

# 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  
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HADDINGTON, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS  
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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## FREEMASONRY AT THE ANTIPODES.

If during the few years which have elapsed since the constitution of the Grand Lodges on the great Australian Continent and in Tasmania, which so successfully conduct the affairs of Freemasonry in that part of the British Empire, any doubts may have arisen as to the probable stability of our Order at the Antipodes under the new conditions of its existence, we are of opinion they will be materially diminished, if not entirely set at rest, by the two reports we published in our last week's issue. One of them contained the address delivered by Bro. the Earl of KINTORE, M.W.G.M. of South Australia, when he installed Bro. Sir R. W. DUFF, the newly-appointed Governor of New South Wales, as M.W.G.M. of the United Grand Lodge of that colony, in succession to Bro. the Earl of JERSEY, while the other furnished the sermon preached by Bro. the Bishop of BATHURST, Grand Chaplain of New South Wales, at what is described as a Masonic service, personally conducted by that prelate in the cathedral church of the city, from which he takes his episcopal title. Both the address and the sermon bear eloquent testimony to the prosperous condition of Freemasonry under the jurisdiction of the four Australasian Grand Lodges we have before specified; but, as it is only natural to expect, the testimony of the former is the more valuable. In the earlier portions of his speech, Bro. Lord KINTORE very properly referred at some length to the events of the last few years, and the distinguished Masons who had borne the chief part in them. To his own predecessor in office in South Australia—Bro. the Hon. Chief Justice WAY—in particular, as well as to Bros. Lord CARRINGTON and the Earl of JERSEY, Past Grand Masters, and Bro. Dr. TARRANT, Pro G. Master of New South Wales, Bro. Sir W. J. CLARKE, Bart., M.W.G.M. of Victoria, and Bro. the Rev. R. D. POULETT HARRIS, the first Grand Master of Tasmania, his lordship rendered that full measure of respect and praise to which one and all they are so justly entitled for their eminent services to our Craft. Passing from this congenial theme, his lordship spoke of the progress which Freemasonry had made "under autonomous government in all the four Constitutions I have named." "In each of them," said he, "in spite of the severe commercial depression through which we are passing, united Masonry has more than held its own. It has progressed both in the number of its lodges and its members, and it has become more widely spread and more firmly established. This, as the Mother Colony" (New South Wales), "both in the date of settlement and in the establishment of Masonry, appropriately continues to surpass her sister Constitutions in the number of its Masonic adherents," the number of subscribing members on the roll of the Grand Lodge being estimated at between 9000 and 10,000, while the number of Masons in the Colony, including those not affiliated to lodges, is set down at quite 15,000. Later on Bro. Lord KINTORE spoke in more general terms, remarking—"It has often been said that Freemasonry is not a creed. No, but it is a faith. Our belief in the Great Architect of the Universe is the keystone of the whole Masonic fabric. Thank God, that nowhere in these lands has there been any sign of perversion from this ruling principle of our Order." Lastly, having regard to "the future with its possibilities and its dangers," his lordship confessed "to a feeling of satisfaction that already Freemasonry had obtained so strong and so wide-spread a development throughout Australia." "I perceive in it," said Lord KINTORE, "influences making for stability, for patriotism, for righteousness. Religious controversies I suppose there will always be, but it will tend to prevent their being carried to extremes that our Order witnesses to our common dependence on the Great Architect of the Universe. New political doctrines and wild and ill-considered social theories may be agitated, but Freemasons will ever hold fast to good citizenship and loyalty. Financial straits and commercial difficulties may be encountered, but the Craft will continue to square their actions by the rules of equity and the dictates of justice," while as regards that "closer union between these great colonies, which is the ardent aspiration of many lovers of their country," Lord KINTORE is of opinion that it "will surely be aided in no small degree by the brotherhood of Freemasonry." These passages we have quoted were among the most impressive in this able and eloquent address, and we can only express our belief, that while there are such as he to advise our fellow Craftsmen in these jurisdictions, and while the general body of Masons therein located exhibit the same willingness to be guided by such wise and earnest counsellors, it will be impossible for the condition of Freemasonry to be otherwise than prosperous.

As regards the sermon preached by Bro. the Bishop of BATHURST, in Bathurst Cathedral, on the necessity of being "Faithful unto death," the reverend brother's testimony to the value of Freemasonry was in its way as impressive as that of Lord KINTORE'S. "There was," said he, "one great doctrine that must always permeate the members of the Society, viz., belief in one true and living God," and he argued that "in these days, when there are men who would do away, in the regulation of the affairs of the universe,

with a Supreme Being, surely an Order which maintains intact this great and important truth, although it went no further, and which taught the brethren the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, and also temperance, unity, and justice, ought to be a great advantage to the community in which it operated." But we need not pursue the subject further. The same spirit pervades the whole sermon, nor is the praise which the worthy prelate bestows upon our Order of an exaggerated character. He takes his stand on the declared principles by which Freemasonry is governed, and, being a firm believer in the justness and uprightness of those principles, he can see nothing inconsistent with his character as a Christian prelate in resolving to maintain and uphold them to the utmost of his ability.

So far our feeling has been entirely one of satisfaction at learning on such excellent authority that Freemasonry in these four Antipodean jurisdictions is so prosperously circumstanced. There is, however, unfortunately, one other jurisdiction to which the same remarks may not be applied. In South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania the Craft flourishes because its leading members have been actuated throughout by motives of prudence. But in New Zealand the condition of Freemasonry is the reverse of prosperous. While the influence of our home G. Lodges in that colony was undisturbed, things went fairly well; but in an unfortunate moment certain influential brethren determined at all hazards on establishing a local Grand Lodge and such a body was formed, though even the extremest partisan of Masonic autonomy would hardly venture to describe the movement which led to the adoption of this course as having in it the semblance of unanimity. Since then we have heard a good deal about the Craft in New Zealand, but not much in connection with its local Grand Lodge which has called forth our sympathy or admiration. We can only hope that the time may not be far distant when there will be an end to the present disturbed condition of Freemasonry in that colony, and when what Lord KINTORE has so eloquently said of Freemasonry in his own and certain other Australasian jurisdictions can be applied with equal force and truth to the state of our Society in New Zealand.

## UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The following is the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday next, the 6th inst.:

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 7th June for confirmation.

2. To consider the following notices of motion from the R.W. the Dep. Grand Master:

1. "That an address of congratulation be presented by Grand Lodge to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York with her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, offering the most hearty good wishes of the Fraternity on the happy event."

2. "That the sum of 300 guineas be voted from the Fund of General Purposes for the relief of brethren in the District of Queensland who have suffered from the recent disastrous floods."

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

The widow of a brother of the Ionic Lodge, No. 227, London...	£50 0 0
A brother of the St. John's Lodge, No. 167, Hampstead...	50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the St. Peter's Lodge, No. 476, Carmarthen ...	75 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Phoenix Lodge of St. Ann, No. 1235, Buxton ...	50 0 0

### 4. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

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

The Board have to report that the following presentations have been made to the Library and Museum since the last report of the Board of General Purposes in May, 1893:

TITLE OR OBJECT.	PRESENTED BY
60 Volumes of Masonic Review of Cincinnati ...	T. H. Emmons, of Boston, U.S.A.
"Freemasonry at Bottoms, Eastwood," Yorkshire	The Author, J. E. Craven, P.M., 308
Centennial Medal of the Perfect Union Lodge, No. 1	R. Lambert, G. Sec. Louisiana.
Catalogue of the Library Lodge Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076 ...	G. W. Speth, Secretary.
History of Freemasonry in Hertfordshire ...	The Author, G. Blizard Abbott.
Portrait of the Hon. Henry Hobart, Prov. G.M. Norfolk, 1798-9 ...	G. W. G. Barnard, P.G. Sec. Norfolk
Portrait of the Earl of Leicester, P.G.M. Norfolk, 1818-42 ...	
Portrait of Lord Suffield, P.G.M. Norfolk, 1845-53 ...	Capt. J. H. Leslie, W.M. 1960.
By-laws and History of the Stewart Lodge, Rawal Pindi ...	
Alphabetical List of Officers and Members of the Grand Chapter from 1795 to 1891, in MS. ...	W. H. Rylands, P.G. Steward.
Two Silver Masonic Medals ...	J. G. Twinn, P.M., Sec. 1306.
The Mason's Miscellany, Vol. 1, 1830 ...	W. H. Lee, P.M., &c.
By-laws and History of the Carnarvon Lodge, No. 804 ...	Thomas Francis, P.M., &c.
The Yorkshire Lodges ...	J. H. Jewell, P.M., &c.
The Masonic Star, 1888-9 ...	
Thirteen Masonic Manuals for Kent ...	Robert Grey, P.B.B.
Masonic Brooch ...	
Constitutions and Centennial Medal of the National Grand Orient of Spain ...	E. E. Woof, W.M. 235, Biboa.
"What is Freemasonry?" ...	G. W. Speth, P.M., &c.

The Board also submit a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 11th day of August inst., showing a balance in the Bank of England (Western Branch) of £5644 3s. 4d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash, £100, and for servants' wages, £100, and balance of annual allowance for library, £9 9s. 10d.

(Signed) THOMAS FENN, President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,  
15th August, 1893.

Notice of motion by Bro. WILLIAM FARQUHARSON LAMONBY, P.M. 962 and 1002—

That in order to insure and preserve the rights and financial standing of its members in foreign parts, where District Grand Lodges have been dissolved, consequent on the establishment of independent Grand Lodges, this Grand Lodge considers it expedient to have in its possession all books, returns, and documents relating to registrations, made in accordance with Article III., Book of Constitutions, in connection with such dissolved districts, and that, therefore, the late District Grand Secretaries of the dissolved District Grand Lodges of South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, be requested to forward to the Grand Secretary the books, returns, and documents referred to.

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

- No. 2482. The Duchess of York Lodge, Manchester.
- 2483. The Hadrian Lodge, Westham, Sussex.
- 2484. The Second Middlesex Artillery Lodge, London.
- 2485. Zoutpansberg Liberty Lodge, Pietersburg, South African Republic.
- 2486. The Franklin Lodge, Hebron, Barkly West, Cape of Good Hope.

### CONSECRATION OF THE WEST HAM MARK LODGE, No. 457.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., the West Ham Mark Master Mason's Lodge, No. 457, was consecrated at the Langthorne Rooms, Stratford, by Bro. C. Fitzgerald Matier, G. Sec., in the presence of a large number of brethren of the Mark Degree. The brethren who assisted the Consecrating Officer were Bros. Gordon Miller, P.G. Treas., as S.W.; J. Balfour Cockburn, P.G.D., as J.W.; Rev. T. McDougall Mundle, P.M. 418, as Chaplain; A. R. Carter, G.J.O., as D.C.; Richard Clowes, P.G.O., as I.G.; and Edward J. Mills, G. Tyler.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Puttick, Prov. G. Org. Middx.

Among the other brethren who attended were the following founders of the lodge: Bros. James Boulton, P.G.S.B.; Charles William Carrell, A.G.D.C.; Frederick Charles Dutton Fenn, 406; Walter Scott McDonald, 406; William Green Norman, 350; Alfred Reed, 406; Joseph Henry Rettallack-Moloney, 406; George Henry Scrutton, 350; and Bros. A. L. Reedham, W. Goodchild, P.M. 418; Alex. Stewart Brown, G. Stwd.; H. Barrow, J. Byford, jun., P.M. 350; George Graveley, Prov. J.G.W. East Anglia; T. S. Metcalfe, G. Ward Verry, P.G.S.B.; H. Massey, P.G. Stwd.; and Marx Gross, who acted as Tyler.

At the conclusion of the consecration and constitution of the lodge, Bro. Charles William Carrell was installed as W.M. The other officers were Bros. J. Moore Smith, S.W.; W. G. Norman, J.W.; A. Reed, Treas.; F. C. D. Fenn, Sec.; J. H. R. Moloney, M.O.; G. H. Scrutton, S.O.; and W. J. McDonald, J.O. Bro. J. Boulton, P.M., was appointed and invested to act for the first year as I.P.M.

Thanks were voted to the Consecrating Officers, who were elected honorary members of the lodge, and the usual closing down was followed by a choice banquet provided by the proprietor of the Langthorne Rooms.

After the banquet, the toasts were proposed, and "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales," and "The Earl of Euston" having been complimented, Bro. A. R. CARTER replied to this last toast as Junior Grand Overseer of the year.

