Brethren willing to act as Stewards on the above important occasion will greatly oblige by sending in their names as early as convenient.

F. R. W. HEDGES, Sec.

5, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

"MASONIC FACTS AND FICTIONS,"

COMPRISING A NEW THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE "ANCIENT" GRAND LODGE.

NOW IN PREPARATION

By H. SADLER,

Grand Tyler and Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England.

Upwards of 200 Pages, Demy-Octavo, with Illustrations, Seals, Autographs, &c.

Price to Subscribers, Carriage Free in the United Kingdom, 6s. 6d.

Prospectus and Specimen Page can be had at the Office of *The Freemason*.

The Subscription List of the above is now closed for printing. The work will be issued to Subscribers early in October next. Should any copies remain unsold after publication, the price will be 7/6 each.

THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY: Its Antiquities, Symbols, Constitutions, Customs, &c.

Embracing an Investigation of the Authentic Records of the Organisations of the Fraternity in England, Ireland, Scotland, the British Colonies, France, Germany, and the United States.

DERIVED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

By ROBERT FREKE GOULD,

Barrister-at-Law, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England, Author of "The Four Old Lodges and their Descendants," "The Atholl Lodges," &c.

"It is impossible to read this last remarkable contribution to Masonic history and archaeology, distinguished as it is by originality and novelty, lucid statement and apposite authorities combined, without feeling that a new era has dawned for Masonic students, for the literati and illiterati of Freemasonry."—*The Freemason*.

The above STANDARD WORK is now complete, and is issued in the following forms and at the following net cash prices, carriage paid, viz:—

In 3 vols., cloth, gilt edges	£3 3 0
6 " " "	3 15 0
3 " 1/2 calf "	3 18 0
3 " full red (or marone) morocco	4 14 6

The Publisher is prepared to send the Work, freight paid, to any part of EUROPE, the COLONIES, or INDIA, on receipt of order accompanied by draft.

This Work is not supplied through the Booksellers.

Orders may be addressed to the Publisher, THOMAS C. JACK, at 45, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, or at GRANGE PUBLISHING WORKS, EDINBURGH.

NOW READY.

GENERAL STATUTES OF THE

Masonic and Military Order of Knights of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine, and the Laws of K.H.S.

With an Appendix and Engravings of the Jewels & Regalia. Price, Cloth, 1s. 6d.

To be obtained of the Grand Recorder, 16a Great Queen Street.

MASONS' CERTIFICATES, &c., FRAMED

TO ANY DESIGN.

H. MORELL,

17 and 18, Great St. Andrew St., Bloomsbury, W.C., London. Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of Picture Frame and Decorative Mouldings (Two Million Feet always in stock). Every requisite for the Trade and Exportation. Illustrated Book of Patterns post free for three penny stamps.

PROVINCE OF NORTHS AND HUNTS.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE for the INSTALLATION of BRO. THE EARL OF EUSTON as R.W. Prov. Grand Master, and the BALL announced for SEPT. 15th, ARE POSTPONED.

Notice of Date and Further Particulars will be shortly given.

FISH,
POULTRY,
GAME,
OYSTERS.

JOHN GOW,
NEW BROAD ST., E.C.

(Outside Railway Station).
HONEY LANE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE.
93, THEOBALD'S RD., HOLBORN, W.C.
125, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.

JOHN GOW always has on sale the Largest Stock in London of the Very Best Quality at Lowest Prices. Barrelled Oysters.

PERFECTLY-FITTED OYSTER SALOON
Now Open at New Broad Street.

SMITH'S LONDON BLUE

IS

Unequaled for Laundry Work. Sold by Oilmen, in bottles, 1d. and 6d. each, or by the Gallon, at

Estab. 1879.] No. 2, Finsbury Sq., London.

E. P. S.
ACCUMULATORS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT,

Permanent or Temporary, by Accumulators.

The ONLY Safe & Reliable Method. Used by the City Companies, the Bank of England, the Royal Mint, Lloyds, and many Banks, Insurance Offices, and Private Residences.

ELECTRICAL POWER STORAGE CO. (LIMITED),
4, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.



PHILP'S
"ONE AND ALL"
Celebrated Plate and Glass Polish

Is absolutely free from Grit & Mercury, Acids, or any injurious substance.

It cannot be surpassed for burnishing gold, silver, nickel, and all kinds of white metals, and for cleaning gilt moulding, marble, show-cases, shop windows, mirrors, chandeliers, and glass generally.

It is extensively used by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on board their steamers, by the principal West End silversmiths and jewellers, and by Sheffield and Birmingham Electro-Platers, &c.

Price 3d., 6d., & 1s.

Wholesale of Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, E.C., or of the Proprietors—

THOMAS PHILP & CO.,

14, Salcombe Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

THE
"DUMENLY"
CIGARETTES.

ESTAB.] THE [1864
"DUMENLY" CIGARETTES.

Possessing an aroma of passing excellence, and unequalled in the world. Manufactured by A. C. PARASCHIO & CO., of Dumenly, Yenijeh, Turkey. Each Cigarette bears the Trade Mark "DUMENLY," and Monograms. None others are genuine. One sample box (sent post free for 2s. 6d.) is sufficient to convince any connoisseur of their superiority.

Sole address in the United Kingdom—
58, Pall Mall, London, W.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—4, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

CAPITAL—A QUARTER-OF-A-MILLION STERLING.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND ACTUARY—
WM. SUTTON GOVER, Esq., P.G.S., P.M., P.Z.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT—MAY, 1887.

NEW BUSINESS.	
1977 Policies issued for	£366,957
New Premium Income	11,510
BUSINESS IN FORCE.	
28,109 Policies, assuring	£5,254,789
REVENUE OF THE YEAR.	
Premiums	£153,793
Interest, &c.	45,020
	£199,413
ACCUMULATED FUND.	
Laid by in the Year	£58,395
Accumulated Fund on 31st January, 1887	1,141,810
Claims and Bonuses paid under Company's Policies	£1,029,611

Average Reversionary Bonus for Thirty Years, about 1 1/2 per cent. per annum.

TO LET—The UPPER PART of a HOUSE near the General Post Office. Eight Rooms, together or separate.—Apply B. J., Office of this Paper.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE (P.M. and P.Z.).—PRIVATE TUITION in the CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, &c. Lectures on various subjects. Schools visited. Foreigners taught English by means of French.—Address, F. D., 62, Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, W.

TO BE LET (FURNISHED) a comfortable HOUSE in the best part of Upper Sydenham, containing 8 good Bed Rooms, 3 Sitting Rooms, Kitchen on Ground Floor and fitted Bath Room. For a month or longer. Five minutes' walk from Crystal Palace. Beautiful views, and fields on three sides of house. Five guineas and a half for One Month—less if taken for longer.—M. P. C., "Ellerslie," Longton-avenue, Upper Sydenham, Surrey.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.
General Accidents. Personal Injuries
Railway Accidents. Deaths by Accident.
C. HARDING, Manager.

COALS. COCKERELL'S
13, CORNHILL, E.C.
For Prices, see Daily Papers.
Trucks direct from the Colliery to every Railway Station.

A. MONARCH-KINO, TAILOR,
Cornhill, E.C., and Regent-street, W.
LONDON.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH

GEORGE SPILLER
Surgeon's Optician,
3, WIGMORE ST., W.
SHOT-PROOF SPECTACLES.
THE NEW
"SHOOTING" PINCE-NEZ,
WITH RIGID BRIDGE.
They press the nose much less than any other eye-glass.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES (Inland).

For the Freemason Printing Works—
FREEMASON, LONDON.
For Jewels, Clothing, Banners, and Furniture—
KENNING, LONDON.

TO OUR READERS.

THE FREEMASON is published every Friday morning, price 3d., and contains the fullest and latest information relating to Freemasonry of every degree. Subscriptions, including Postage:—

United States,		
United Kingdom, Canada, the Continent, India, China, Ceylon, the Colonies &c.	13s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Arabia, &c.		17s. 6d.

Remittances may be made in Stamps, but Post Office Orders of cheques are preferred, the former payable to GEORGE KENNING, Chief Office, London, the latter crossed London Joint Stock Bank.

LODGE QUATUOR CORONATI,

No. 2076.—Sir Charles Warren (G.C.M.G.), P.G.D., W.M.—Freemasons' Hall, Thursday, 8th Sept.—At 5 30 a Paper will be read by Dr. W. WYNN WESTCOTT, "The Religion of Freemasonry illustrated by the Kabbalah." Visitors will be heartily welcomed. Dinner Tickets of Secretary after Lodge at 3s. 6d. (exclusive of Wine). Notice of attendance not absolutely necessary, but will be esteemed a favour by Bro. G. W. Speth (Sec.), Streatham House, Margate.

To Correspondents.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"Proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Canada," "New Zealand Freemason," "Masonic Chronicle," "Masonic World" (Boston, U.S.A.), "Sunday Times" (New York), "New Zealand Masonic Journal," "Keystone," "Lancaster Daily Examiner," "Sunday Times" (London), "Hull and East Yorkshire Times," "Loomis' Musical and Masonic Journal," "Court Circular," "Light," "Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Maine, 1887," "Cassell's Encyclopaedic Dictionary," "Allen's Indian Mail," "Freimaurer-Zeitung," "English Illustrated Magazine," and "New York Dispatch."



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

Masonic Notes and Queries.

739] FREEMASONRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Recent investigations enable me to give the locality of the lodge described in Grand Lodge lists as "St. Mark's Lodge, South Carolina," No. 299, Feb. 8, 1763. Hitherto it has been a moot point whether the phrase "St. Mark's Lodge" was descriptive of the name of the lodge, or referred to the town in which it was held. I find the former to be correct, as the lodge was chartered for the town of Saxe Gotha, subsequently and now better known as Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, standing on the Congaree river, at the head of the navigation about 124 miles n.w. of Charleston. In the "Modern Atlas," by John Pinkerton (London, 1815), both names, "COLUMBIA or Saxe Gotha," are given as indicating the same town, and in an authentic document, which I have been carefully examining for another purpose, the lodge is thus described "St. Mark's Lodge at Saxe Gotha in South Carolina." In placing this information before the Fraternity in these columns, I take the opportunity of asking subscribers to my "Masonic Records" to make a note of this fact on page 85 of that work.

Torquay, August 27th. JNO. LANE.
[This is an important discovery by Bro. Lane, and is an apt illustration of well-directed researches.—Ed. F.M.]



Craft Masonry.

HIGH CROSS LODGE (No. 754).—The installation meeting of this lodge (well-known from its liberal contributions to the Charities of the Craft) took place on Wednesday, the 24th ult., at the Seven Sisters Tavern, Tottenham, when Bro. Edwin Holt was elevated to the chair of King Solomon, in the presence of a large board of Installed Masters. The proceedings were conducted in an efficient manner, which won the appreciation of all present. The W.M. invested his officers as follows: Bros. Birkin, I.P.M.; J. Oddy, S.W.; E. Lovell, J.W.; E. L. Wilson, S.D.; T. P. Clark, J.D.; M. Barnes, I.G.; F. Voller, D.C.; A. Reeves, Stwd.; and J. Very, Tyler.

A banquet, excellently served by Bro. Smithers, followed, and amongst those in attendance, besides brethren of the lodge, were Bros. A. Bryant, P.M. 1237; A. Pool, W.M. 813; J. Woodrow, W.M. 2077; J. Salmon, P.M. 2077; W. Binnie, P.M. 1237; C. Barham, P.M. 1766; Hayes, 27; Wigglesworth, 15; Barber, 933; Knightley, 1744; Handley, 475; Albazie, 2060; and others. The repast afforded the fullest satisfaction, the viands being of superior quality, while the dessert merited the highest commendation.

After the customary loyal toasts had been given, that of the Worshipful Master was submitted and received with the utmost cordiality.

The Worshipful Master, in responding, said he was deeply impressed with the responsibilities of the high position into which, through the favour of the brethren of the lodge, he had been placed, but they might rest assured that no efforts on his part should be wanting to maintain the honour and reputation of the lodge.

The toast of the I.P.M. was then proposed, and he was presented with a valuable jewel, unanimously voted by the brethren of the lodge, which bore the following inscription: "Presented by the High Cross Lodge, No. 754, Tottenham, to Bro. Thomas Dexter Birkin, in token of esteem for attention as Master during the year 1887."

Bro. Birkin replied in suitable terms, stating that to the last days of his life he should have a vivid recollection of the kindness he had received at the hands of the brethren of the lodge, and hoping, if he had a son, the jewel would be worn by him with as much gratification as the present possessor experienced at its acquirement. He really felt highly honoured, and trusted he would do nothing to lessen the regard of those who had evinced their esteem towards him in such a marked manner.

The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by Bros. Woodrow, Salmon, and others.

The other ordinary toasts followed, and were duly acknowledged.

During the evening there was harmony of a high-class character, the efforts of a choir and those of Mr. S. Riley, Mr. A. Flowers, and Mr. Norton giving the greatest satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

JUSTICE LODGE (No. 147).—A meeting was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford, when there were present Bros. Leng, W.M.; Peurose, S.W.; Lancaster, J.W.; Speight, P.M., Sec.; Turpin, S.D.; Borrett, J.D.; Vatchy, I.G.; Hutchings, P.M., Preceptor; Bartlett, P.M.; J. J. Pitt, P.M.; Walters, Priest; Gray, Smith, Millington, Sandeman, and Emblin.

The lodge was opened in the First Degree, and after the minutes had been read and confirmed, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Smith personating the candidate. The lodge was then called off, and, on resuming, the usual questions leading to the Second Degree were answered by Bro. Millington. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. The lodge was resumed to the First Degree, and Bro. J. R. Smith, 205, was elected a member of this lodge of instruction. All business being ended, the lodge was closed.

ZETLAND LODGE (No. 511).—A meeting was held at the York and Albany, Regent's Park, on Monday, the 29th ult., when there were present Bros. Sheppard, W.M.; Halliday, S.W.; J. K. R. Cama, J.W.; Hazel, S.D.; Trotman, J.D.; Clampitt, I.G.; Mulvey, Preceptor; Recknell, P.M., Treas.; J. W. Smith, P.M.; Dr. Powdrell, F. J. Holden, and A. Arrowsmith.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Mulvey offered himself as a candidate for passing, answered the questions, was examined and entrusted. The lodge opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. The lodge was closed in the Second Degree. The W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Mulvey. Bro. Dr. Powdrell having offered himself as a candidate, the ceremony of initiation was most ably rehearsed. Bros. Albert Arrowsmith, 733, and G. Clampitt, 2202, were elected joining members. It was proposed and seconded that the S.W. be W.M. for the ensuing week. The officers were appointed in rotation. The lodge was then closed.

CHAUCER LODGE (No. 1540).—This lodge held its usual weekly meeting at the Old White Hart Hotel, Borough, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., when there were present Bros. S. Renaut, W.M.; W. T. Wigglesworth, S.W.; Ellis, J.W.; W. Steele, S.D.; Jno. Osmond, J.D.; G. Wigglesworth, I.G.; W. Roots, acting Preceptor; F. H. Williams, Hon. Sec.; Chapman, A. Austin, Youlden, Fullick, G. Emblyn, and J. H. Ellis.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Austin having answered the usual questions, was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed, with Bro. Austin candidate. Bro. Renaut vacated the chair in favour of Bro. J. Osmond. The lodge resumed to the First Degree. Bro. Fullick having answered the usual questions, was entrusted. The lodge resumed to the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Fullick as candidate. Bro. Osmond vacated the chair in favour of Bro. A. Austin. The lodge resumed to the First Degree. Bro. Youlden having answered the usual questions leading to the Second Degree, was entrusted. The lodge was resumed to the Second Degree. The ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Youlden candidate. The lodge was resumed to the First Degree. The W.M. rose for the first time, and the dues were collected. The W.M. rose for the second time, when Bro. Roots announced that the officers for the ensuing week were appointed. The W.M. rose for the third time, and the lodge was closed.

COVENT GARDEN LODGE (No. 1614).—The usual weekly meeting of this lodge of instruction was held at the Criterion, Piccadilly, S.W., on the 25th ult., when there were present Bros. R. J. Harnell, W.M.; J. B. Grieve, S.W.; J. Rayner, J.W.; G. F. Swan, S.D.; J. Ray, J.D.; F. M. Noakes, I.G.; W. Brindley, acting as Preceptor; G. Reynolds, Treas. and Sec.; T. E. Weeks, Tyler; G. H. Reynolds, A. Clark, A. L. Bullen, and F. Dusterwald.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. worked the 1st, and Bro. W. Brindley worked the 2nd Section of the First Lecture. Bro. A. Bullen, having offered himself as a candidate to be passed to the Second Degree, was duly questioned, entrusted, and retired. Lodge opened in the Second Degree. The W.M. rehearsed the Degree of F.C. Lodge resumed to the First Degree. Bro. W. Brindley worked the 3rd Section of the First Lecture. Lodge resumed to the Second Degree. Lodge opened in the Third Degree. Lodge closed in the Third and Second Degrees. On rising for the second time, Bro. W. Brindley proposed that Bro. J. B. Grieve, S.W., be W.M. for the ensuing week—seconded by the J.W., and carried unanimously. The W.M. elect was pleased to appoint his officers in rotation. On rising for the third time, nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, the lodge was closed.

KENSINGTON LODGE (No. 1767).—A meeting was held on Tuesday, the 30th ult., at the Scarsdale Arms, Edwardes-square, Kensington, W. Present: Bros. P. J. Davies, W.M.; G. Swan, S.W.; H. Nevill, J.W.; C. Woods, S.D.; Hubbard, Sec., J.D.; Dresden, I.G.; and W. C. Williams, W.M. 860, acting as Preceptor.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. The lodge was opened in the Second and Third Degrees, and closed down to the First Degree. The lodge was called off and on. The W.M. rose for the first and second times, and Bro. Dresden was elected W.M. for next meeting. The W.M. rose for the third time, and "Hearty good wishes" being given and acknowledged, the lodge was closed.

CREATON LODGE (No. 1791).—A meeting was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., at the Wheatsheaf Hotel, Golphawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, W. Present: Bros. J. Davies, W.M.; Wood, P.M., S.W.; C. Coombs, J.W.; H. Purdue, P.M., Preceptor; F. Craggs, Sec. (pro tem.); Cotton, S.D.; Higginson, J.D.; Woodard, I.G.; Child, P.M.; Raynham Stewart, P.M.; P. G. D., P. "D.G.M. Middx.; Cavers, Larter, Marsa, Head, P. J. Davies, and a Harding.