Bro. GEORGE GRAVELEY, Prov. J.G.W. East Anglia, responding to the toast of "Lord Henniker, Prov. G.M., and the Provincial Grand Officers," said, as far as the province was concerned, he was one of its oldest Grand Officers, and was delighted that his name had been coupled with the toast. He had not had any information from the Grand Master about the consecration, and the Mark Masons of the province knew nothing about it. He therefore thought there had been remissness on the part of the Provincial Grand Secretary. He was indebted to Past Master Boulton for being present that evening, and being present, and having a hearty feeling in favour of the best interests of Mark Masonry, he wished the West Ham Lodge as much success as Lord Henniker himself would wish it if he was present. He desired to mention one matter. His own lodge—the George Graveley Mark Lodge—which was consecrated two months ago, was being run very close by the West Ham Lodge. The contest would be the Oxford and Cambridge of next year to see which would do the best in the province.

Bro. C. F. MATIER, G. Sec., proposed "The West Ham Lodge, No. 467," which, he was sure, would succeed under so able an administrator as Major Carrell, whom he had known intimately and well for many years.

Bro. CARRELL, W.M., in reply, said that he had tried to carefully perform not only his official duties in the borough of West Ham, but also his Masonic duties. It had been a great drawback to Masonry in that district that the late G. Secretary of the Craft had refused warrants for new lodges in the neighbourhood. On that account Masonry was rather behind hand in that locality. If they took West Ham, which was now the seventh town in the kingdom, and compared the number of its lodges with other towns—take Bolton—they would find that West Ham had suffered from being allied with the Metropolis. No doubt the late Col. Shadwell Clerke was actuated by the best motives, but he prevented the growth of Freemasonry in that important area. It was with some difficulty they got the West Ham Abbey Lodge, but the success of that lodge showed that the brethren were justified in petitioning for a warrant, for now it had nearly 80 members, or more. Since then another warrant had been granted, which had a larger number of members. They had now a Mark lodge, and Masonry would profit by that. They were not going to be content with one lodge, but would have others at Forest Gate, Canning Town, and Silvertown. In Bolton they had several Craft lodges, and two Mark lodges. There was plenty of

room for the growth of Masonry in West Ham, and he hoped that that lodge would be the pioneers of it, and that not only the Mark, but the Allied Degrees, the Royal and Select Masters, and other Degrees in Freemasonry would flourish there. He sincerely believed that there was a grand future for Freemasonry in West Ham.

Bro. CARRELL next proposed "The Consecrating Master and his Assistants," and mentioned that since Bro. Matier had been Grand Secretary the number of the Mark lodges had greatly increased. The Worshipful Brother made several complimentary remarks with reference to the Assistant Consecrating Officers, Bros. Gordon Miller, P.G. Treas., and Dr. Cockburn, who had come all the way from Jersey, Bro. A. R. Carter, and the Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. T. McDougall Mundle, and Bro. Richard Clowes, whose genial countenance and able work made him a *persona grata* wherever he went.

Bro. MATIER replied to the toast, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His acting as Consecrating Officer was a mere incident. Up to the last moment—at least up to the last seven days—it was hoped that Lord Henniker would have acted, when no doubt he would have summoned to his aid the Provincial Grand Officers of East Anglia. His lordship, however, was laid up with gout, and only on the 18th instant telegraphed that he could not attend. Consequently there were many thanks due to those Grand Officers from Guernsey, Brighton, and other places, who had consented to come at the last moment to assist. Bro. Matier, after paying a high compliment to Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, and saying that at present there was a splendid organisation in East Anglia, advised the brethren to be very careful before they cut themselves adrift.

Bros. the Rev. J. McDUGALL, MUNDLE, and COCKBURN responded to the toast of "The Visitors."

Bro. CARRELL, in proposing "Prosperity to the Mark Benevolent Fund," narrated a case which had come to his personal experience with reference to distress caused by the disastrous floods in Brisbane. A lady having called on him with respect to that disaster, he wrote out to the Grand Secretary in Sydney, telling him the circumstance of the case, and asking him to relieve it if it was a genuine one, and he would honour the liability. The necessity was relieved. The Mark Benevolent Fund was administered in a masterly manner, and the Board had always relieved every genuine case of distress. He mentioned particularly the benefits of the educational branch, by which parents had the control of their children, who were educated in their respective neighbourhoods. He asked the lodge for support for the Mark Benevolent Fund.

Bro. GORDON MILLER, in reply, said the life and soul of the Mark Benevolent Fund was the Grand Secretary of the Mark Degree, who was so voracious that everywhere he went he swallowed a Steward. The great object of the Board was to administer the funds fairly and equitably. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that the West Ham Mark Lodge would take a very prominent position in Masonry.

The toast of "The Officers" and the Tyler's toast closed the proceedings, which were most enjoyable throughout.

### "FREE MASONRY," OPERATIVE AND SPECULATIVE.

The following address was delivered by Bro. H. Sadler, at the Clarence Lodge of Instruction, No. 263, on the 15th ult., and referred to in our last issue:—

Brethren, in the explanation of the tracing board which has just been so ably delivered by the Worshipful Master, you have heard something of the doings of our ancient brethren at the building of King Solomon's Temple. I will not, therefore, detain you by any attempt to enlarge upon that interesting subject, but in order to render the remarks I am about to make perfectly clear, as well as logical, it is necessary that I should say a few words, by way of introduction, with reference to the usages and customs of our Masonic ancestors of a period somewhat less remote. You are, doubtless, aware that within our ranks, as well as outside of them, there are some who are inclined to dispute our having the slightest connection, either with the Masons who were employed at the erection of the Temple at Jerusalem, or with their successors, in the building art, of a period much nearer our own time, and looking at the subject from one standpoint only, without knowledge, either of the ancient customs of the operative fraternity, or of the origin and history of Speculative Masonry, it would appear that there are some grounds for their objections. For my own part, however, I have not the shadow of a doubt upon the question. I am perfectly satisfied that this grand Brotherhood of ours, which embraces within its fold such an immense proportion of the human race, is directly descended from that enlightened band of skilful architects and builders, whose works have been the admiration of every succeeding generation, and which, even, in this age of invention and rapid progress, cannot fail to excite in our minds feelings of veneration for their historic associations, as well as wonder at the skill and perseverance displayed in their construction, and their exquisite beauty of workmanship. Don't misunderstand me, brethren—I have not the remotest intention of taxing your good nature to the extent of asking you to believe that the Three Degrees were worked in the days of King Solomon, or even at a much later period, precisely as they are now. There were certainly three grades or divisions in the Operative Fraternity, namely, Apprentices, Fellows or Craftsmen, and Masters or Overseers, and there can be no doubt but that was the origin of our Three Degrees, although I am inclined to think the ceremony observed by the operatives in conferring these distinctions was of a very brief and simple character. The term Fellow, I should imagine, was only applied to the ordinary workmen, those who had duly served their apprenticeship, while the Masters were, of course, those who employed them or superintended the work. My own impression is that the operatives only had two distinct Degrees—those of Apprentice and Fellow, and that the Masters were selected from the latter body for the superiority of their professional attainments, much in the same way as the Masters of our lodges were selected in the early days of Speculative Masonry. I will now endeavour to point out to you a few of what I consider to be unmistakable links connecting our present system of Speculative or Symbolic Masonry with the Operative Masonry of past ages. First, as to the name by which our assemblages are known—lodges. We all know that in a non-Masonic sense the term lodge has, from time immemorial, been applied to a small building either attached, or adjacent, to a larger one, as in the case of most old country mansions or castles, very few of which but have one or more lodges in their vicinity. It seems to me quite feasible that while engaged in the erection of those splendid cathedrals, abbeys, castles, and other noble edifices, some of which are still in existence, while

others, I regret to say, are either in ruins or have passed away, that the Masons should have found it necessary to erect, somewhere adjacent to their work, a building in which they could assemble without fear of interruption, to give and receive instruction in their several duties, to perform their ceremonies, and probably also to execute those beautiful examples of the sculptor's art for which many of these old fabrics are remarkable. The same building may have also served as a lodging or dwelling-place for some of the workmen, and that this was the case I have no doubt whatever. Well, we will suppose that the Masons or builders have finished their portion in the erection or formation of their lodge, then would come the carpenter to fix the rafters, and, lastly, the tiler to cover in the roof and make all secure against the prying eyes of the curious or the idly inquisitive. In my opinion it would be only natural that a person of this description, whose work was of a different character to that of the Masons themselves, and whose presence would not be required inside, should have been employed outside of the building after its completion to continue his vocation of keeping off all intruders or cowans and eavesdroppers. I say that under the circumstances this would be quite feasible and only natural, but, in the absence of real evidence, you might justly consider it to be mere speculation on my part. Fortunately, however, I am able to adduce certain reliable evidence which I make no doubt will go far towards convincing you that a portion at least of my theory is based on something more substantial than merely my own imagination. You have heard to-night that the two great pillars at the porchway, or entrance, of King Solomon's Temple were formed hollow; the better to serve as archives to Masonry, for therein were deposited the Constitutional Rolls. Now, I do not know what may be the ideas of the younger brethren of the present day with regard to the nature of "Constitutional Rolls," but I very well remember that when I first became acquainted with the expression I was rather at a loss to know what particular kind of roll a "Constitutional Roll" might be. It was a roll I had never heard of before, and I could not find the name in the dictionary. In order, therefore, that you may clearly understand what this article is like which is so often mentioned, but now very seldom seen, in our lodges, I have brought one with me for your inspection, and also to support my own arguments; but as it was written about 250 years ago, I do not suppose you will all be able to read it without a little previous training, so, to save time, I will give you a very brief description of its contents, and when I have done you can examine it for yourselves. I may, however, remark that MSS. of this character were not only the forerunner of our present Book of Constitutions, but the ancestors, if I may so term them, of our charges and lectures. They are known as the manuscript Charges, or Constitutions, of the British Freemasons, and were used for a long period in the operative lodges at the reception of candidates, and probably on certain other occasions. To my thinking they form the strongest and most important links in the chain of evidence connecting Operative with Speculative Masonry, although it was not until a comparatively recent period that their real historic value has been generally acknowledged, probably because they were practically unknown to the Craft of the present day, nothing having been done to bring them under its notice. Thirty years ago only about a dozen of them were known to be in existence, now there are at least 60, classified and located (four of which are the property of the Grand Lodge of England), and fresh versions of them are continually being brought to light from the most out of the way places and in the most unexpected manner. There is a strong family resemblance in them all, but many of them vary in matters of detail, according to their age or the locality in which they were written. In order to distinguish one from another, for the purpose of reference, our learned brethren, of antiquarian tastes, have adopted the practice of naming them after the person who has been so fortunate as to discover them or bring them under the notice of the Fraternity. The one I have here is considered by experts to be rather an important document, for reasons which I need not enter upon now, although they are all deemed important, more or less. Some years ago I had the good fortune to identify it in the hands of a person who knew nothing of its nature or value, and, ultimately, to acquire it for the Grand Lodge Library. It was, therefore, suggested that I should allow it to bear my name. I could not think of it for a moment, and for two reasons. In the first place, I need hardly tell you, who know me well, that my natural modesty was a serious obstacle to be overcome; and, secondly, it seemed to me that the words—"Brother Sadler's Constitutional Roll"—had rather a queer sound, and might, possibly, in after years, become liable to misconception. I therefore, gently, but firmly, declined the honour. However, as I was supposed to occupy the important position of sponsor for this rather ancient infant, I suggested that as we already had a Grand Lodge MS. No. 1, and as this was the next in our collection in point of age, it ought to be called the Grand Lodge MS. No. 2, and that is the name by which it is known. Many hours might be spent in discussing the various peculiarities of these interesting old documents, but as that would not be in accordance with my object to-night, I will merely read a few paragraphs of this one which, I make no doubt, will serve to remind you of some of our practices of the present day. They nearly all begin with a prayer similar to the following:

"The Almighty Father of Heaven with the wisdom of the Glorious Son through the goodness of the holy Ghost, three persons in one God-head be with our beginning, and give us grace soe to governe our lives that wee may come to his blisse which never shall have end, Amen."

The next paragraph is a short preface or introduction:

"Good Bretheren and Fellowes our purpose is to tell you how and in what manner this Craft of Masonry was begune, and afterwards how it was founded by worthy Kings and Princes, and many other wayes hurtfull to none: And alsoe to them that be here we will declare what doth belonge to every Free Mason to keepe, For in good faith if you take heed thereunto it is well worthy to be kept, beinge one of the seaven liberall sciences, which are these that followe."