The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and closed in the Third and Second Degrees. The 2nd Section of the Second Lecture, and the 2nd and 3rd Sections of the First Lecture were worked by the W.M., assisted by the brethren. Bro. Wood was elected W.M. for the next meeting.

CHISWICK LODGE (No. 2012).—A meeting was held at the Windsor Castle Hotel, King-street, Hammersmith, on Saturday, the 27th ult. Present: Bros. G. Gardner, Treas., W.M.; W. G. Coar, S.W.; D. S. Long, J.W.; A. Williams, Sec.; Speigel, P.M., S.D.; P. J. Davies, J.D.; H. D. Aslette, I.G.; F. Craggs, D. Stroud, and J. H. Wood.

The lodge was opened in the First Degree, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the Second and Third Degrees, and resumed to the Second Degree. Bro. D. Stroud offering himself as a candidate for raising, was examined and entrusted. Lodge was resumed to the Third Degree, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, Bro. D. Stroud being candidate. Lodge was resumed to the First Degree, and Bro. A. Williams offered himself as a candidate for initiation. The W.M. rehearsed that ceremony, Bro. A. Williams being candidate. Lodge was resumed to the Third Degree, and closed in the Third and Second Degrees, and after the usual risings the lodge was closed.

LOUGHBOROUGH LODGE.—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Gauden Hotel, Clapham-road Station (L.C. & D.R.), on Monday, the 29th ult. Present: Bros. Johnson, Preceptor, W.M.; Esling, S.W.; Pugh, J.W.; Wood, S.D.; Dr. Walker, J.D.; Heathcote, I.G.; Westley, Treas.; Andrews, Sec.; Gibbs, Evr, Lissimore, Wright, Folkard, and Oates.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the Second and Third Degrees, and the 1st Section of the Lecture worked by Bro. Andrews, assisted by the brethren. The ceremony of raising was announced, and Bro. Oates proved his proficiency, and was entrusted. The ceremony of raising was impressively and correctly worked by the W.M., with Bro. Oates as candidate. The 3rd Section of the Lecture was worked by Bro. Westley, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was resumed to the First Degree, and the W.M. rising for the first time, the dues were collected. The W.M. rose for the second time, and reminded the lodge that the W.M. and officers for the ensuing week were appointed. The W.M. rose for the third time, and the lodge was closed.

It is announced that Bro. Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., will address a political meeting at Whitby on the 23rd instant, and that among those expected to be present are Bros. E. W. Beckett, M.P.; C. Sykes, M.P.; and G. W. Elliot, M.P.

According to the *Freemasons' Repository*, a Past Masters' Association has been formed at Richmond, Virginia, the principal object being to consider important questions which may arise relating to Masonic jurisprudence, and the general well-being of the Craft.

YORK COLLEGE OF ROSICRUCIANS.

One of the most pleasant meetings that has ever been held of this college took place at Newark on Friday, the 26th August. The distance from York, the working centre of the college, was very considerable, but the knowledge that many attractions existed there for the archaeologist induced a fairly good muster of members. The York contingent left that city by the 10.0 a.m. train, and were joined at Doncaster by the Leeds and West Riding fratres; here a slip carriage was provided which was detached at Newark, where the party landed and were driven to the Clinton Arms to lunch. Here they were met by the members from Nottingham, Leicester, and more southerly places, and by a distinguished visitor, Frater Dr. Wynn Westcott, Sec. General of the Order, who had taken the opportunity of the southern visit of the northern college to honour it with an official visit. Lunch over, the party found a drag waiting for them in the old-fashioned inn yard, and were driven through the pleasant country surrounding the old-fashioned town of Newark, past villages scented with ripening apricots, and interesting with old-fashioned timber-frame houses, to the ancient town of Southwell, formerly a favourite resort of the Archbishops of York, and containing one of the most exquisite examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom. Dismounting, the party were conducted over the minster by Frater E. C. Patchitt (Nottingham), who showed the many points of interesting detail. Before leaving the minster the party were kindly taken into the library of Canon Browne, who showed them the parchment records of the re-endowment of the Church of Philip and Mary, and the old parchment Chapter Act books dating from the twelfth century.

Once more mounting the drag, the fratres were rapidly whirled back to Newark, catching a glimpse as they passed of the ruined palace of the Archbishops, and were finally deposited at the door of the lodge room of the Newton Lodge, No. 1661, which, with its furniture, had been fraternally placed at the disposal of the fratres by its W.M. and brethren. Here the M.C. was formed, there being present Fratres T. B. Whytehead, C. Adp't; W. F. Tomlinson (Leeds), Celebrant; Wm. Brown (York), Sec.; J. R. Dore (Huddersfield), Q.A.; Wm. Flockton (Leeds), Preceptor; Major Macgachan (York), Herald; W. H. B. Atkinson (Pontefract), Med.; E. C. Patchitt (Nottingham); Wm. Scott (Halifax); R. Craig (Leeds); Ben. Stocks (Huddersfield); A. I. B. Turner (York); C. S. Lane (Hartlepool); G. Chapman (Nottingham); and Dr. W. Wynn Westcott (London), Sec. Gen. Successful ballots were taken for the following candidates: T. H. Pattison, 1545; J. R. Welsman, P.M. 600; T. M. Watson, P.M. 97; T. J. Armstrong, P.M. 406; T. M. Wilkinson, P.M. 297; H. Jekyll, 297; Allan Haigh, 448; J. Toplis, P.M. 47; E. Kipps, P.M. 1531; H. T. Gardiner, P.M. 458; and W. N. Cheeseman, W.M. 566. Bros. Allan Haigh, John Toplis, Edward Kipps, and W. N. Cheeseman were then duly inducted by the Celebrant, and took their seats among the fratres. Frater John Toplis, himself an eminent numismatist, submitted for the inspection of the members a selection of siege pieces struck at Newark, Pontefract, and Scarborough during the periods of the sieges of their castles in the civil war, with other rare coins illustrating the History of Newark, as also tracts published at the same times, and early and rare editions of books.

Very cordial votes of thanks were accorded to Fratres Patchitt and Toplis for their most interesting and valuable contributions to the knowledge of the members, and their papers were ordered to be printed in the transactions of the college.

On behalf of the Yorkshire members of the Order, the CHIEF ADP'T expressed the pleasure afforded them by the presence there of the Secretary General (Dr. Westcott), and the latter replied, thanking the college for its cordial reception of himself.

A cordial vote of thanks was also passed to the W.M. and members of the Newton Lodge for the use of the room.

The M.C. having been dissolved, the fratres went to see the church of Newark, a structure full of points of remarkable interest, possessing many brasses, especially one, perhaps, the largest in the country, to the memory of Alan Fleming (1373). The rood screen is also very fine. One great feature of this church was the number of chantries endowed therein. These embraced the St. Trinity Guild at the altar of St. Trinity, Caldwell's at the same altar, Ferror's at the same altar, Foster's at the same altar, Flemyng's at the altar of Corpus Christi, Isabell Caldwell's at the same altar, Robert Caldwell's at the same altar, Surfleet's at the altar of St. Mary Virgin and All Saints, De Bosco's at the altar of St. Nicholas, Wansey's at the altar of St. Katherine, Durant's at the altar of St. James, Saucemer's at the altar of St. Lawrence, Maud Saucemer's at the same altar, and a chantry at the altar of St. Peter. There was a most famous Guild in the town, named the St. Trinity Guild, which had many of the presentations to these chantries, and was virtually the governing body in Newark before the town was incorporated. There was also another powerful Guild called Corpus Christi. The visit of the members to the church was necessarily brief, although most enjoyable, and they thence hurried to the remains of the castle over-hanging the ruin, and the scene of so many historic events. Beyond the underground casemated chamber, with a peculiar roof, and the deeply-embayed Tudor windows of the ancient dining hall, there was not much to see, and the fratres presently returned to the Clinton Arms, where they sat down to a substantial tea, and at 7.30 left the town by rail for their various homes, having spent a most agreeable and profitable day.

The scene of the next quarterly meeting was not absolutely fixed, but it seems probable that the rendezvous will be Halifax—of which place it used to be said, "From Hull, Hell, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us."

Bro. and Mrs. and Miss Coleridge Kennard are staying at Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B., which has been lent to them by Bro. the Earl and Countess of Kintore during the absence of the latter in Canada.

Bros. Lord Halsbury (Lord Chancellor), Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Stanley of Preston, attended the Cabinet Council held at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, Bro. Lord Ashbourne, who is in Ireland, and Bro. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., being the absentees.

THE CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT.

As a rule, it is a wise injunction which bids us not to put too much faith in appearances; but if ever there has been an exception to this rule, it will be found on the premises of the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit. Once within the portals of this useful establishment and you find yourself surrounded on all sides by the evidences of a security which is as real as it is apparent. Two stalwart janitors of military mien, wearing what looks like volunteer uniform, greet you on the threshold, and when you have entered, the gates clang to again sonorously in a manner suggestive of the prison house. On descending a short flight of stairs you are met by more stalwart warders in the same kind of garb and bearing the same military aspect, and on being civilly invited to a seat till the manager can be summoned to learn the object of your visit, and looking around, you see on all sides strong walls, heavy iron doors, and grilles, through which last you obtain a glimpse of sundry long and well-lighted corridors, which pass between walls built up of nothing but the iron doors of innumerable safes and strong rooms. You are, as it were, in the guard room of an impregnable fortress containing little else than thousands of impregnable safes and rooms, which none but the renters and the official staff of the establishment can open or enter, and they can do so only when co-operating with each other and possessing the necessary keys. There are securities uncountable and of untold value in all directions, but you can neither see nor reach them, for the warders and the grilles and the doors are there to stop your way, nor is it till the manager, before whom all things in the shape of "locks, bolts, and bars" to arrest your further progress "soon fly asunder," approaches and introduces himself, that you realise you are not as "safely deposited"—May heaven forgive the wretched word-play!—for the rest of your days in Chancery-lane as the safes and rooms by which you are surrounded. Yet for all these evidences of a grim reality, the guard, or inspection, room, like the rest of the premises, is cheerful enough, with its steady bright electric light and its well tiled floors. It is the only suggestion of counterfeit there is about the place, and it has been intentionally so ordered on the very sensible ground that what is strong beyond the utmost power of fire or burglar need not be unsightly as well.

And the courteous manager, when you press him for his story, might well reply in the words of Canning's Knife Grinder—"Story, God bless you, I have none to tell, sir!" The safes and the strong rooms, with their massive doors, tell their own tale. The wealth of Ormuz or of Ind may be concealed within each and every of them, yet can you not touch it any more than you can see it. The owner who rents it can—he has the wherewithal to open it. But he cannot do so alone, and without the aid of one of the attendants, who must first undo the outer lock before the renter can insert his own key and inspect his treasures, removing them in whole or in part or adding to them as he pleases. Nor is it possible for an attendant to open the safe without the renter, or for the latter to mistake another man's for his own, as each safe has its own particular key, and if this is lost, one of Messrs. Milner's men is called in and opens the door, by means of the necessary mechanical appliances, in the presence of the renter, whose property is placed in another safe while a fresh key is made. Thus every safe is in reality what its name implies, and the rooms in which they are placed are equally impregnable, the doors which admit you to them being of massive iron, and weighing in some cases two and a half tons.

But this is not all the security which the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit affords its patrons. Neither ingress nor egress can be obtained to or from the premises but through a succession of iron gates and doors and grilles, and with the aid of the attendant warders. The rooms everywhere are the larger safes, which contain thousands of smaller safes and many strong rooms, each of which is sacred to all but the renter, who alone, though not without the manager's co-operation, can obtain access to its contents. But the protection does not end here. From 6 p.m. and throughout the night the premises are patrolled by the night-watchmen, who are timed to be at certain points after fixed intervals of time. Thus, a warder starting on his rounds at 6 p.m. by the clock, reaches his first point at 10 minutes past the hour, his next at 20 minutes past, and so on, till the round is completed and he is back again at his starting point in 50 minutes, when, with a ten minutes' rest, he begins a fresh round, and so continues throughout the night, with necessary intervals now and again for refreshment. Each patrol is armed with a loaded six-chamber revolver, and in the event of any unusual sound reaching him, or any strange appearance attracting his attention, there is an alarm handy, which enables him to summon the other warders to his aid. The clocks at the several points have each a tell-tale attached, which it is the business of the man on patrol to mark, so that any shirking of his duty is out of the question. Of a truth, the security afforded by this Safe Deposit is such that none will venture to gainsay its reality, and our worthy brother, Bro. Ex-Sheriff Clarke, the founder of the Institution, might do worse than have adopted as a motto, in addition to the many which already decorate the walls of the entrance and inspection halls, "Me duce, tutus eris" which being interpreted in the vulgar tongue means "Place yourself as regards your valuables—your securities, your trust deeds, 'your jewels, cash, and plate'—in this stronghold, and you will be safe."

It is right to add that everything is done, consistently with a due regard to the absolute security which is guaranteed, for the comfort and convenience of the renters. There are well furnished and commodious waiting rooms, both for ladies and gentlemen, in which they may rest or write letters, or examine their property; and even within these waiting rooms are a number of safe boxes partitioned off from the rooms and from each other, in which a renter can be absolutely alone, and examine in complete secrecy what ever of value he may wish to deposit, or may have temporarily removed from its place of deposit. And the charges for all this security and accommodation? Well, they are absurdly small by comparison, but on this matter we do not feel ourselves competent to speak, and we must refer our readers to the Manager, who will receive them genially, as he received us, and initiate them, as he initiated us, into the merits and mysteries of this useful "Safe Deposit."

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio will hold its annual convocation at Columbus on the 11th and 12th October next.

The Craft Abroad.

G. LODGE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The 12th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island was held at the Masonic Hall, Charlottetown, on the 24th June last, under the presidency of the Dep. Grand Master; but on Grand Lodge being opened, it was found there was an insufficient attendance, and an adjournment till the following Thursday (30th June) took place, when Bro. John Yeo, M.W.G.M., occupied the chair, and was supported by the D.G.M., Wardens, and other Grand and Past G. Officers, the representatives of other Grand Lodges, and the subordinate lodges. The Grand Master's address referred to questions of local interest, while the G. Treasurer's and G. Secretary's reports were satisfactory, that of the former showing a balance in hand of close on 189 dollars, or about the same as had been carried forward from the previous year, while that of the latter exhibited a slight increase in the returns of the members—from 448 for the year to 30th April, 1886, to 455 for the year to 30th April, 1887, there being 11 lodges extant out of the 14 which have been warranted by this G. Lodge. After receiving the report of the Committee on the G. Master's address, G. Lodge adjourned till the following morning, when the following were elected G. Officers for the year, namely: Bros. John Yeo (re-elected), M.W.G.M.; Neil McKeivie, D.G.M.; Roderick McNeill, S.G.W.; Robert E. Sobey, J.G.W.; Will. H. Findlay (re-elected), G. Treasurer; B. Wilson Higgs, G. Secretary; G. W. Wakeford, G. Lecturer; T. B. Reagh, G. Chap.; Matthew Brehaut, S.G.D.; Charles Owen, J.G.D.; G. R. Montgomery, G. Marshal; G. W. Bentley, G. Swd. Br.; D. C. Ramsay, G. Std. Br.; Leonard Morris, S.G. Stwd.; Edwin Procter, J.G. Stwd.; Kenneth C. Holmes, G. Pursuivant; and John Hobbs (re-elected), G. Tyler. In the afternoon Grand Lodge, escorted by the Royal Arch Chapter and a large gathering of the members of private lodges, as well as by visiting brethren, and headed by the band of the 2nd Battalion, marched in procession to the Market-square, where the different Societies were assembled to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee; and a procession having been formed, in which the Freemasons had the post of honour in the rear, a start was made for the site of the New City Building, the first stone of which was, in accordance with the formal invitation of the Mayor, about to be laid with Masonic Ceremony in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. The Mayor of Charlottetown, the Hon. T. Heath Haviland, having presented the Grand Master with a handsome silver trowel—bearing the inscription: "Presented by the City Council of Charlottetown to the Hon. John Yeo, Grand Master A.F. and A.M. of Prince Edward Island, on his Laying the Foundation Stone of the City Building on the celebration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1st July, 1887"—the ceremony was performed in accordance with the ancient usages of the Craft, and to the delectation of the spectators, after which Grand Lodge returned to the Masonic Hall. In the evening the installation of the Grand Officers for the year took place, and, after certain other formalities, Grand Lodge was closed, and the annual session ended.

THE GRAND CHAPTER OF CANADA.

The 30th annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was held in the Masonic Hall, Brockville, on the 15th July last, under the presidency of Comp. Thos. Sargent, G.Z.; Comps. Rob. Hendrey, jun., G.H.; and R. B. Hangerford, G.J.; the attendance of companions being numerous, and including the representatives of 52 out of the 92 chapters on the roll. The Grand Z. delivered his usual address, in which he reviewed the events of the past year, and then the G. Superintendents of Districts handed in their reports. The statements of the G. Treasurer proved satisfactory. The receipts for the year to 30th June, 1887, including balance from previous account, amounted to 3623 dollars, and the disbursements to 1849 dollars, leaving a balance in hand of 1774 dollars. The assets amounted on same date to 10,984 dollars, and the liabilities to only 287 dollars. The statistics show 92 chapters on the roll with an aggregate membership of 3431. At the close of the proceedings the Grand Officers, a list of which was published in our last week's issue, were elected (or appointed) and installed, and a cordial vote of thanks passed to Comp. Sargent, the retiring Z., for his services during the last two years, a Committee being appointed for the purpose of determining the character of the proposal it is intended to present to him, a similar compliment, accompanied by a Past District Superintendent's apron, sash, collar, and jewel, being paid to Comp. E. Mitchell, G. Treasurer.

GRAND LODGE OF WISCONSIN.

This Grand Lodge held its 43rd annual communication at Milwaukee on the 14th and 15th June last. There was a large attendance, and among the visitors was Bro. John Frizzell, Past Grand Master of Tennessee. The Grand Master's address dealt only with matters of local interest, while the statistical returns show a total membership in the jurisdiction of 13,108. The following are the Grand Officers for the year, viz.: Bros. Eugene S. Elliott, M.W.G. Master; Myron Reed, D.G. Master; J. S. Reynolds, S.G. Warden; D. McL. Miller, J.G. Warden; N. M. Littlejohn, G. Treasurer; John W. Laffin, G. Secretary; Rev. W. E. Wright, G. Chaplain; M. L. Youngs, G. Lecturer; Thos. Armstrong, jun., S.G. Deacon; J. J. McGillivray, J.G. Deacon; H. D. Fisher, G. Marshal; M. J. Pitkin, G. Sword Bearer; C. H. Anderson and C. W. Wheeler, G. Stewards; G. B. McMillan, G. Pursuivant; and L. Barrett, G. Tyler.