The seven liberal arts and sciences are next mentioned in precisely the same order as they are given in our second lecture, with a brief explanation of each, in substance similar to the illustrations of them taught in our lodges in the present day. This is followed by a dissertation on the value and advantages of geometry, and after that comes a rather long history of Masonry and kindred arts, which I shall not trouble you with to-night; but I may remark, in passing, that portions of it verge more than "slightly on the poetical," owing probably to the original writer having been blessed with a powerful imagination. I say original writer, because most of these manuscripts bear evidence in some way or another of having been copied from older documents of a similar character. At the end of this curious history is a bit of Latin, which being freely translated reads thus: "Then one of the Seniors holds the book to him who a solemn oath repeats, and he

places his hand on the book while the articles and precepts to him are read." The precepts or charges are 33 in number, but I will only call your attention to a few of them.

No. 3 is to the following purport: "You shall be true unto your fellowes and bretheren of the science of Masonry, and doe to them as you would be done unto."

"14. You shall not take any apprentice to serve you in the said Science of Masonry under the terme of seaven yeares, nor any but such as are decended of good and honesh [honest] parentage, that noe Scandall may be imputed to the Science of Masonry."

"15. You shall not take upon you to make any one [a] Mason without the privy and consent of five or six of youre Fellowes, and none but such a one as is Freeborne and whose parents live in good fame and name, & that hath his right & perfect limbs & personall of body to attend the said Science."

"17. You shall not slander any of youre Fellowes behinde their back to impaire their temporall estate, or good name."

"19. You shall duely reverence youre Fellowes that the bond of Charity and mutuall Love may continue constant and stable amongst you."

"25. You shall sett strangers on worke, havinge Employment for them, at least a fortnight & truely pay them their wages, and if you want worke for them you shall relieve them with money to defray their Reasonable charge to the next Lodge."

"27. Noe person of what degree soever be accepted a Free Mason unlesse he shall have a Lodge of five free masons at the least, whereof one to be Master or Warden of that Limitt, or Division, wherein such lodge shall be kept and another of the Trade of Freemasonry."

"29. That noe person hereafter which shall be accepted [a] Free Mason shall be admitted into any Lodge or assembly untill he have brought a certificate of the tyme of his acception from the Lodge that accepted him unto the Master of that Limitt and Division where such Lodge was kept, which said Master shall inroll the same in pigment in a Roll to be kept for that purpose, and give an account of all such acceptions at every generall assembly."

"30. That every person who is now a Free Mason shall bringe to the Master a note of the tyme of his acception to the end [that] the same may be inrolled in such priority of place as the person deserves, and to the end [that] the whole company and fellowes may the better know each other."

"31. That for the future the said Society, Company, and Fraternity of Free Masons shall be regulated and governed by one Master and assembly and Wardens and the said Company shall think fitt to chuse at every yearly generall assembly."

"32. That noe person shall be accepted a Free Mason except he be one and twenty yeares old or more."

"33. That noe person hereafter be accepted a Free Mason or know the secrets of the said Society untill he shall first have taken the oath of Secresie hereafter followinge. These articles and charge which I have rehearsed to you, you shall well and truely observe and keep to youre power Soe help your God, & the holy contents of this book."

Then follows the apprentice's charge consisting of ten clauses, some of which are rather peculiar, but as they relate chiefly to the moral duties of an apprentice and contain nothing more important with reference to Masonry than what you have already heard, I will not take up your time by reading them. The manuscript concludes with the "oath for Secresie" referred to above.

"I A. B. Doe in the presence of Almighty God and my Fellowes and Bretheren here present, promise and declare that I will not att any tyme hereafter, by any act or circumstance whatsoever, directly or indirectly, publish, discover, or reveale, or make known, any of the Secretts, Priviledges, or Counsells, of the Fraternity or Fellowship of Free Masonry, which at any tyme hereafter shall be made known unto me, soe helpe me God & the holy contents of this book." I think you will all agree that what you have heard read is amply sufficient to establish the fact of our operative ancestors having been accustomed to meet in lodges, and you will doubtless have observed a striking resemblance to our present customs and regulations in many other respects, especially if you happen to be at all familiar with the First and Second Lectures. Even our system of registration of members and the granting of certificates is evidently derived from the operatives. As a general rule these MSS. give not the slightest hint of any kind of ceremony or secret mode of recognition, but there is one in the British Museum called the Harleian MS., No. 2054, which is an exception. It is about the same age as this one, and at the end of the document are words to the following purport, apparently the result of an afterthought, and intended for a reminder: "There is several wordes and signes of a Free Mason to be revealed to you which as you will answer before God at the Great and terrible day of judgment, you keep secret & not to reveale the same in the heares of any person, or to any but the Masters and Fellowes of the said Society of Free Masons, so help me God, &c." Another manuscript of a more recent date, belonging to the Bedford Lodge, No. 157, formerly an Operative Lodge, says: "Then after the oath taken and the book kist, these following precepts and charges are to be read." It says also that "seven must be present at the making of a Mason (which number is termed a lodge), or six at least, with the consent of a seventh in his own hand-writing."

Another important link to which I particularly wish to draw your attention is the Tracing Board, or trasel board as it was called in the olden time, when it was represented in our lodges after the manner of the one you see on the floor with the ground plan of a building—probably meant for King Solomon's Temple—depicted on it. We are told that the Tracing Board is for the Master to lay lines and draw designs upon, the better to enable the brethren to carry on the intended structure with regularity and propriety, and doubtless this is a very proper description of its use in Operative Masonry, but in Speculative Masonry it has, as you know, like all the rest of our emblems a symbolic and moral signification. Down to the latter part of the last century—I cannot say how long before—it was customary in our lodges to have a design somewhat similar to the one you have before you, only much larger and more elaborate, marked out on the floor of the lodge-room, the principal ingredients used being chalk, charcoal, and stone blue. Old writers tell us "this had a very pretty effect, especially in some of the Lodges where they sprinkle the floor with powdered rosin mixed with shining sand, and the room was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion." This operation was called "drawing," or "forming the lodge," and was usually done by the Tyler, or some one employed by him, for in reading old minute books I have frequently seen entries of various sums paid to the Tyler for "drawing the lodge." It was considered quite the proper thing in those days for the candidate, no matter how exalted his station in life, to take a mop and a pail of water at the conclusion of the ceremony, and carefully clean out all traces of the draw-

ing on the floor. I regret my inability to say definitely whether this was a practice in the operative lodges, but I think it not at all unlikely; it seems to me just the sort of job that an apprentice would be set to do after his admission. I have no doubt that something of the kind was done, which led to its continuation in the speculative lodges. In the course of time this old custom fell into abeyance, probably on account of carpets coming into general use, or through laxity on the part of the Tying fraternity, who neglected the art of drawing. A writer in 1806 gives a different reason, and there may be some truth in it. He says: "People had taken notice and made game of them about the mop and pail, so some of the lodges use tape and little nails to form the same thing, and so keep the world more ignorant of the matter." I should say this latter practice is not likely to have been either extensive or popular, especially with the proprietors of the houses where the lodges met, who would naturally object to nails being driven all over their floors. A more popular practice, I believe, was the use of a plain black board of the kind used in schools, on which the various emblems of the Craft were depicted. This probably gave rise to the term "Lodge Board," a name still used instead of "Tracing Board" in the Stability Lodge of Instruction, which is, I believe, the oldest lodge of instruction in London, and probably in England. At the annual festivals of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement it used to be always referred to as the "Sister Lodge of Instruction," a similar friendly expression being used at the festivals of the "Stability." I have here the Tyler's bill for the "making" of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Fourth. One of the items is "Drawing a Lodge 5/-," and another "Portridge of a Large Drawing Board 3/-." On the floor are some of the materials of another substitute for the old custom of "Drawing the Lodge;" if there were others, I regret to say they are lost beyond hope of recovery. Some years ago they were found in an old chest with other discarded furniture belonging to one of the oldest and most important lodges in London. I consider them highly interesting as forming a sort of connecting link between the tracing boards of the present day and the old custom of chalking the floor. They may also be considered unique, for several of my most learned Masonic friends have seen them, and they all agree that they have never met with, nor heard of anything of the kind before. You will observe that the emblems of the First and Second Degrees are combined, not separated as at present; this is to be accounted for by the fact that in the last century it was customary in many lodges to confer the two Degrees on a candidate at the same meeting.\* About the beginning of the present century, permanently painted tracing boards came into use gradually, no doubt. At first they appear to have been painted in various ways, according to the taste and fancy of the artist. About 70 years ago a particular design is said to have been approved by the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master, and the small set I have here were probably amongst the first of that kind. The Tracing Boards used in this lodge were copied, by permission, from the original drawings of the large boards, at the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, which were painted in 1845, under the supervision of the Committee of that lodge, by the same person who designed these small ones—Bro. John Harris, a very celebrated Mason, who lost his sight in his old age, and spent the closing years of his life in the Asylum of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at Croydon, enjoying to the last the bounty of the Craft he had long and faithfully served. Now, brethren, if you are not already tired of listening to me, I should like to engage your attention for a few moments longer, and ask you to imagine yourselves in a lodge of operative Masons, held, say five or six hundred years ago, in the neighbourhood of some large and important building either in course of erection or undergoing repair. The labours of the day being over, the brethren are assembled for the examination and reception of candidates, or for the transaction of other necessary business, which having been disposed of, probably the master builder would have something to say to his workmen with regard to their employment for the next day. Perhaps some difficult piece of work or intricate carving has to be undertaken, which could be better illustrated on a large scale than on the ordinary plans. Paper and linen being scarce, what could be more natural than that he should avail himself of the floor of the lodge, or a large board, in order the better to convey his ideas and desires to his subordinates? It is well known that what we see generally makes a more rapid and lasting impression on the mind than what we only hear or read about. For instance, supposing you had never seen a Tracing Board, and I were to endeavour to describe one to you, it would be utterly impossible for me to give you anything like so good an idea of what it is like as you can get by a single glance at the object itself, neither would the various emblems be so forcibly impressed on your memory. Before the invention of letters, the common, and indeed the only, method of conveying intelligence, excepting that of verbal communication, was by the use of symbols and hieroglyphic figures. Of course, when a regular system of letters was adopted, this primitive mode of intercourse naturally declined, although the use of signs and symbols was still adhered to, and their value and importance, as mediums of instruction, strenuously upheld by some of the ancient teachers and philosophers for a considerable time afterwards, and now, after a long period of comparative neglect, we find the same old system extensively practised in our modern schools. I firmly believe, however, that this venerable Institution of ours is the only Society in existence that can fairly claim to have preserved and practised this valuable and important method of imparting knowledge from a far-distant period down to the present day.

#### MASONIC BOOKS.

From time immemorial every society, sect, or religion, has had a literature peculiar to itself. Indeed, the birth of an institution, the rise of a sect is marked by the issuance of some ukase or document, setting forth what the new organisation believes, what it expects to accomplish, its objects and aims, and what is expected from its followers. These enunciations come frequently as the edicts of a leader, whose strong individuality stamps itself upon the minds of men and moulds them to his own peculiar notions. Thus Confucius, Zoroaster, and Moses, stand as figures to mark the rise of certain doctrines or establishment of a specific faith or morality. The Holy Bible, the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, and other sacred books of the ancients, are the constitution or foundation of the morality of the world.

In the lapse of time, with the increase of the human race, the growth of thought and accumulation of knowledge and experience, men have changed

\*The "materials" here referred to are the principal emblems of the First and Second Degrees, cut out of sheet-iron, and very cleverly painted. When properly arranged on the floor, they form a sort of large Tracing Board, which has a very effective appearance.

in beliefs and have expounded the doctrines of olden times in innumerable books which, if brought together, would make a pyramid that would reach to the heavens, and cast a shadow that would obscure the sunlight.

In this great mass of literature there is a part peculiar to Masons. It would be interesting to anyone desiring to know how much thought has been given to the many subjects connected with our Fraternity, to glance at any of the many catalogues of libraries that have been gathered in various parts of the world.

There is no institution of human origin that has such a history as Freemasonry, none that has exercised so great an influence, and none with such a multitude of varied subjects combined within its literature. Dealing as it does with man in his duties to God and his fellow, it embodies every truth that would elevate the mind and purify the life.

Masonic teachings are based upon the sublimest truths that can be conceived, and are inspired by the Great Light that lies open on every altar. To be good men and true, to reverence the Deity and to love our fellows, form a trinity of truths that make us better, happier, and more useful, if we but practice them. To emphasise our duty to God and to each other is the object of every Masonic book. The more we are brought in contact with the pages of light the more will we appreciate our own need of study.