GENERAL GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER UNITED STATES.

The following are the General Grand Officers of this body, as elected at the triennial convocation held at Washington, D.C., in September, 1886, viz.: Comps. Noble D. Lerner, General G.H.P.; David F. Day, General D.G.H.P.; Joseph P. Hornor, General G. King; Geo. L. McJahan, General G. Scribe; Reuben C. Lemmon, General G. Treasurer; Christopher C. Fox, General G. Secretary; Benjamin F. Haller, General G. Capt. of H.; Roger W. Woodbury, General G. Pr. Soj.; Lansing Burrows, General G.R.A. Capt.; Sylvester S. Bean, General G.M. Third V.; Henry S. Orme, General G.M. Second V.; and Hiram Bassett, General G.M. First V.

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

This Grand Lodge held its 30th Annual Communication in the Masonic Hall, Hastings, on June 13th, the following Grand Lodge officers being present, viz.: Bros. C. K. Contant, G.M., Omaha; M. J. Hull, D.G.M., Edgar; G. B. France, S.G.W., Grand Island; J. J. Mercer, J.G.W., Brownville; C. Hartman, G. Treas., Omaha; W. R. Bowen, G. Sec., Omaha; R. E. French, G.M., Kearney; B. F. Rawald, G. Recorder, Hastings; L. A. Cooly, S.G.D., Lincoln; J. Randal, J.G.D., Albion; Rev. Hood, Chap.; together with about four hundred representatives from the different lodges in the State. In the course of the proceedings the G. Master in the customary address reviewed the events of the past year, while reports of Grand Officers exhibited the financial and numerical condition of the Grand and subordinate Lodges, the total membership being 7377 in 155 chartered lodges, an increase of 716 in the past year. The following were appointed and installed Grand Officers for the ensuing year: Bros. Milton J. Hull, G.M.; Geo. B. France, D.G.M.; J. J. Mercer, S.G.W.; Rob. E. French, J.G.W.; Chris. Hartman, G. Treas.; W. R. Bowman, G. Sec.; J. A. Hood, G. Chap.; J. A. Ebehardt, G. Orator; L. P. Davidson, S.G.D.; G. E. Whitman, J.G.D.; and J. King, G. Tyler. Next session will be held at the City of Lincoln, the Capitol of the State.

GRAND LODGE OF MANITOBA.

We have received copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba at the annual communication at Winnipeg in February last, and from these we learn that the meeting in question was held under the presidency of Bro. Alfred Pearson, M.W.G.M., who was supported by Bro. Peter McGregor, D.G.M.; Bros. J. W. H. Wilson and J. Kerr Bryden, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens respectively, the rest of the Grand Officers, many Past Grand Officers, representatives of other Grand Lodges, and of the subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction. The Grand Master's address was chiefly local in its interest, but he congratulated Grand Lodge on England having consented to an exchange of representatives, and announced that he had been appointed, and that his patent of appointment had arrived a few weeks previously. He also referred in loyal terms to the approach of the Queen's Jubilee, and recommended that an address of congratulation to her Majesty should be prepared. The statistical returns show that on the 31st December last there were 30 chartered lodges and nine lodges under dispensation with a total membership of 1568, being an increase of 228 over the previous year. The Grand Treasurer's report showed that the receipts including a balance brought forward of over of 1167 dollars amounted to nearly 2699 dollars, that the expenditure was under 1527 dollars, and the balance at the end of the financial year 1172 dollars. Various other reports were presented, and at the close the following were elected and installed to the principal offices in Grand Lodge for the new year, namely: Bros. Thomas Clark, M.W.G.M.; John Alex. Kerr, D.G.M.; James Alex. Ovas, S.G.W.; Will. G. Bell, J.G.W.; Rev. Canon O'Meara, G. Chap.; Jas. S. Greig, G. Reg.; John McKechnie, G. Treas.; W. G. Scott, G. Sec.; T. A. Cuddy, S.G. Deacon; David H. McFadden, J.G. Deacon; W. John McAdam, G.D. of C.; W. H. Seach, G.S. Br.; A. W. R. Markley, G. Or.; Roland C. Brown, G. Purs.; J. McBride, G. Tyler.



If the means justify the end, then to utilize a theatre associated with comic opera is admissible. This Professor Crocker is doing just now with the Avenue. We have been to most circuses, but never have we witnessed such marvellous performances as Mr. Crocker's horses. They seem to do nearly everything but speak. If it be true that a horse has a small brain, then all the more credit is due to Mr. Crocker for what he has trained his troupe of about a dozen horses to do. They can rub out a wrong sum on a black board, find a handkerchief of any colour selected by the audience, fire cannon, sit on chairs, "see-saw" each other, and perform military drill. Ringing bells seems to be the favourite amusement, both with the horses and the audience, for the latter laugh heartily and the horses appear to enjoy taking up the bells and shaking them with all their might; indeed, the Professor has a little difficulty in getting them to put the bells down. It would have been better to have dovetailed this with some other performance, as we do not know that two hours "equirational" is sufficient of itself for the ordinary public, but we can promise those who care to go they will be highly entertained with the doings of these noble animals under Professor Crocker's tuition.

* * *

The current number of *The Theatre* is more than usually interesting. The veteran Mr. Godfrey Turner, who tells us that at the age of 62 he has a mother alive who still calls him her "boy," concludes a delightful series of papers called "First Nights of my Young Days." They deal with the history of the stage in the first half of this century. To those who remember the celebrated actors then living the perusal of Mr. Turner's articles must be of peculiar interest, whilst to those, like the writer, who were not born when Mr. Turner's papers leave off (1850), they are of much use as a witness of the stage and those belonging to it at a time when the theatre was not so popular with all classes as it now is. We hope the author may be induced—or some one else—to continue his history of First Nights from 1850 to the present time. Mr. E. A. Morton writes a very good article on the Court Theatre under the jurisdiction of its several lessees. The photographs by Mr. Burraud are those of Mrs. Brown Potter and Bro. Rutland Barrington as the Wicked Baronet in "Ruddy Gore." The same publishers (Messrs. Somerford and Corson) have also just issued the eighth annual of Dramatic Notes, which deals with the theatrical events of 1886, month by month, from the pen of Mr. Austin Brereton, illustrated by Mr. Cox. It is a very useful book to have for reference. The author has written records of the various productions rather than criticisms.

Except that it gives the admirers of Miss Dorothy Dene, who are many, the advantage of seeing her and witnessing the progress she is gradually making in her acting, the production of "The Secret Foe" at the Opera Comique last Saturday might as well have been left alone. Mr. John A. Stevens, the author and principal actor in the drama, may find his play meet with approval on the other side of the Atlantic, but it will not do for London. Such a performance might have a certain success in the provinces, but even the people in town during the off season will find it hard to be interested in "The Secret Foe," which is very badly constructed. Count Ivan Demidoff and Conrad Fedor Petrovich both fall in love with the same lady and at the same time, and after several events, which in real life would be impossible, the former wins her, and the latter, under the semblance of being Ivan's friend, becomes his deadly enemy, and when he can get an opportunity makes love to Ivan's wife, Olga. Ivan is not of a jealous temperament, and lets his wife have plenty of liberty; but, like many women, Olga fancies what is her husband's faithfulness in her is indifference to her. Fedor intrigues and gets up a supper party, at which are present some ladies of shady character. Ivan wants to go home, but is persuaded by his former brother officers to stop and have a game of cards. One of these ladies is paid to make love to Ivan, when Fedor, who has Olga in an adjacent room, brings her in masked to witness her husband's infidelity. Ivan makes the beauty of his wife the subject of a wager; she then unmasks herself, he realises the treachery of his friend Fedor, and tells him to the ground. Fedor, not baulked yet, goes to Count Demidoff's house and tells Olga that her husband owes him a large sum of money, and takes her jewels in place of payment. Hearing Count Ivan coming, Olga hides him behind the curtains. Ivan tells his wife that he is in difficulties for money, and begs her to let him have her jewels to clear himself, but she having parted with them, but afraid to say to whom, refuses to help him. Driven to despair, he tells Olga he will have to break an oath, and then declares that he is a Nihilist, and it is for this cause that he wants the money. Fedor having overheard this, of course makes use of the knowledge, and by a pretext gets Olga into his castle, where he makes overtures to her, when he finds her faithful to her husband. Olga takes up a dagger to kill him, the door is burst open at the moment by Count Ivan, who at first naturally thinks his wife not faithful, but she implores him to believe her, and shows him the weapon she used to try to kill the secret foe, and begs her husband to go into the room where he had sent Fedor and kill him himself. A duel ensues, in which Ivan is victorious. The author, Mr. Stevens, who is the Count Ivan Demidoff, is too heavy and slow for such a part. Mr. Boleyn plays the thankless title rôle of the secret foe with firmness, and is decidedly the best actor in the piece. Miss Dorothy Dene has made another advancement in her acting since her appearance in "The Noble Vagabond." In tragic parts she shows much earnestness. We would like to see her in a play where a great deal of passion and jealousy are required. It is unfortunate that this decidedly clever young lady should always have appeared in pieces which have not been successes. We refer to "Jack," "The Noble Vagabond," and the present play. We believe Miss Dene has played at two or three matinees as well. Her dresses, as in the other two plays, are the admiration of the sterner sex and the envy of the ladies. Her costumes are very becoming, and we suppose are designed by the President of the Royal Academy, who is always present at her first nights, and to whom Miss Dene has sat for many years as the subject of his pictures. For beauty of face and figure Sir Frederick would not easily find a parallel.

* * *

To-morrow night (Saturday) Bro. Augustus Harris produces his new drama by himself and Mr. Paul Merritt, with Bro. Harry Nicholls in the cast. On Wednesday the Novelty re-opens its doors with "The Blue Bells of Scotland," by Mr. Robert Buchanan, with Mr. Henry Neville, Miss Harriet Jay, and Miss Fortescue in the company. Saturday, the 10th, Miss Mary Anderson begins her season at the Lyceum with "A Winter's Tale," and on the 15th Mr. Beerbohm Tree re-opens the Haymarket with "The Red Lamp." Bro. Clayton brings Mr. Piner's "Dandy Dick" to Toole's Theatre on probably the 12th. On the 21st Miss Lydia Thompson opens the Strand with burlesque, Mr. Ernest Birch, brother-in-law to Mr. Hope Morley, making his debut in "The Sultan of Mocha," and at the close of the month Bro. Edward Terry hopes to open his own theatre.

* * *

Fortune has changed at last. The Olympic Theatre, with all its old grand traditions, may lift up its head again amongst the other theatres. The little house in Wych-street no longer smells nasty, has no draughts, is well ventilated, has plenty of exits (all open at any time), is beautifully decorated, extremely comfortable, fees of all kinds absolutely abolished. All these advantages the public have to thank Miss Agnes Hewitt for, but what is of chief importance to them and her is that her autumn régime has been ushered in with the production of a melodrama with unmistakable signs of a big success. The proverb that "fortune favours the fair" seems, in the present instance, to be a truism. The plucky manageress must have thanked her lucky star that she had placed the responsibility of writing a new piece in the hands of Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and R. C. Carton, and obtained the assistance of Mr. Willard to depict the central character. The authors, it will be remembered, two or three years ago, wrote "The Great Pink Pearl," which met with tolerable favour, and we fancied on Monday night we traced certain resemblances to their former play in "The Pointsman," for such is the title of the present Olympic drama. We think the piece will require more pulling together. It has at present too many stories to tell, and one is apt to get off the main line of the plot and forget the chief character in other parts which seem at the time important, and yet turn out to be mere accessories. The authors, no doubt, thoroughly understand what they mean their piece to be, but they have not written it in a way quite to be understood of the audience. A little more careful collaboration and an expunging here and there are required to make "The Pointsman" go better. The ridiculing the police might with advantage come out altogether; those scenes are more fit for pantomime than the real drama. We wish there were in the play some

people of noble thought, of purer minds, and pleasanter characters. As it is, the piece suffers rather from a surfeit of the villain and his influence over everyone, man and woman alike. It would take columns to unravel the story, dealing as it does with so many heads, so we will just say that this stirring and ingenious drama opens in a low public-house on the riverside, kept by the villain of the piece. Into it are brought by a loafer, a colleague of the proprietor, two young men just arrived from the diamond fields, where they have been highly successful. One is suffering from sun-stroke, the healthy one is murdered and silently put in the river. The innkeeper and his accomplice carry the sick man far away, who is found by a station master's daughter, and who afterwards marries him. After a number of vicissitudes, the Pointsman, who has had a dim recollection of being robbed and seeing his companion murdered, confronts the murderer, the cloud is lifted from his memory, and the villain is given up to justice. In every part of the house the piece was received with rapturous applause, and loud calls were given for the actors. Mr. Willard was head and shoulders the favourite over anyone else, and he richly deserved all the applause. Mr. J. G. Grahame acted the hero in the same manly tone he always plays such parts, but, like the rest, he was too loud. Noise prevailed. Voices were often heard over firing of revolvers and smashing up of railway carriages. Mr. Barnett gave a very clever rendering of a man who won't work; his make up as a tramp was lifelike. Mr. Motley Wood, as the "loafer" is a fine bit of character acting; of Mr. Bernard Gould, as the murdered man, every one wished to see more. He only appears in the prologue. Mr. Frank Wright, as a railway porter, also showed well, specially in a scene with his wife. Out of twenty-four characters only three are played by ladies, viz., Miss Agnes Hewitt (the lessee of the theatre), Miss Maud Milton, and Miss Helen Ferrers. The latter young lady has, we think, not played in London before this. She shows much aptitude for the stage, and, considering her part was not one out of which much could be made, she was not behind the others. Miss Ferrers always seemed quite at ease (a great necessity on the stage), and speaks her lines with clearness and expression. We do not think it is generally known that she is the sister of Miss Fortescue, which may account for her being well coached in her part by that clever and shrewd lady, whom we hope to see next week at the theatre hard by our publishing office. As Miss Fortescue, who was present on Monday, has not acted in London for a long time, it is a singular coincidence that the two sisters should be playing at the same time. Miss Maud Milton portrayed the victim of the villain, and in many of her passages aroused the sympathy of her audience; but we liked her better in her last character in "The Golden Band." Miss Agnes Hewitt, with admirable judgment, depicts the virtuous daughter of the station master. She dresses very neatly, looks, and is, pretty, and acts with such quiet grace and modesty that took with every one. It was not only on account of her being manageress of the establishment that Miss Hewitt was so well received. The scenery is painted by Bro. Bruce Smith and Mr. Callcott. The railway accident scene is by far and away the best of the kind ever attempted on the stage, for such things heretofore have not succeeded. The stage manager has done wisely in not trying to show us the actual collision, but merely the results of it. We hope bright days have once more come over the Olympic, inaugurated by Miss Agnes Hewitt.

Obituary.

BRO. BRISCOE MASEFIELD.

We have unfortunately to record the death of Bro. Richard Briscoe Masefield, one of the oldest British residents in Buenos Ayres—a man respected by all who knew him for his truthful, straightforward, unblemished character as well as for his quiet, unostentatious, honourable life. He was a native of Shropshire, was born in 1813, and belonged to the old Masefield family, of the same stock as the Masefields of Ellerton Hall. In 1835 Bro. Masefield being at the time 22 years of age and in delicate health, determined to emigrate to a milder climate, and thus he became associated with South America. Part of his long and useful life was passed in Rio Grande, part in Montevideo, part in Buenos Ayres, but in all these several places his name is associated with sterling qualities of mind and character, and in every employment he held he gained not only the respect but the friendship of all with whom he was connected. In early life he joined our Society, and by his zeal, ability, and merit had risen to the highest rank. He was at his decease a Past Grand Master of the Order, and the representative at the G. Orient of the Argentine Republic of the Grand Lodge of England. He died on June 28th, after two months' illness, and was buried on the 29th in the British Cemetery. His funeral was largely attended by his numerous friends of all nationalities, many Freemasons being present, and the burial service was read by the Rev. Austin West and the Rev. A. Lennox Robertson of the English Church.

The "Victoria Institute," which assists indigent German brethren and their families and works under the auspices of the German Grand Lodge League, expended 5550 reichsmarks during the year 1886, the amount of its fund for the Asylum for Indigent Sisters amounting to 84,076 reichsmarks, and that for general assistance to 59,039 reichsmarks. These funds increase annually by some 10,000 reichsmarks, exclusive of accruing interest, and, according to the regulations, the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, who is Deputy Protector of the three Grand Lodges in Berlin, must approve of the disbursements.

According to the report recently issued by the Committee of the Corporation of London, which was entrusted with the arrangements for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, the total sum expended was within £11,000, of which £5000 was voted to the Imperial Institute, while the rest was expended on the reception and ball at the Guildhall on the 28th June. The number of invitations issued was 5392, and the number of persons present was 4646. For this entertainment £6000 was granted from the City's cash, but only £5597 11s. 2d. was expended, of which £1743 9s. 8d. went to the workmen for preparing the Hall, &c., &c., while the supper and refreshments cost £2779 8s. 3d. and the music £178 7s.



Bro. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., P.G.M. of Derbyshire, has left town for Bolton Abbey.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales is on a visit to Bro. the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge.

Bro. Lord Egerton of Tatton presided at the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, which was held at Manchester on Monday.

Bro. the Duke of Abercorn presided at a meeting held in Dublin on Friday, the 26th ult., of the Landlords and Encumbrances Association.

Bro. Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, and Past S.G. Warden of England, is about returning to Ottawa, after having passed the summer at Dalhousie, New Brunswick.

There are at present 16 inmates in the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, which has now been established for four years, and had a balance in hand from the year's account on 1st June last of 11,340 dollars.

The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, who is said to have greatly benefited by his visit to Scotland, left Braemar on Monday for the South of England, and will shortly return with the Crown Princess to Potsdam.

Bro. the Lord Mayor of London left the Mansion House on the evening of Friday, the 26th ult., on a visit to the South-West of Ireland. During his sojourn his lordship will be the guest of Mr. Fitzwilliam Hume Dick, of Hanewood, county Carlow.

There are 10 councils subordinate to the Grand Council of R. and S.M., Georgia, the aggregate membership being 259. The expenses appear to have slightly exceeded the receipts. Comp. C. F. Lewis is the present M.I.G. Master, and Comp. Wolihin G. Recorder.