With each passing year the literature of Freemasonry grows, and "more light" is shed upon history and doctrine. The proceedings of the various Grand Bodies, which form so valuable an annual contribution, are but the records of passing events, supplemented with the thoughts of the best and brightest minds the Fraternity possesses. A collection of a single year's proceedings of the yearly assemblages of Masons is a mirror of the institution for that year. We see at a glance the great Fraternity at its labour of love. We behold reflected the mind and action of intellectual, thinking, upright men, whose banding together is for the uplifting of mankind to a higher and purer morality.

In every well-selected Masonic library are preserved, not only the books written upon the many absorbing topics that form the side-lights of Masonry, but those that tell of its rise and progress, of its peaceful mission, and its triumphant march over the ages, gathering strength with every generation. There, too, are the yearly mirrors, reflecting the good deeds and faithful words of those who delight to display the real beauty of a Mason's tenets.

Ignorance may have been excused in those days when only the block of marble or the papyrus preserved the knowledge of the philosopher, or when a book was a curiosity, and could only be owned by the wealthy; but now, when the whirl and hum of millions of presses turn out day after day tons upon tons of reflected brain work, and when for a penny one may know the events of daily occurrence throughout the world, a lack of knowledge and information is well nigh criminal.

And so it is with the literature of Masonry. A few years ago it was considered an offence against the institution to publish anything of its doings, and the "faithful breast" alone was considered the proper deposit for the moral teachings of the lodge. Grand Bodies frowned upon any departure from that "ancient landmark" that commanded that everything be kept secret. In those days there was ignorance, and it may have been excused for lack of opportunity to shed forth the light; but now, when there is everywhere held up, a bright and polished mirror reflecting the fundamental principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth, and Charity, no man can claim to be excusable for his lack of knowledge. The teachings, the great moral truths of Freemasonry, are not secret. They are an open book, that may be known and read of all men, and the more they are known the better the great Brotherhood will be appreciated.

And so it is important to the Craft that their libraries should be well stocked with these aids to good Masonic work, to enlightenment, and to moral and mental improvement.—*New York Dispatch.*

#### THE PREJUDICE AGAINST HEBREWS.

The best answer to the unfounded prejudice manifested against the Hebrew race by the ignorant, and even by many who have had the benefit of enlightened training and education, is the progress which Hebrews have made since the comparatively recent period when they were admitted to an equal chance in public life with their fellow men. In the field of statesmanship, of letters, and of finance Hebrew names are among the most brilliant of the century, and even the enemies of the race have been compelled to bow to the splendour of its achievements. To-day in America and in Europe Hebrews are to be found representing the highest forms of intellectual energy, and engaged in the most extensive and successful business enterprises. The mannerisms and peculiarities which have been unjustly assigned by traditional caricature to the Jewish race are disappearing, and our Hebrew fellow citizens, as a rule, compare most favourably with those who display narrow prejudice against them. In the national sense of the term there are no Jews or Hebrews. The Hebrew born or naturalised in America is an American, and should be treated as an American. One of the praiseworthy attributes of the Hebrews is their anxiety to identify themselves with the country and its institutions, and to avoid distinctions that would mark them as an un-American. In this respect they give an excellent example to some of their critics.

There is abundant evidence that much of the prejudice against the Hebrew race springs from jealousy. This is known to be the chief motive for the persecution of the Hebrews in Russia. Non-Jewish Russians have viewed with envy the progress made by their Hebrew fellow-countrymen, a progress due to thrift, to frugality, and to business capacity. The Hebrews, by their exercise of inherited abilities and virtues, have managed, notwithstanding popular prejudice and mediæval restrictions, to achieve not only wealth, but also important distinction in Russia, and even the government, which so harshly persecutes them, is obliged to resort to them for assistance to enable it to fulfil the duties of Government.

Here in America there can be no excuse for anti-Jewish prejudice. The Jews were here before the Revolution. They shared the aspirations, the struggles, and the final triumph of their fellow-Americans. Of those who have arrived among more recent immigrants a very large proportion have earned not wealth alone, but also well merited honour. They are a law-abiding and singularly peace loving race. At the same time, they have taken their share of the burdens and dangers of war, and Hebrew names figured among the dead on both sides of the late conflict between the nation and secession. Here, if anywhere, the mist of prejudice should disappear before the sunshine of liberty, and the descendants of the chosen people of old be accepted on terms of equality and fellow humanity by those other races that owe so much to the teachings of Him who, according to Christian tradition, was born a Jew.—*New York Press.*

**LORD CHARLES BERESFORD LODGE,**  
No. 2404.

**VISIT OF BRO. LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.**

This lodge was established about two years ago by Bro. Lieut. and Quartermaster Francis Powell and several others for the convenience of members of the Royal Marines and Royal Navy. As Lord Charles Beresford was absent on foreign service at the consecration of the lodge, it was unanimously resolved to invite him to honour the lodge with a visit on his return, and the long looked-for event took place on the 30th ult. A number of distinguished brethren were invited to meet his lordship, and amongst those who wrote regretting their inability to attend was the Dean of Rochester, who said: "As a Mason for more than half a century, and as having a great regard for our Blue Jackets and Royal Marines, I am extremely sorry that absence from Rochester will prevent me from attending."

A reception was first held at Bro. Humphrey Wood's, High-street, Chatham, where the guests, having been courteously received and welcomed by the W.M. and executive officers of the lodge, availed themselves of the opportunity of examining the antique furniture and curiosities, many dating back to early in the seventeenth century. The oak panelling, which, together with two windows, had been removed from Rome House, Chatham, were particularly admired. The brethren then adjourned to Randall's Hall, Chatham, where lodge was opened by Bro. T. W. Holdstock, W.M., supported by the following members: Bros. H. Mordy, S.W.; H. J. T. Browne, J.W.; W. A. Phipps, Treas.; F. Powell, P.P.G.D. Hants, Sec.; J. W. Gunton, S.D.; J. J. Young, J.D.; J. E. Perkins, D.C.; Major E. B. Stephens, Org.; G. K. Wollaston, I.G.; W. J. Beck, Steward; S. E. Morgan, P.P.G. D.C.; J. Trimble, I.P.M.; G. Beale, P.M.; G. W. Parsons, P.M.; A. F. King, P.D.G.O. Malta; and many others. Visitors: Bros. Lord Charles Beresford, P.S.G.W.; C. T. Smith, Mayor of Chatham; F. F. Smith, Mayor of Rochester; Col. J. J. Morris; H. Wood, P.P.S.G.W.; C. E. Skinner, W.M. 20; A. H. Hastings, 20; J. Oram, P.G. Tyler; E. Pratt, P.D.G.S.B. South Africa; W. Elcombe, 31; T. Goymour, W.M. 184; Major G. Duberly, P.M. 1127; H. L. Fowler, P.G.S.B.; W. Wilson, P.M. 1424; H. Knight, J.D. 1424; T. Clibbon, P.M. 20; J. F. Funnell, P.M. 20; H. Littlewood, 1080; J. T. Read, W.M. 1967; F. Croombes, D.G.S. Malta; W. Wiggins, P.M. 20; J. S. Pope, P.M. 184; W. Woolley, 20; W. Browne, P.M. 1424; F. Stretford, 553 (S.C.); S. Brice jun., 1050; W. Powell, 1310; W. W. Lee, I.P.M. 2381; and others.

The Provincial Grand Officers having entered in procession, a dispensation was read allowing the alteration in place of meeting, and Bro. Lord Charles Beresford, P.G.W., was saluted in due form.

Bro. F. POWELL, P.M., Sec., at the request of the W.M., then addressed the brethren, and said it was a very proud moment for him to have the honour of welcoming Lord Charles Beresford, who so kindly allowed the lodge to be named after him, and so readily gave his permission. They were not only flattered, but highly honoured by that graciousness. The lodge commenced with small numbers—21—but now, after two years existence, numbered 65, which he thought was very remarkable progress. They were not stationary, for there were about a dozen waiting to come in who were away serving their country and their Queen. Several instances had occurred where candidates who felt disposed to join elsewhere had said they would wait and join that lodge. The consecration of the lodge was such a great success, for upwards of 200 brethren attended, that the Provincial Grand Master, whose name was a household word, congratulated him as the first Master in having such a large number to wish them Godspeed in the work of Freemasonry. As a memento of that great work, it was decided by all the members that a group of the founders should be presented to Lord Charles Beresford. It was at first intended to send it out to his lordship, but the wish was expressed that the presentation should be deferred until his return to England. It was, therefore, with great pleasure, as the mouthpiece of the lodge, that he presented Lord Charles Beresford with a group of the founders, and with a key to the same in book form—entitled, "Who's who"—containing the names and a few other particulars.

Bro. LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, P.G.W., said that with the permission of the W.M. he should like to return his hearty thanks to Bro. Powell and the brethren. First of all for having been so generous as to ask him to allow his name to be that of their lodge. Bro. Powell had said in his remarks—for which he again thanked him—that he at once accepted the honour offered him by a number of his brethren. It was not quite in that way. He thought a great deal before he accepted, because it was a most unusual honour for a lodge to be called after an individual brother. Their great Craft had for its object the relief of those who could not help themselves. Those were fine chivalrous motives—brotherly love, relief and truth, and when he remembered the Craft numbered a very large number of brethren he thought whether he was quite worthy enough to accept the honour. He assured them it was one of the feelings that passed through his mind. People knew themselves better than others knew them, and he knew his own feelings, and thought that a brother who was honoured by having a lodge called

after him should have, if possible, no failings whatever. A testimonial of such an interesting character gave him the greatest pleasure to accept. He had had a number of presentations in his life, but there was nothing he should value more than the one presented to him that day. He noticed there were a large number of subscribing members who belonged to the same service as himself, and that gave him the greatest pleasure. As long as he was in Chatham he hoped to be of some benefit to that lodge and Masonry in general. A lodge founded on the lines that was would not only benefit the people about them, but benefit that great community of those who could not in many conditions help themselves. He would once more thank them most sincerely for giving him the great honour they had that day.

The lodge was closed, and a banquet was subsequently held at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Railway-street, Chatham, during which the band of the Royal Marines played a charming selection of music. Bro. Clarke and Miss Harcourt also assisted in the musical arrangements.

The preliminary toasts were given by the W.M. with commendable brevity and received by the brethren present with enthusiasm.

Bro. T. S. WARNE, P.P.S.G.W., replied for "The Prov. Grand Master and Provincial Grand Officers," and said he would first think of the absent and return thanks for Lord Amherst and Bro. Eastes, both of whom were prevented from being present on this interesting occasion, the former being in Scotland. He always conceived it a great honour to be associated not only with the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent, but also with the various lodges of which he was a member, and he felt in this instance because they esteemed it no light honour to belong to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent, which was the oldest Provincial Grand Lodge in England, and he ventured to believe, was the most charitable. It was one of their proud and happy privileges to go up and down the province representing the Provincial Grand Lodge, and he spoke with the utmost assurance when he said he never attended a lodge with more interest than he attended the meetings of the Lord Charles Beresford Lodge. One reason was, and the brethren would bear him out, that he took a not inactive part in its formation, and another was he always met brethren whom he honoured and esteemed. When this lodge was mooted it was said the name should be the Lord Charles Beresford Lodge. He asked why. The answer was "because he is an eminent Mason, a noble member of a noble profession, and further because we shall all be proud to be connected with a lodge that bears his name." He had watched its career for the last two years, and had been present to admire the brotherly feeling that existed, and the way in which the grand principles were carried out. He always said their duties as Freemasons did not end with putting on nice aprons and pretty collars. They had something else. To carry out the great principles that were inculcated in the lodge that afternoon by Lord Charles Beresford when he reminded them of the great principles—brotherly love, relief, and truth. It behoved them to be careful outside the lodge as well as in, and set a high example of kindness and high principles, and do their duties in every station in which they were placed. How beautifully the poet had expressed it—"We live in deeds, not words; in thoughts, not breaths; we should count time by heart throbs. He most lives who does the most, thinks the best, and acts the noblest." Let them see they were not only Freemasons in name, but that their hands were ready to be extended to every case of need, and that, while their principles taught them to be good to all men, yet they should specially remember the household of the faithful.