Bro. the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon left England on the 26th ult. on board the Rimutaka for the Cape en route for Australia. While sojourning at the Cape the distinguished travellers will take part in one or two important public ceremonials.

According to the *World*, the first appearance in public of Bro. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., since his absence from the political world for the purpose of recruiting his health, will be at the Dolphin dinner at Bristol on the Colston anniversary in November.

According to the *Masonic Token*, no less than 33 Masonic journals died during the ten years ending in 1877, while 32 have passed away during the ten years which have since elapsed, making a total for the 20 years of 65, or at the rate of upwards of three per annum. This is a serious mortality, and some people must have suffered pretty severely.

Among the principal guests at the dinner given at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, on Thursday, the 25th ult., by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Marchioness of Londonderry, were Bro. the Marquis of Headfort, S.G.W. of Ireland, and the Marchioness of Headfort, and Bros. the Earl of Clonmel and Viscount Combermere.

The *Keystone*, of Philadelphia, for the 13th ult., is exceptionally complimentary to the Masons of England in general and the *Freemason* in particular. It contains brief particulars of some of our most distinguished brethren and of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and, in addition, quotes largely from our columns as to the reception of the American Templar Pilgrims who were recently among us. Undoubtedly, the slight tribute which we considered it our duty to render, and which we had so much pleasure in rendering, on its entering on its 21st volume, has been appreciated, and we rejoice that it has been so.

The statement of account for 1886-7 of the Great Priory of England and Wales shows receipts, including balance brought forward of £266 3s. in respect of the Benevolent Fund, amounting to £424 8s. 8d.; and including £503 17s. 7d. balance brought forward amounting to £1090 3s. 7d. in respect of the General Fund; or together, £1514 12s. 3d. The expenditure on account of Benevolent Fund, including £265 13s. 11d. for purchase of £250 Southern Mahratta Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, reached £321 15s. 11d., and on account of General Fund, including £371 19s. 7d. for purchase of £350 of same Stock, £959 5s. 6d.; or together, £1281 1s. 5d. The balances in hand at close of account were £102 12s. 9d. Benevolent Fund, and £130 18s. 1d. General Fund.

Lord Doneraile, the news of whose death from hydrophobia caused a great sensation on Friday, the 26th ult., was particularly known as a member of an old family of Irish Freemasons, the family which has the singular honour of counting in its ranks the only lady Freemason. It was Miss St. Leger, afterwards the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, who, as a hidden intruder in a Masonic lodge, of which her brother was Master, and which was held in their own house, became so frightened after the lodge was close-tyled and the ceremonies began that she disclosed her concealment, and, as she had seen a portion of what was going on, had to stand aside until the lodge had come to a resolution as to what was to be done under the circumstances. The brethren decided that she must be made a Freemason, and this was accordingly done. The lady never regretted it. She was very proud of being a member of the Craft, became an excellent Mason, and took part in all Masonic ceremonials, both public and private, in which her lodge was afterwards engaged.—*Manchester Mail*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Liver, the Stomach, and their Ailments.—Alterations of temperature, muggy weather, a troubled mind, sedentary habits, excesses of the table, and a gay, reckless mode of life exert the most deleterious influence over the liver and stomach. When once these organs are fairly out of order, great inroads are quickly made on the general state of the health. The constitution, which has been deprived of two of its noblest organs, soon gives way, and diseases quickly follow, from which, if neglected, the worst consequences will inevitably result. If a course of Holloway's celebrated Pills be persevered in, all will be well again, as they are the finest and noblest correctives of the blood ever known, and a certain cure for all disorders of the liver and stomach.—[Advr.]

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.
For the week ending Saturday, September 10, 1887.

The Editor will be glad to receive notice from Secretaries of Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Rose Croix Chapters, Preceptorics, Conclaves, &c., of any change in place, day, or month of meeting.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Lodge 1929, Mozart, Greyhound Hot., Croydon.
" 2148, Walsingham, M.H., Wilmington, Dartford.
Chap. 975, Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
" 1326, Lebanon, Red Lion Hot., Hampton.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Alexandra Palace, Station Ho., Camberwell New-rd., at 7.30.
Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hot., King-st., Hammersmith, 7.30
Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79, Ebury-street, Pimlico, at 7.
Finsbury Park, Cock Tav., Highbury, at 8.
King Harold, Four Swans, Waltham Cross, at 7.
Manchester, 17, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 8.
Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
Star, Five Bells, New Cross-rd., S.E., at 7. [S.E., 7.30.
Industry Chapter, Prince Regent, Dulwich-rd., Herne-hill,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Lodge 144, St. Luke's, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 1625, Canterbury, 33, Golden-sq., W.
" 1853, Caxton, Freemasons' Hall.
Chap. 1891, St. Ambrose; Barons Court Hotel, West Kensington.
Mark 139, Panmure; 8A, Red Lion-sq., W.C.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Coborn, Eagle Hot., Snaresbrook, at 8.
Eleanor, Seven Sisters Hot., Page Green, Tottenham, at 8.
Hyde Park, Porchester Hot., Leinster-place, Cleveland-sq.,
Porchester-terr., Paddington, at 8.
Kingsland, Cock Tav., Highbury, N., at 8.30.
Loughborough, Gauden Hot., Clapham, S.W. 7.30.
Marquess of Ripon, Queen's Hot., Victoria-park-rd., E.
Metropolitan, Moorgate Tav., 15, Finsbury Pavement, 7.30.
Perfect Ashlar, Jamaica Tav., Southwark Park-rd., at 8.
Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202, Whitechapel-road, 7.
Queen's Westminster and St. Marylebone, The Criterion,
Piccadilly, W., 8.
Royal Commemoration, Railway Hot., Putney, 8 till 10.
Selwyn, East Dulwich Hot., East Dulwich, at 8.
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st., at 7.
St. Ambrose, Barons' Court Hot., W. Kensington, at 7.45.
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
St. Mark's, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd. [E.C., 7.
Strong Man, Bull and Bell, Ropemaker-st., Moorgate-st.,
United Military, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich.
Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd., Upper
Norwood, at 8.
Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford, 8 to 10
West Smithfield, New Market Hot., E.C., at 7.30.
Zetland, York and Albany, Park-st., Regent's Park, at 8.
Doric Chapter, Duke's Head, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 6.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Colonial Board, at 4.
Lodge 1472, Henley, Three Crowns Hot., North Woolwich.
" 1662, Beaconsfield, Chequers, Wathamstow.
Chap 1629, United, Freemason's Hall.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-rd., East Brixton, at 8.
Capper, Railway Tav., Angel-lane, Stratford, at 8.
Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Blds., at 7.
Chaucer, The Old White Hart, High-st., Borough, at 8.
Corinthian, George Hot., Cubitt Town, Poplar, at 8.
Dalhousie, The Sisters' Tav., Pownall-rd., Dalston, E., at 8.
Domestic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd., at 8.
Duke of Albany, Rock Tav., Battersea-park-rd., at 8.
Emblematic, Red Lion, York-st., Jermyn-st., W., at 8.
Enfield, Rose and Crown, Church-st., Edmonton, at 8.
Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Plough-rd., Rotherhithe, 8.
Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria-st., at 8.
Finsbury, King's Head Tavern, 42, Threadneedle-st., at 7.
Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-st., Woolwich, 7.30.
Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30.
Islington, Champion Hot., Aldersgate-st., E.C., at 6.30.
Joppa, Champion Hot., Aldersgate-st., at 7.
Kennington, Giraffe Tav., Newington Crescent, Newington
Butts, S.E., at 7.30.
Kensington, Scarsdale Arms, Edward-sq., Kensington. 8.
Lily, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8.
Mount Edgcumbe, Three Stags, Kennington-rd., at 8.
New Cross, Chester Arms, Albany-st., N.W., at 8.
New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood T., Finsbury Park, at 8.
Prince Fredk. Wm., Eagle Tav., Clifton-rd., Maida-hill, 8.
Pilgrim (German language), Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st.,
E.C., 1st and 3rd Tues.
Royal Naval College, Greenwich Hospital Schools, at 8.
St. George's, Public Hall, New Cross, at 8.
Wandsworth, East Hill Hot., Alma-rd., S.W., at 8.
Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8.
Camden Chapter, The Moorgate, Moorgate-street, at 8.
Earl of Carnarvon Chapter, Ladbroke Hall, Ladbroke
Grove-road, Notting-hill, at 8.
Metropolitan Chapter, White Hart, Abchurch-lane, 6.30.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

UNITED GRAND LODGE, at 7.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Burgoyne, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7.
Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-st., 7 till 9.
Crays Valley, National Schoolroom, St. Mary Cray, 8.
Duke of Connaught, Ryl. Edwd. Hot., Mare-st., Hackney, 8
Earl of Lathom, Station Hot., Camberwell New-rd., at 8.
Fidelity, Alfred Hot., Roman-rd., Barnsbury, at 8.
Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford, at 8.
La Tolerance, Portland Arms, Gt. Portland-st., W., at 8.
Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John-st., Mayfair, at 8.
Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-rd., Limehouse, 7.30.
Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High-st., Boro'. 7.30.
New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8
Panmure, Balham Hot., Balham, 7.
Peckham, Lord Wellington Hot., 516, Old Kent-rd., at 8.
Pythagorean, Portland Hot., Greenwich, at 8.
Ravensbourne, George Inn, Catford, at 8.