Bro. F. POWELL, P.M., Sec., then proposed "The Health of Bro. Captain the Right Hon. Lord Charles Beresford, P.G.W.," and said that during his career in life he had had many proud moments, but none more proud than the present. He wished to call their attention to what he omitted to say in the lodge. When the negotiations were going on about that lodge, he was deputed, by unanimous resolution, to see the Provincial Grand Master, and his first visit was to ask if he would sanction another lodge. The answer was—"No; there are already six lodges in the locality." He replied that there appeared to be quite enough in the locality, but he could convince the Prov. G. Master there was room for one more. He then enumerated certain facts and was asked for further information in writing. He took his stand on the fact that at Portsmouth and Plymouth there were lodges similar to this, principally for the members of her Majesty's Royal Navy, and quoted certain statistics of those lodges. He was pleased to say they came out victorious, for his information was verified, and he was glad it was so. They were not running in competition with other lodges, for the Prov. Grand Master had fixed a double fee for those not in the Royal Navy. They had done remarkably well, and all the other lodges were just as flourishing. As the first Master, and from the position he had taken since the commencement of the lodge, they would all agree that it was a glorious state of affairs when they could in this tug of war all be at one end of the rope. They had established a Benevolent Fund, and were doing their best to make the lodge second to none in the province. He would ask all present to be upstanding and drink with all heartiness to the health of the R.W. noble and gallant Bro. Lord Charles Beresford.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk with musical honours, the company all heartily singing "Rule Britannia."

Bro. LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, P.G.W., said he found himself in rather a position of peculiar difficulty, for he had to render them his thanks most heartily given after having drunk with the N. S. E., and W., and the right and left, so that if his sentences were not as clear as he could wish they could put it down to their hospitality and not to any fault on his part. There had been a great mistake made that day by his old friend, Bro. Powell, who had impressed upon the brethren that they were receiving a considerable honour in having his name for their lodge. As far as he was concerned, Bro. Powell had made a distinct mistake. The honour was on his side, and a most unusual honour it was for any brother to be asked to have a lodge named after him. There were some remarks made by Bro. Powell about what was termed his popularity. He did not know about his being popular, but he knew he received most extraordinary kindness from all classes of the community, and most particularly from those he had been associated with on service—even those to whom he had had to administer occasional justice; and also what puzzled him very much was among the working men of the country. He received the most extraordinary kindness from them. He often received letters from them asking for advice, and sometimes for assistance. His idea of what was called popularity was entirely based upon one thing, which was that he always answered a letter. He regarded the man who wrote to him as placing confidence in him for he would not write unless he thought he would do justice to him. He spoke in the lodge about his qualifications for the most honourable position they had placed him in. He was thinking over his escapades—he hoped the brethren would not think there was anything ungenerous, unchivalrous, or ungentlemanly about them—for he was usually found to be in some sort of trouble, but if the brethren saw them in large print on the wall, they might not think he was qualified for the position in which they had placed him. He could not allow the evening to pass without calling the attention to the increase from 21 to 65 members in an uncommonly short time, and giving his thanks to the lodge for inviting members of other lodges to be present, and also to Bro. Warne for his remarkable speech. Bro. Powell referred to the fact that that lodge was not in competition with other lodges, meaning that generous rivalry, that great desire to be a good, second, or, better still, a dead heat. Brotherly love, relief and truth, were their principles—and truth was the bottom of everything, for if a man studied that he was always popular and regarded as a master mind. It was the foundation of their Craft, and was a qualification he had found in his experience of 34 years to be particularly founded in the Royal Navy. It was his privilege to ask them to drink to the most cheering health, the greatest prosperity and best of good wishes to the present Worshipful Master of the lodge. In the day's proceedings, which had been somewhat protracted, but very interesting, Bro. Holdstock had executed his duty in a most masterly way. He must refer to the fact that the W.M. and himself were old comrades. They had had former days together, in which they had the rough with the smooth, but there were very little smooths, and the W.M. not only worked with the greatest credit and honour to himself, but he reflected what had been reflected before, great credit to the magnificent corps of which he was a member. He asked the brethren to give the W.M. their hearty good wishes, that he might live long to adorn the profession to which he belonged, and success in the future tenure of his office.

Bro. T. W. HOLDSTOCK, W.M., briefly replied, recalling several interesting anecdotes which occurred during the time he was in service with Lord Charles Beresford. He thanked all the brethren for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, and assured them he should always be an enthusiastic Mason, and one who could be relied upon to help.

Bro. MORGAN, P.M., replied for "The Past Masters," and "The Visitors" having been cordially given by Bro. PARSONS, P.M., was responded to by Bros. C. T. SMITH, Mayor of Chatham; F. F. SMITH, Mayor of Rochester; T. GOYMOUR, W.M. 184; READ, W.M. 1967; and BRICE, W.M. 1050.

Other toasts were given, and the proceedings, which had been of the most hearty and enthusiastic character throughout, terminated with the Tyler's toast.

**Royal Arch.**

**GAINSBORO'.**

All Saints' Chapter (No. 422).—A meeting of this chapter was held on Monday, the 21st ult., at the Masonic Rooms, when Comp. A. Kirk, in the unavoidable absence of Comp. T. Stanforth, M.E.Z., occupied the chair. It being the annual election of officers the following were the results: Comps. A. Kirk, M.E.Z.; Farmer, H.; C. Sowby, J.; G. Adlard, S.E.; W. Constable, S.N.; and W. Liversidge, P.S. The installation is fixed for November.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and her children and the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and their children, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, left Osborne for Balmoral on Monday evening, crossing the Solent in the Royal yacht Albert and travelling by the South-Western system to Basingstoke, where the train was transferred to the charge of the Great Western authorities, and thence at Bushbury to those of the North-Western. The Royal party reached Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon, and will remain there till about the middle of November.

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**To Correspondents.**

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In future numbers of the *Freemason* we purpose giving a series of portraits of Worshipful Masters who have been recently installed. Recognising the fact that no greater honour can be bestowed on a brother than to be elected the Master of his lodge, we desire to do our part towards creating a permanent record of such event in his Masonic history by placing his portrait before our readers. We shall be pleased to furnish Secretaries of lodges and others who may take an interest in our project whatever information may be desired as to our proposed method of procedure.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

**Masonic Notes.**

The regular Quarterly Communication of United Grand Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday next, but the programme of business to be transacted is by no means a formidable one. There are two notices of motion standing in the name of the Deputy Grand Master, of which the first refers to a resolution to be proposed of congratulation to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M., on the occasion of the marriage of his son, the Duke of York, with the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. This will, of course, be carried with acclamation.

The other notice is to the effect that a sum of 300 guineas be voted from the Fund of General Purposes towards the relief of those brethren who have suffered by the disastrous floods with which the colony was visited in February last. We mentioned in a recent note that such an application had been forwarded by the District Grand Lodge of Queensland, and we expressed our belief that it would be generously responded to. The Deputy Grand Master's notice of motion is evidence that we were not far wrong in our opinion.

There is also a notice of motion by Bro. W.F. Lamony, to the effect that the late District G. Secretaries of the dissolved District Grand Lodges of South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, be requested to forward all books, returns, and documents relating to registrations, to the Grand Secretary, so that the rights and financial standing of English Masons made in those Districts may be preserved. We do not think this will give rise to any serious controversy.

Bro. James Terry, P.G.S.B., the worthy Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and Bro. Charles E. Keyser, P.G.D., have returned from their visit to the International Exhibition at Chicago, and from what we hear, they must have enjoyed their visit immensely. We trust they are the better for the trip, and that Bro. Terry will be enabled to resume his official duties with, if possible, even greater energy than he has been accustomed to exhibit. At all events, the voyage across the Atlantic and back cannot fail to prove an excellent preparative for his approaching campaign in behalf of the 52nd Anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

Bro. Duret, whose generous present of books to the Boys' School was recently noted in our columns, has followed up that gift by a similar one to the Girls' School, and the library of that Institution is the richer by something over 100 volumes. Another brother—Major Carrell—deserves honourable mention in this connection, numerous parcels of books having been received from time to time at his hands. In both cases the gifts are highly appreciated.

The New York Hall and Asylum Fund had in hand, on the 30th of April last, a balance of \$155,572 (£31,114). If to this are added the rentals for May and Grand Lodge dues, the total sum in hand may be estimated at not far short of \$200,000, or about £40,000. With such an amount as this available for the purposes of the Institution, the Hall and Asylum should be able to render material benefit to those members of the Craft who need its help. The Institution has our best wishes for its permanent success.

The corner-stone of the Masonic Hall which was erected on Broadway, near Pearl-street, in the City of New York, in the year 1826, has recently been dug up together with the box containing various papers, documents, coins, &c., such as it is customary to deposit when a foundation-stone is laid. On the top of the box was a tablet bearing the following inscription: "The Freemasons' Hall, dedicated for the accommodation of the most ancient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in the City of New York, was founded in the year of Light, 5826, and of the

Christian Era, 1826, John Quincey Adams being President of the United States, De Witt Clinton Governor of the State of New York, and Philip Hone Mayor of the City of New York." This was followed by the names of the trustees and other officers, while on the reverse were inscribed the names of the Grand officers who took part in the ceremony of laying the stone.

According to the *New York Dispatch*, the late American Shakespearian actor, Edwin Booth, was initiated in the New York Lodge, No. 330, on the 11th September, 1857, and although, owing to his professional duties, his attendances were few and far between, he never lost his love for Freemasonry or the lodge with which he had been so long connected—close on 36 years. Among the numerous bequests made by him in his will was one of \$5000 (£1000) to the Masonic Home at Utica, N.Y.

We learn from the address delivered by Bro. Phelps, Grand Master of Iowa, at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of that State, that during the 50 years which have elapsed since the Grand Lodge was constituted the aggregate membership has increased from 100 to some 25,000. As Dominie Sampson in "The Antiquary" would have said, if this had been reported to him as the growth of Masonry in a single State in the course of half a century, this is simply "Prodigious."

The other day we remarked that a Mason who was not a subscribing member of a lodge is forbidden by the Book of Constitutions to visit a lodge more than once a year. Through inadvertence, the words—12 months, or a year—crept into our statement; the precise words in Article 152, which imposes this restriction being—"any one lodge more than once until he again become a subscribing member of some lodge."

The Grand Chapter of Delaware, though it musters only four private chapters, has an aggregate membership of 515 companions, while the Grand Chapter of Arizona, with five chapters on its roll, can boast of only 161 members. However, the former has this year celebrated the 25th anniversary of its constitution "by the observance of an excellent order of exercises consisting of choice music, numerous eloquent addresses, and a superb banquet," while the latter is only a three-year-old Grand Chapter.

On the roll of the Grand Chapter of West Virginia there are 20 private chapters with an aggregate membership of 1000; on that of the Grand Chapter of Michigan there are 51 chapters with 3360 members. The former is some 22 years old, but Michigan is senior by over a dozen years.

**Correspondence.**

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish in a spirit of fair play to all to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.]

**COLONIAL GRAND LODGES.**

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

I venture to think that the time has more than arrived when some steps should be taken to put an end definitely to the trouble and difficulties which have hitherto surrounded our Colonial brethren in their efforts to stand alone, i.e. to form independent Grand Lodges. To me it has appeared for some time that we, the mother Grand Lodge, so far from acting in a motherly way, have been treating our children like an ill-natured step-mother, or a baby farmer. I am perfectly aware of the *sons et origo malis*. It is to be found in Article 219 of the Book of Constitutions, which runs as follows:

"Should the majority of any lodge determine to retire from it, the power of assembling remains with the rest of the members, but should the number of members remaining at any time be less than three the warrant becomes extinct."

On the face of it it occurs to me that this rule is absurd. It is wrongly expressed altogether. Of course a majority can retire from a lodge at any time. No human power can prevent them from so doing. If it had been stated that a majority of the lodge cannot transfer the allegiance of that lodge to another Grand Lodge or Ruling Power then we should know what was meant. But at the time this article was framed there was no thought of the formation of independent Grand Lodges in our Colonies, and its intentions bear no relation to present circumstances. The intention of its framers was evidently to make provision for lodges which faded away gradually and died of inanition, as lots of them did in those days. It was intended to save skeleton lodges from disaster, and with the idea that it was desirable to give every lodge a last chance, even if it were in the lowest of water.

But a totally different condition of affairs has arisen of late years, a question never contemplated by those who drafted that article. And if Freemasonry is anything it is progressive within its own limits, and must modify its laws as occasion may require, and as it has done before, so long as there is no infringement of the "Ancient Landmarks," whatever that term may mean. The only possible solution of the difficulties that have already presented themselves, and which will continue to crop up constantly in future years, is to be found, I humbly submit, in the framing of an additional Article of Constitution, of which the following may afford some idea:

"In the case of the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown where a majority of three-fourths of the lodges in that Colony or Dependency shall decide by vote in open lodge, specially summoned for the purpose of considering the question, to form a Grand Lodge, it shall be lawful for them to do so, and in the case of each individual lodge making its decision on such a point the whole of the members of that lodge shall be bound by the vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting specially summoned for the consideration of such question, in accordance with the ancient charges and the principles of Freemasonry inculcated in the First Degree."

The addition of some such Article would, I conceive, remove all trouble, take out of the hands of the Colonial Board a lot of distasteful work, and put our Colonial lodges on a fair platform. I should be one of the last to wish to see our Colonial brethren break off from us immaturity, but the lessons of the present and the past have convinced me that our methods in use are absolutely fatal to peace and quietness. At the present moment we are pleasing nobody. Our "loyal" lodges and our "seceding" lodges are equally annoyed. Both sides regard us as a set of duffers, who don't know our own minds, or what our laws mean, for three months at a time. Let us once and for ever take up a distinct position, and state it in black and white, so that there may be no more nonsense and misunderstandings. To most of us it seems childish that our own laws should be capable or possible of varied or doubtful interpretation. Let us leave the statute laws of the realm to supply material for quibbles, and bread for our good brethren of the legal persuasion; but let us make our own regulations clear and above-board.—I am, yours fraternally,

T. B. WHYTEHEAD.

York, August 24th.

#### THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

Permit me to point out one or two inaccuracies in your report relative to the notice of motion handed in by me at the General Committee Meeting of Grand Lodge on the 23rd inst.

Firstly, the Grand Secretary said the notice of motion was quite regular; secondly, I did not say the notice of motion was handed in at the last moment "with an object," but that it was so done for "excellent reasons"; and, thirdly, the notice of motion was accepted.

In addition, there is something ambiguous in the remarks attributed to the Grand Secretary, wherein he is made to say that "while fully admitting the right of any member of Grand Lodge to give notice of motion at the very last moment, without having previously sent the notice to him, pointed out that such a practice was very inconvenient, as it was not always possible at a moment's notice to determine whether the Committee would be justified in placing it on the list of business." Now, the General Committee holds only one meeting, and therefore, in the absence of any provision in the "Book of Constitutions" for a prior Sub-Committee meeting, the proper place and time to "determine, &c.," is the full meeting of the General Committee, as laid down in Articles 49, 51, and 53.—Yours fraternally,

W. F. LAMONBY.

August 28th.

### Masonic Notes and Queries.

#### 1041] REMARKABLE MEDALS.

I have seen the three medals mentioned by Bro. Hughan in last week's *Freemason*, "Masonic Notes and Queries, No. 1040."

"No. 1" is a tiny gold medal of a trifle over a quarter of an inch in diameter; it bears on the *obverse* an excellent profile of the Duke of Sussex as a young man, and on the *reverse* a triangle with two hands clasped across the centre, underneath, the year 1813. I should say there can be no doubt but that this medal was struck in commemoration of the union of the two Grand Lodges of England in 1813, the clasped hands representing *union*, and the triangle *perfection* or *completion*. The authorities in the Medal Department of the British Museum have very kindly promised me a plaster cast of this unique and beautiful little medal when the caster returns from his holiday, and when I get it I will have a sketch made for the *Freemason*.

"No. 2" described by Bro. Hughan is a solid medal of fine gold, weighing, with a small ring, 390 grains, and measuring a little over an inch-and-a-half in diameter. It cost £7 10s., and was voted to the Rev. Edward Barry on the 7th of September, 1808, and presented in Grand Lodge on the 8th March, 1809.

Many of these medals were presented by the "Ancient" Grand Lodge to the distinguished members of that body during the latter part of its career, but this is the only one I have seen. I should think there must be others in existence, probably in private collections.

"No. 3" is the well-known "Hall Medal," instituted by Grand Lodge in 1779 for presentation to those who subscribe £25 to the "Hall Loan." I think it is not generally known that this fine medal was designed by Mr. Edward Parker, an engraver, and selected by the Hall Committee on the 5th of February, 1780, "on a private ballot, there appearing 6 votes for this drawing (marked No. 4), 4 votes for No. 3, and 1 vote for No. 1." No. 2, I suppose, was out of the running. It was also resolved that "the Die be sunk by Mr. Pingo in the most capital stile, on condition that Mr. Pingo puts his name to the Die." As the initials L.P.F. (Lewis Pingo Fecit) appear on the base of the column, it may be assumed that this condition was duly complied with. As a matter of fact, these medals, although bearing the date 1780, were not struck until the following year, as it was on the 10th of March, 1781, that the inscription was agreed to. Lewis Pingo was, as may be inferred from the "condition," of considerable eminence in his profession, and about the time the Hall Medal was instituted he was appointed Chief Engraver to the Royal Mint. Bro. Alexander McKowl, the original owner of the medal now in the British Museum, was the Grand Lodge "Bricklayer," or Master Builder, he having been employed by the Society to do the brickwork at the erection of the Hall in 1775-76. I assume there were no large contractors in those days, as the various tradesmen were all employed and paid separately by the Grand Lodge. He must have been a person of considerable means, for in 1775 he served the office of Grand Steward for Lodge No. 16—now the Globe Lodge; No. 23. In the statement of expenditure for building of the Hall is the item "Alexander M'Kowl, Bricklayer, £1312 6s. 6d."

HENRY SADLER.

#### 1042] OLD LISTS OF LODGES.

Bro. Hughan has very kindly let me have for examination another list of Ancient lodges which appears to have been hitherto unknown. It is found in a small 8vo book of 318 pages, entitled "Boyle's View of London and its Environs; or a Complete List of All the Squares, Streets, Lanes, Courts, Yards, Alleys, &c., in and about Five Miles of the Metropolis.—London, Printed and Sold by P. Boyle. At his Court and City Guide Printing Offices, Morris Street, Haymarket," &c. At p. 306 begins: "A Correct List of all the Lodges in London according to the most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England, agreeable to the Old Constitution, granted by his Royal Highness Prince Edwin, at York, Anno Domini 926. In the Year of Masonry 5799, and in the Year of our Lord 1799." This is most valuable, as, although restricted to London lodges, it is the only list of the *Athol* lodges known of that year. It was probably compiled from an official list of 1799, containing the lodges on the roll to 1798, and includes, besides the Grand Lodge and Stewards' Lodge, the places of meeting of 42 London lodges, ending with No. 314, "Green Dragon, Paradise-row, Chelsea" (now No. 228) warranted 19th March, 1798. Following the "Ancients" is "A Correct List of Lodges held in London and its Environs, according to the Modern Institution." This appears to have been based upon a similar list in Jones's "Masonic Miscellanies" of 1797, terminating, as that list does, with No. 552, "Perfect Lodge, Horse and Star, Woolwich," of 14th January, 1796, but having the places of meeting apparently corrected to 1798. There are some places of meeting noted in these two lists that have been hitherto unknown, but will be incorporated in the second edition of my "Masonic Records" now under progress. It is possible that there may be in the British Museum or in some other library earlier or later editions of "Boyle's View of London" than that of 1799, which, if available, I should like to compare.

JNO. LANE.

Torquay, August 29th.

### Reviews.

A HAND BOOK OF THE ORDERS OF CHIVALRY, WAR MEDALS, CROSSES, &c.; with illustrations by CHARLES NORTON ELVIN, M.A. London: Dean and Son, 160A, Fleet-street, E.C.

Bro. Elvin has followed up his splendid work on Heraldry by another equally attractive and useful publication covering a field up to the present all his own. No work that the author is aware of—and we certainly cannot supply the lacking information—exists containing a description of the Orders of Chivalry and War Medals in connection with Heraldry. This is somewhat surprising considering the vast numbers even in this country who either possess these distinctions or are interested in those who do. No more competent authority than Bro. Elvin could undertake the work, and the book before us bears evidence of much research and painstaking care in presenting, both by pen and pencil, all that is known about the subject treated. The illustrations, which are very numerous and beautifully engraved and printed in colours, are, of course, the most striking feature of the book. They comprise not only all English medals and decorations but those of foreign countries. Upwards of 250 different medals and orders of various countries are included in the 31 pages of illustrations, and the letter-press descriptions are full and accurate. The author gives a vast amount of technical information which his knowledge of heraldry and cognate subjects enables him to do with authority. Besides there is a

concise history of every medal and order, the circumstances under which they were granted, the method of bearing them with the armorial achievements, and the conditions under which they may be worn. Altogether this work is a most important addition, or supplement rather, to heraldic literature. We may mention that the book is dedicated by permission to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.



### Craft Masonry.

#### PROVINCIAL MEETINGS.

##### BROXBOURNE.

**Broxbourne Lodge (No. 2353).**—A meeting was held on Saturday, the 26th ult., at the Crown Hotel. Present: Bros. H. G. Holland, S.W.; H. Monson, J.W.; E. C. Mulvey, P.M., Prov. A.G.D.C.; Treas.; E. J. Gittins, P.M., Sec.; T. J. Phillips, Steward; Whiting, Tyler; R. Nicholls, J. M. Watson, A. A. Watson, Max Hummel, and Ramsbottom.

Bro. E. C. Mulvey, P.M., in the unavoidable absence of the W.M., took the chair. The minutes of the last regular meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. J. M. and A. A. Watson were raised to the Degree of a M.M. All Masonic business being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren afterwards dined together.

##### CROWLE.

**Isle of Axholme Lodge (No. 1482).**—The first meeting of this lodge, under the rule of Bro. C. Fox, W.M., was held in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., when there were present Bros. C. Fox, W.M.; H. L. Burtonshaw, J.W.; John Constable, Chap.; R. Wood, Sec.; W. Pickering, S.D.; S. H. C. Ashlin, J.D.; W. Chamberlain, D.C.; W. A. Wressell, I.G.; S. O. Baker and T. Oates, Stwds.; T. C. Horobin, P.M.; T. Stanforth, Charity Steward; J. Turner, G. Naylor, Tyler; H. Hoe, and R. Meadley. Bro. Horobin proposed, and Bro. Stanforth seconded, that a sum of 10 guineas, together with a guinea for each child, be given to the widow and four children of Bro. Harrison (Sec. 1885), who was drowned while bathing at Yarmouth, in July last, and that a letter of condolence be sent to the widow in the hour of her distress. This was carried unanimously. Bro. Stanforth hoped that something also would be done for the children and widow at the Provincial Charity Meeting.

##### GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

**Industry Lodge (No. 48).**—This good old lodge resumed its meetings after the summer vacation, on Monday, the 28th ult., when there was an excellent muster of brethren. The W.M., Bro. W. J. Jobson, presided, and was supported by Bros. Wm. Brown, P.M., D.C.; Wm. Dalrymple, P.M.; Robt. Whitfield, P.M.; M. Corbitt, P.M., Treas.; Wm. Stafford, S.W.; Rev. W. Bowker, J.W.; A. Dodds, Sec.; T. R. Jobson, as S.D.; Hugh Jackson, J.D.; T. Chegwidan, as I.G.; R. Terry, Org.; W. J. Campbell and W. Holzappel, Stwds.; and Joshua Curry, Tyler. Among the other members present were Bros. T. Smith, G. C. Potts, T. Henderson, J. Neil, A. W. Tucker, Jas. Lightbown, R. J. Hindmarsh, Richd. Hewett, T. A. Armstrong, R. Atkinson, B. Grice, and others. The visitors were numerous, and along with others were Bros. F. Turnbull, W.M. 481; Thos. Dinning, P.M. 481; Jas. Shaw, I.P.M. 424; J. Adamson, Sec. 424; W. J. Heppell, S.D. 424; W. J. Davidson, Org. 424; T. Wright, W.M. 1342; H. E. Hollis, W.M. 1863; Rev. T. B. Nichols, P.M. 1863; R. F. Kidd, S.W. 1863; C. Roope, P.M. 1863; R. J. Story, Stwd. 1863; P. H. Moore, Chap. 2327; J. Crawshaw, I.G. 2327; Jas. Bolam, 223 (S.C.); A. J. Paine, S.W. 1119; E. Stephenson, Sec. 541; T. P. Lewis, P.M. 1674; C. P. Laidler, J.W. 1664; T. R. Jobson, P.M. 1664; J. U. Simpson, W.M. 406; J. Dodds, 1933; Wm. Smith, 481; and others.