St. Leonard, Prince of Wales Hotel, Bishop's-road, Vic-
toria Park, at 8.
Stockwell, Masons' Hall Tav., Masons'-avenue, E.C., 6.
Temperance in the East, Greenwich Pensioner, Bow-lane,
Poplar. 7.30.
United Mariners, Lugard Hot., Lugard-rd., Peckham.
United Strength, Hope Tav., Stanhope-st., Regent's-pk., at 8.
Vitruvian, Bridge House Hot., London Bridge, at 8.
Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8.
Domestic Chapter, Union Tav., Air-st., W., at 8.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Lodge 869, Gresham, Cheshunt Great House, Cheshunt
Park.
" 1076, Capper, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st.
" 1558, Duke of Connaught, Surrey M.H., Cambewell.
" 1624, Eccleston, Criterion, Piccadilly.
" 2076, Quatuor Coronati, Freemasons' Hall.
" 2168, Derby Allcroft, Athenæum, Camden-rd., N.W.
Chap. 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st.
" 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Brownrigg, Alexandra Hotel, Kingston Hill, at 8.
Burdett Coutts, Swan Tav., New Bethnal Green-road, at 8.
Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305, High Holborn, at 7.
City of London, Tiptree Tavern, 6, Leadenhall-st., at 6.
Covent Garden, The Criterion, Piccadilly, at 8.
Creaton, Wheatshaf Hotel, Goldhawk-rd., Shepherd's
Bush, W., at 8.
Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's-gate, Clerken-
well, at 9.
Duke of Edinburgh, Cape of Good Hope Tav. (opposite
Limehouse Church, E.), at 7.
Ebury, 12, Pensonby-st., Millbank, at 8.
Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., 7.30.
Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham.
Guelph, Town Hall, Leyton, 8.
Highgate, Bull and Gate, Highgate-road, N., at 8.
High Cross, Coach and Horses, High-road, Tottenham, at 8.
Ivy, Railway Tav., Battersea Rise, S.W., at 8.
Justice, Brown Bear, High-st., Deptford, 8 to 10.
Langton, White Hart, Cannon-st., at 5.30.
Leopold, Austin's Hotel, 7, London-st., Fenchurch-st.,
City, E.C., at 7.30.
Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham-ct-
road, at 8.
Royal Arthur, Prince of Wales Hot. (opposite Wimbledon
Railway Station), at 7.30.
Royal Albert, White Hart Hot., Abchurch-lane, at 7.30.
Rose, Sterling Castle, Church-st., Camberwell, at 8.
Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 8.
Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse Tav., Liverpool-rd., 8.
Southwark, Sir Garnet Woseley, Rotherhithe New-rd., 8.
Southern Star, Sir Sydney Smith, Chester-st., Kennington.
The Great City, M.H., Mason's-avenue, E.C., 6.30.
Tredegar, Wellington Arms, Wellington-rd., Bow-rd., 7.30.
Union Waterloo, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich.
Victoria Park, George Tavern, Broadway, Stratford, at 8.
West Middlesex, Bell Hot., Ealing, at 7.30.
Eccleston Chapter, Crown and Anchor, 79, Ebury-st., 7.30.
North London Chapter, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's-
rd., Canonbury, at 8.
Prince Frederick William Chapter, Eagle Tav., Clifton-
rd., Maida-vale, 7.30.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Lodge 1536, United Military, Lord Raglan, Plumstead.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Abbey, King's Arms, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W., 7.30.
Albion, The Mitre, 125, Chancery Lane. 7.30.
All Saints, Town Hall, Poplar, at 7.30.
Beacontree, Bell Tavern, Leytonstone, at 8.
Chigwell, Loughton Public Hall, at 7.30.
Clapton, Lord Stanley, Sandringham-rd., Hackney, 8.
Doric, Duke's Head, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 8.
Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, at 8.
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.
Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30.
Loyalty, Private Rooms, 206, Mare-st., Hackney, at 8.
Metropolitan (Victoria), Portugal Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.
Ranelagh, Six Bells, Queen-st., Hammersmith W., at 8.
Robert Burns, Portland Arms, Great Portland-st., W.
Royal Standard, The Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N.
Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8.
St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich, at 8.
St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., S.E., at 8.
St. John's, York and Albany Ho., Regent's Park, N.W. 8
Stability, Mason's Hall Tav., Mason's Avenue, at 6.
Temperance, Duke of York Tav., Evelyn-st., Deptford, 8.
Ubique, 8, Air-st., Regent-st., W.
United Pilgrims, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd., 7.30.
Westbourne, Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 8.
Wm. Preston, St. Andrew's Tav., George-st., Baker-st., W.
Hornsey Chapter, Porchester Hot., Leinster-pl., Cleveland-
sq., Paddington, at 8.
Lily of Richmond Chapter, Greyhound Hot., Richmond, 8.
Pythagorean Chapter, Portland Hot., London-st., Greenwich

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Lodge 1446, Mount Edgcumbe, Bridge House Hotel,
London Bridge.
" 1607, Loyalty, London Tav., Fenchurch-st.
" 1685, Guelph, Town Hall, Leyton.
" 1686, Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell.
" 1743, Perseverance, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 1839, Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall.
Chap. 1293, Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court.
" 1423, Era, Albany Hotel, Twickenham.

GODDARD'S WHITE HORSE OILS
FOR HORSES, DOGS & CATTLE.

For Lameness, Spavins, Splints, Sprains, Wind Galle, Ring Bone,
Sprung Sinews, Curb Cuts, Bruises, Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders,
Broken Knees, Sore Throats, Influenza, Rheumatism, &c., &c.
Sold by Chemists, Corn Merchants, Harness Makers,
Stores, &c.
Price, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, or Wholesale at
BARCLAY & SONS, FARRINGDON RD.

WILLING'S SELECTED THEATRICAL PROGRAMME.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.
Every Evening at 8, Grand Promenade Concert.
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening at 8, Grand Promenade Concert.
DRURY LANE THEATRE.
Every Evening at 7, PLEASURE.
ADELPHI THEATRE.
Every Evening, at 8, THE BELLS OF HASLEMERE; at
7.15, Farce.
GLOBE THEATRE.
Every Evening, at 9, THE DOCTOR; at 8, BARBARA.
SAVOY THEATRE.
Every Evening at 8.25, RUDDIGORE, OR THE WITCH'S
CURSE; at 7.45, THE CARP.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Every Evening, at 8.30, HELD BY THE ENEMY; at 8,
INTRIGUE.
GAIETY THEATRE.
Every Evening at 8.30, FUN ON THE BRISTOL.
COMEDY THEATRE.
Closed. Re-open with THE BARRISTER.
PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.
Every Evening at 8.30, DOROTHY; at 7.45, A HAPPY DAY.
GRAND THEATRE.
Every Evening at 7.30, RACING.
SURREY THEATRE.
Every Evening at 7.30, ALONE IN LONDON.
ROYAL AQUARIUM.
Open, 12.0; close, 11.30. Constant Round of Amusement.
LONDON PAVILION.
Every Evening at 8, the Marvellous Variety Entertain-
ment, &c.
ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
Every Evening at 8, Variety Entertainment. Two Grand
Ballets, &c.
CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
Every Evening at 7.30 Grand Variety Company, &c., &c.
PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
Every Evening at 7.30, Variety Entertainment, &c., &c.
MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS' EXHIBITION.
Open 10 till 10. Portrait Models of Past and Present
Celebrities.

SOUTH KENSINGTON
LADIES' DENTAL INSTITUTION

(Regd.)
SUSSEX HOUSE, 43, SUSSEX PLACE,
OLD BROMPTON ROAD, S.W. (Opposite London & Provincial Bank.)
Originally intended to benefit necessitous gentlewomen only,
since extended to servants and others, object being not to compete
with cheap dentists, but to afford persons of limited means an
opportunity of obtaining
SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, &c.,
of best materials and workmanship, with all the most modern and
scientific improvements, at less cost than often paid for inferior
dentistry, by their attending on Mondays, Wednesdays, and
Fridays only. See prospectus, Surgeon Dentists by diploma
(Royal College of Surgeons) in attendance daily. Only thoroughly
practical and recognised mechanics employed. Gas administered
by properly qualified medical man (experienced lady present). No
appointment necessary. Consultations free. As it has come to
the knowledge of the gentlemen interested that the objects of the
institution have been much abused by ladies of position partici-
pating in the benefits, it is now, therefore, requested that only those
for whom the institution is intended—viz., persons of limited
means—will in future seek to avail themselves of its advantages,
as Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays are entirely set apart for
private practice, both for ladies and gentlemen.
CAUTION.—Owing to the number of unscrupulous imitators in
S. Kensington and other localities, to avoid future mistakes and
imposition, patients will please observe, before entering, name-
plate of Senior Consulting Dental Surgeon,
H. F. PARTRIDGE, L.D.S., R.C.S., F.S.S.
Hon. Sec., MAJOR G. HOLLAND, R.A. No Branches.

THE
Illuminated + Addresses,

PRESENTED TO
THE QUEEN

BY THE FREEMASONS,

AT THE
Albert Hall Meeting, on the 13th June,

AND BY
The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE on behalf of the
BRITISH ARMY,

At Aldershot, on the 9th instant,
WERE EXECUTED

At the Offices of "THE FREEMASON,"
16 & 16a G.T. QUEEN STREET.

THE CASETS
WERE MANUFACTURED BY
GEORGE KENNING,
LITTLE BRITAIN.