After the preliminary proceedings, Bros. A. W. Tucker, T. A. Armstrong, and Richd. Hewett were raised to the Sublime Degree of M.M. by the W.M., who also explained the tracing board and the working tools in good style. On the proposition of Bro. M. Corbitt, P.M., Treas., seconded by Bro. R. Whitfield, P.M., it was resolved that an expression of their deepest sympathy be recorded on the minutes, in remembrance of the late Bro. Joseph James Walton, recently deceased, who had been a subscribing member of the lodge since 1869.

Other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed, when an adjournment was made for refreshments and harmony, after which the proceedings terminated.

##### OKEHAMPTON.

**Obedience Lodge (No. 1753).**—The annual installation meeting took place on Monday, the 28th ult., at the lodge room, at Bro. Verdi's White Hart Hotel, when Bro. W. H. Howe was installed as W.M., in succession to Bro. J. C. Pierce, "the father of the lodge," Bro. W. A. Gregory, P.M., Treas. 1254, P.P.A.G.D.C., again acting as Installing Master, and there was a large attendance of members of the lodge and visiting brethren. The W.M. then appointed the following as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. J. C. Pierce, I.P.M.; C. Piper, S.W.; J. W. Reed, J.W.; Rev. F. Ward-Brown, Chap.; Wm. Yeo, P.M., Treas.; C. J. Fletcher, P.M., Sec.; Jno. Powlesland, S.D.; W. E. Perkin, J.D.; W. P. Moon, I.G.; Fred Edwards, Org.; W. Palmer, D. of C.; J. Cuddeford, Steward; and J. Coombe, Tyler. Bro. Gregory was elected representative on the Committee of Petitions.

After the installation the annual banquet was held in the new and commodious dining room of the White Hart Hotel, Bro. Verdi catering, as usual, in an excellent and satisfactory manner.

Amongst the brethren present were Bros. J. C. Pierce, W.M.; J. Wonnacott, I.P.M.; W. H. Rowe, J.W.; Wm. Yeo, P.M., Treas., P.P.A.G. Stwd.; Chas. Piper, Sec.; John W. Reed, J.D.; W. P. Moon, D.C.; W. E. Perkin, I.G.; W. L. Palmer, Stwd.; Jas. Reddaway, P.M.; C. J. Fletcher, P.M.; Thos. M. Symons,

P.M.; F. Edwards, the Rev. T. Ward Brown, James C. Tavener, John Durant, John Verdi, James Cuddeford, and Jas. Coombe, Tyler, all of 1753; W. Gregory, P.M., P.P.A.G.D.C., Treas. 1254; Arthur J. Truscott, P.M. 1254, P.G. Reg.; John Balsom, 1254; M. Lawrence, J.D. 39; H. Shooter, P.G. Tyler, 112; F. Luget, P.M. 1254; W. Dillon, S.W. 1099; J. T. Ralling, W.M. 1332, 39; H. F. Pratt, P.M. 106; T. R. Lord, 1247, P.P.G. T., P.G.D.C.; W. L. Jones, P.M. 112; J. B. Gover, P.P.G. Sec.; W. Allford, P.M. 202; E. H. Hedger, J.W. 1255; John Ward, P.M. 189; W. Hector, I.P.M. 1332; F. Newcombe, Stwd. 39; T. W. Butt, S.W. 39; John Banks, J.D. 1332; John Rowe, P.M. 1332; F. J. Shapcott, Sec. 1254; A. G. Burridge, 39; and many others.

**RAINHAM.**

**Royal Victorian Jubilee Lodge (No. 2184).**—The election meeting of the above flourishing lodge took place on Thursday, the 24th ultimo, at Bro. Joyce's handsome hotel, the Phoenix, and was as genial and enjoyable a function as it was an accurately worked one, and the manner of it was as follows: Bro. McHugh, mine host of the White Swan, Great Alice-street, E., invited the brethren to assemble at the above house of his at 2 p.m., and some 25 of them did so, and, after refreshments, took their seats in two handsomely-appointed drags, each horsed with four spanking "greys," the first being toolled by the proprietor of both, Bro. Joyce, and away they went for a drive to Rainham. After steering clear of the enormous traffic in Whitechapel and Mile End and threading the mazes of Stratford, Rumiford-road was reached, and the country lay open for the unimpeded rush of the clattering steeds. Man and horse were watered at two or three suburban hosteleries, and at 5 p.m., the Phoenix was reached after a pleasant and enjoyable drive, the weather being absolutely lovely.

Bro. T. Ringrose, W.M., P.G. Asst. Sec., presided, and was assisted by Bros. A. T. Dale, P.M., P.P.G. Stwd.; J. G. Hammond, S.W.; F. G. Eedle, P.M., J.W.; C. Jolly, P.M., Treas.; J. Barnes, S.D.; S. Carlton, J.W.; W. Reynolds, I.G.; W. Barrett, Org.; G. P. Penny, A.D.C.; J. W. Joyce, J. A. McHugh, E. Cook, J. Millin, T. Hart, Wroley, P.M. 15 and 2191; Duck, P.M. 898; Toye, P.M. 1227; Toye, W.M. elect, 1278; S. E. Southgate, P.M. 700; Smith, P.M. 27; Pritchard, 2150; Baldock, 1343; Finnmore, 113 (Australia); and Frechwater, 60.

The lodge having been opened, and the minutes confirmed, the ballot was taken for Mr. Easton, and proving unanimous, he was duly initiated. Bro. H. D. White, 1601, was received as a joining member. Bros. Millin and Hart were raised. Bro. J. G. Hammond was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing 12 months, and Bro. C. Canning, P.M., P.P.J.G.D., was re-elected Treasurer, Bro. J. Ives was re-elected Tyler, and Bros. McHugh, Millin, Barrett, and Joyce were elected Auditors. Other lodge business was done and then the lodge was closed.

The banquet was superbly placed upon the table by Bro. Joyce, and during the evening the usual loyal, Grand, and Provincial Lodge toasts were honoured.

"The Healths of the W.M.," "The W.M. elect," "The Visitors," "The Initiate," "The Past Masters," "The Officers," and the Tyler's toasts followed, and a special toast to Bro. McHugh for his splendid gift of a drive down, he paying all cost, was drunk most enthusiastically, and in bumpers, for which he eloquently returned thanks, and then the pleasures of the evening concluded.

**SCUNTHORPE.**

**St. Lawrence Lodge (No. 2078).**—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 25th ult. Present: Bros. S. M. Peace, W.M.; J. McCullan, S.V.; J. Constable, Acting J.W.; J. Swaby, J.D.; W. W. Langbridge, Sec.; and others.

The W.M. invested Bro. J. M. R. Behrendt as S.D. vice G. Cheesman resigned.

After lodge, the brethren adjourned to the ante-room, where a very pleasant hour of refreshment, chat, and song was indulged in, so that altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

**YATTON.**

**Lodge of Agriculture (No. 1199).**—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 21st ult., at the Railway Hotel, when there were present Bros. H. W. Collins, W.M.; C. S. P. Edwards, I.P.M.; G. W. Knowles, S.W.; R. W. Statham, J.W.; Rev. G. M. Ashdown, Chap.; W. Reece, P.M., Treas.; T. A. Smith, P.M., Sec.; H. S. Smith, S.D.; E. A. Kingston, J.D.; J. H. T. Evans, P.M., D.C.; W. Pitts, as I.G.; C. J. Inglis, Tyler; and many Past Masters and brethren of the lodge.

After Mr. Dawson Kitchingman had been initiated by the W.M. in an able and impressive manner, the W.M. rose and delivered the following address: Bro. Edwards,—"Certain members of this lodge, feeling that we ought in some manner to show our appreciation of the constant attention you have shown to your Masonic duties through so many years, and of the kind and considerate help you have always afforded to others when requiring it—to both of which is due in a great measure our present prosperity—thought that we could not better do so than by asking you to accept a portrait of yourself, to be subscribed for by all the brethren, and, by your permission, to be hung in the room."

I am proud to inform you that this plan was unanimously and enthusiastically approved of by all the brethren. I now present to you this picture (the picture was here unveiled by Bro. Evans, D.C.). I know you will appreciate a gift which, although far from costly in itself, is yet rendered so by my being able to offer you with it that rich and valuable jewel—the brotherly love of your lodge. Brethren, we must all perceive that the artist has expended much care and skill in the production of this portrait, and I am sure that his efforts will meet with the approval of us all; but I think you will agree with me that no portrait can do full justice to the original. Ibsen, the Norwegian writer, when asked his opinion of a portrait replied, "How can a canvas ever represent a living breathing man?" A far greater dramatist represents one of his characters as saying after the most fulsome praise of a portrait.

"Yet look how far the substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow in underpraising it, so far the shadow doth limp behind the substance." Bro. Edwards, we all hope and trust that this our substance will remain with us many years and we trust that the good

work you have done in this lodge will outlast even this shadow. Bro. Edwards, in replying, thanked the W.M. and brethren for their kind appreciation of his labours on behalf of the lodge, and drew attention to the fact that his connection with the lodge had been marked by periodical cycles of eight years, he having joined the lodge in 1869; having been presented with a Past Master's jewel on the occasion of his filling the chair for the second time in 1877; in 1885 having been the recipient of a handsome silver inkstand on the occasion of his marriage, and now after another eight years interval having to thank the brethren for this excellent portrait of himself, he trusted that the "substance" might long be spared to be present with the "shadow" at their lodge meetings, and that he might have the pleasure for many years of meeting those 50 members of the lodge that he was proud to call by the name of "Brethren."

The portrait was an enlargement in black and white of an excellent photograph.

**Our Portrait Gallery of Worshipful Masters.**



**BRO. ARTHUR HENRY SCURRAH**

was initiated by his uncle, Bro. W. A. Scurrah, in the Henry Levander Lodge, No. 2048, in the Province of Middlesex on the 25th July, 1885, and served most of the offices. He was W.M. in the year 1891-92, and is now Secretary of the lodge. He was one of the founders and first Secretary of the Hendon Lodge, No. 2206, and is the present W.M. of that lodge. He was also made an hon. member of the St. Pancras Lodge for services rendered. He was exalted into Royal Arch Masonry by Comp. W. M. Stiles on the 11th December, 1886, in the Henry Levander Chapter, and is the present M.E.Z. He is also a founder and first S.E. of the St. Pancras Chapter. He was advanced in the Mark Degree on the 1st December, 1885, in the Royal Savoy Mark Lodge, No. 355, and is the present W.M. of the lodge; became an Ark Mariner in the Prince of Wales's Lodge on the 22nd February, 1886, and is the present W.C.N., and was made a Rose Croix Mason in the Shadwell Clerke Chapter on the 23rd October, 1889. He was appointed and invested by the late Sir Francis Burdett as Provincial Grand Standard Bearer in Prov. Grand Chapter of Middlesex in the year 1891, and in June last was appointed and invested Grand Superintendent of Works of the Province of Middlesex by the present Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Lord George Hamilton, M.P. As a mark of respect and esteem, many of the members of Lodges No. 2048 and 2206 subscribed for and presented him with his Prov. Grand clothing, viz., full dress and un-dress clothing, case, and Past jewel. He has served as Steward for each of the Masonic Institutions, and is a Life Governor of the Boys' and Old People's, and a Life Subscriber of the Girls'.

**Lodges and Chapters of Instruction.**

**ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).**—A meeting was held on Tuesday, 29th ult., at the "Frascati," 30, Oxford-street, W., when there were present Bros. A. Becker, W.M.; J. R. Harnell, S.W.; W. Truman, J.W.; F. Marx, P.M., Deputy Preceptor; J. Blundell, P.M., Treas.; F. J. Bonham, P.M., Sec.; J. E. Guggenheim, S.D.; F. Hewson, J.D.; J. Watson, I.G.; E. J. Gittins, P.M.; F. Haswell, J. Cizzio, J. Beynon, H. L. Davis, H. Matthews, C. D. Lindsay, and W. Shales. Visitor: Bro. C. Davis.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Davis answered the questions leading to the Second Degree, and was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed, Bro. Davis being the candidate. Bro. Lindsay answered the questions leading to the Third Degree, and was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and

the ceremony of raising rehearsed, Bro. Lindsay being the candidate. The lodge was resumed in the First Degree. Bro. C. Davis, 1261, was unanimously elected a joining member. The S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed his officers in rotation. All Masonic business being ended, the lodge was closed.

**CAMDEN LODGE (No. 704).**—A meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 25th ult., at the Earl Russell, 2, Pancras-road, N.W., when there were present Bros. Taylor, W.M.; Ward, S.W.; Dixon, J.W.; Mulvey, P.M., Preceptor; Edwin Styles, P.M., Sec.; Curry, S.D.; Renaut, J.D.; Menrice, I.G.; Becker, Swift, and others.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Becker acting as candidate. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree. The W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Mulvey. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, Bro. Taylor being candidate. Bro. Ward was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and the lodge was closed.

**KENSINGTON LODGE (No. 1767).**—A meeting was held on Tuesday, the 29th ult., at the Scarsdale Arms Hotel, Edwardes-square, Kensington, when there were present Bros. J. J. Mackay, W.M.; W. Hillier, W.M. elect 1366, S.W.; A. J. Turner, J.W.; R. H. Williams, P.M., &c., Deputy Preceptor; F. Craggs, P.M., Sec.; E. W. Dennis, S.D.; R. W. Allison, J.D.; C. E. Betts, I.G.; C. G. Hatt, W.M. 865; and J. H. Neville.

The lodge having been opened, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Bro. Mackay vacated the chair of W.M. in favour of Bro. Hillier, who rehearsed the investment of officers. Bro. Mackay resumed the position of W.M. The 2nd Section of the Lecture was worked by the brethren, under the direction of the Deputy Preceptor and the S.W. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Mackay for his excellent working as W.M. for the first time in this lodge of instruction. The lodge was then closed.

**CHISWICK LODGE (No. 2012).**—A meeting was held on Saturday, the 26th ult., at the Windsor Castle Hotel, King-street, Hammersmith, W. Present: Bros. Cumming, P.M., W.M.; Hillier, S.W.; Powell, J.W.; A. Williams, P.M., Preceptor; M. Spiegel, Sec.; R. H. Williams, P.M., S.D.; F. Craggs, J.D.; Hide, I.G.; and Dennis.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened to the Second and Third Degrees. The lodge was closed in the Third Degree, and resumed to the First Degree. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. R. H. Williams being the candidate. Bro. Dennis, being a candidate for passing, was examined and entrusted. The lodge was resumed to the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. The lodge was closed in the Second Degree. After the usual rising, Bro. Hillier was elected W.M. for the next meeting, and the lodge was closed.

**VOUCHING.**

We have before us a letter from a brother who, failing to sign his name ought not to receive a reply, but as it suggests a subject worthy of attention, we will answer the good brother's questions as best we can. Our worthy querist states his case about like this: "A brother from another jurisdiction visited him, was duly examined by him and found, according to our querist's standard, 'to be a well skilled Mason.' Querist, to further convince himself of the truth of the stranger's position and statements, wrote to the lodge from which he hailed and received a reply, strongly recommending him. Querist visited a sister lodge in this jurisdiction and took the stranger with him, and when he proposed to vouch for his friend, the Master asked him if he had ever sat with him in a lodge, and upon his replying that he had not, but that he had examined him and found him 'all right,' the Master declined to accept his voucher, and appointed a Committee to examine the brother and report. Querist does not say whether the stranger was admitted or not, but suggests: 'I claim the brother was not a stranger, as I, a W.M. of my lodge, of this jurisdiction, vouched for him, and my vouchment was regular, and in appointing a Committee to examine the brother further, cast a reflection on me as voucher, as well as questioned the sincerity of his lodge.'"

Any brother who has been elevated to the position of Master of his lodge ought to be competent to examine a visitor and decide upon his Masonic fitness to admission, and ordinarily the unqualified vouching of such a Mason ought to be sufficient; but as there is a good deal of looseness in the matter of vouching, there cannot be too great care exercised in accepting it. The Master has a right to decide whether a stranger shall be admitted or not, and also upon the sufficiency of the avouchment. It is no reflection upon a brother nor disrespect to lodge letters for the Master to appoint a Committee of his own lodge to satisfy themselves that the stranger has a right to visit. Lodge letters are not alone to be taken as "lawful information," for letters sometimes go astray and may turn up in the wrong hands.

Three things are required by the ritual—"strict trial, due examination, and lawful information." What might be satisfactory to our querist might not be to the Master who declined to accept his voucher, or to a Committee of examination. As before said, too much care cannot be taken to avoid the admission of improper persons, or, as Mackey puts it, "In Masonry it is better that ninety-and-nine true men should be turned away from the door of a lodge than that one Cowan should be admitted.—New York Dispatch.

The Lord Mayor, having visited Elgin and been entertained at a banquet by the magistrates and council, proceeded to Banff on Tuesday, and has there had the freedom of the burgh conferred upon him.

## MASONIC AND GENERAL TIDINGS

We are glad to report that Bro. Frank Richardson has so far recovered from the serious operation he underwent that he was able to start on Thursday with Bro. J. H. Matthews in the steam yacht Victoria for a three weeks' trip to the Baltic.

Bro. Herbert John Allcroft, of Stokesay Court, Onibury, has been appointed Sheriff of Shropshire, in the room of Bro. John Derby Allcroft, deceased.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters left Bergen on Monday on board the Royal yacht Osborne for Copenhagen. The Royal party have expressed themselves well pleased with their tour.

The Queen has expressed her approval of the members chosen to serve on the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the opium question. The Chairman of the Commission is Bro. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.

Bro. Lord Egerton of Tatton presided at the half-yearly meeting of the Ship Canal shareholders, which was held in Manchester on Monday. The report which was submitted proved very satisfactory, and was unanimously adopted.

A special meeting of the Waterford Corporation was held on Monday, when it was unanimously decided to present the freedom of the city to Bro. General Lord Roberts on the occasion of his visit to his native town.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone returned to town on Monday from his visit to Lord Rothschild at Tring, and in the evening he and Mrs. Gladstone entertained at dinner Mr. D. Ainsworth, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Mr. H. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., and other guests.

To celebrate their silver wedding, Bro. the Rev. J. H. Rose, M.A., vicar of Clerkenwell, and Mrs. Rose have been presented by the parishioners with a beautiful silver salver, a silver fish-slice and fork, and a purse of money. The presentation was formally made by the churchwardens.

A handsome badge, designed and manufactured by Bro. George Kenning, of Little Britain and Aldersgate-street, is about to be presented to each of the Past Masters of the Shipwrights' Company. A similar badge will be offered to each Master on vacating the chair at the close of his year of office.—*City Press*.

Of the three matches which have been played between England and the Australians, the first was interrupted by the rain and ended in a draw in favour of England. In the second England won easily, but in the third, which was concluded on Saturday, there was again a draw, England having six wickets in hand and wanting 80 runs to win.

The installation ceremony in connection with the Dorothy Vernon Lodge, No. 2129, will take place, by special permission of the Duke of Rutland, in Haddon Hall, near Bakewell, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2.45. Bro. Victor Cavendish, M.P., will act as J.W., and Bro. the Marquis of Granby is also expected to be present. Banquet in the Town Hall at 5 o'clock.

A Senior Deacon's jewel was presented to Bro. A. Goodhind at a complimentary supper given to him at St. Nicholas' Lodge, Thorne, by the members of that lodge. The supper was attended by many, not only from Thorne, but from Doncaster, Hull, Sheffield, Crowle, and Scunthorpe, to show their appreciation of so worthy a brother, who, as an I.R. officer, had been removed from Thorne to Dudley.

The Clyde Steamship Seminole, on its voyage from New York to Florida, with 94 passengers, was struck by a hurricane off Cape Delaware, the wind at the time being from the south-east and blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour. The vessel was struck by a heavy sea and sustained tremendous damage, but it ultimately reached its destination.

The Duke of Cambridge, who has returned from his visit to the Continent, presided at a meeting, held at the Horse Guards, on Saturday last, of the Royal Commission on the Patriotic Fund, among the members present being Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Nelson, Bros. Lord Wantage and Lord Herschell, and the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, and others.

Partridge shooting commences to-day (Friday) and the prospects, in almost all parts of the country, promise an abundance of excellent sport. In recent years shooting has been hampered by the harvest, but now, with few exceptions, the fields are cleared. Favoured with fine weather the young birds have made rapid progress towards development. The coveys are numerous, though generally speaking not large. Rabbits and hares are also plentiful.

Some experimental firing took place this week with the 81-ton guns at Dover, a target being placed several miles out at sea. Only small charges were used, but the concussion was felt all over the town, while the windows in the quarters near the fort were all blown out. The practice was directed from the castle by means of a range-finder, but the target was not hit, though the shots, which weigh nearly a ton, could be seen flying through the air.

The last of the county matches for the year have been played, Nottinghamshire defeating Lancashire by nine wickets, while the contest between Kent and Sussex ended in a draw in favour of the former. Thus Yorkshire holds the first position with nine points, Lancashire being second with four, Middlesex third with three, and Kent next with two points. Then follow in the order as given Surrey, Notts, Sussex, and Somersetshire, Gloucestershire being, unfortunately for herself, last of all.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS" may be said about many brilliant prospectuses that are frequently issued to financiers; they often herald the formation of companies which go up like the proverbial rocket and come down like a stick. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, unlike such shaky ventures, are the soundest investments in which people suffering from diseases can entrust their money. They have the reputation of over half a century, and every day they return substantial dividends in the form of good health. No disease has yet disputed their influence when a fair trial has been given. They cure dysentery, diarrhoea, weakness, and liver and kidney diseases, whilst for skin diseases they have no equal. Sold by all chemists, &c.

The Training Squadron, consisting of her Majesty's ships Active, Volage, Calypso, and Ruby sailed from Gibraltar on Thursday afternoon for Portsmouth.

The Duchess of Albany embarked at Portsmouth on Thursday on the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, which has been placed at her disposal by her Majesty, for a three weeks' cruise off the coast of Scotland.

Guisachen Strathglass, Inverness-shire, the residence of Bro. Lord Tweedmouth, has been the scene of a daring robbery, jewels to the value of about £400 having been stolen by some person or persons at present unknown.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, at its meeting on Tuesday, resolved, by an overwhelming majority, to confer the freedom of the city upon Bro. Lord Roberts of Candahar, in recognition of his great military services in India.

The Duchess of Rutland, who, with her husband, is staying at Longshawe Lodge in North Derbyshire, visited Duffield on Monday for the purpose of opening a bazaar in aid of a working men's institute it is proposed to erect in that town.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Saturday last, previous to her departure for Scotland, those present being the Earl of Kimberlev, Lord President of the Council, Bros. Lord Carrington and Lord Kensington, and Sir C. Lennox Peal, Clerk.

Saturday last was "Commemoration Day" at the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, which was opened in 1864, and, as usual, a large company assembled to take part in the festivities. The chair at the principal meeting was occupied by Mr. Charles Barber, while the prizes were distributed by the Hon. Mrs. Eliot, who is wife of the Chairman of the Committee.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was accompanied by Bro. Lord Roberts, visited Woolwich on Wednesday for the purpose of making his annual inspection of the troops, hospitals, barracks, &c. The Field and Royal Artillery and the Borderers went through a number of manoeuvres on the common, and after luncheon with the Royal Artillery Mess, his Royal Highness returned to town.

One more was added to the long list of bathing fatalities, which occur along our coasts at this season, on Tuesday, when a daughter of General Burton was bathing off Happisbury, Norfolk, and got into difficulties. Her brother took off his coat and swam to her assistance, but, failing to reach her, was drowned. The young lady was rescued by some coastguardsmen, who had some difficulty in restoring animation.

The third of the Queen's cups offered this year was sailed for at the Royal Western Yacht Club of England Regatta on Tuesday. The yachts entered were the Britannia, the Salanita, and the Calluna, the Navahoe not being allowed to compete on the ground that she was a foreign yacht. The Britannia won. The other two cups were taken by the German Emperor's yachts, the Meteor and the Salanita.

The annual meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, which has previously been held at the Westminster Drill Hall, was opened in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Tuesday. The exhibits are of a high character, and the appearance of the hall extremely brilliant. The band of the Honourable Artillery was engaged by the Committee for the occasion, and its performances greatly enhanced the pleasure of the visitors. The show closes to-day (Friday).

The funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the elder brother of the late Prince Consort, and therefore brother-in-law of the Queen, took place at Coburg on Monday, among the principal mourners being the Duke of Edinburgh, now Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who was supported by the Emperor of Germany and the King of Saxony, the hereditary Prince Alfred (son of the Duke of Edinburgh), with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, Prince William of Baden, Prince Philip of Coburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, and many other Princes. The Emperor left Coburg the same evening, while Duke Alfred has issued a proclamation on his accession to the ducal throne.

We quite agree with our friends of *Masonic Home Journal* in the warning against the "hit back" principle respecting Roman Catholic attacks: "That the Catholic Church is the foe of Masonry is true, but it does not follow that Masonry is the foe of the Catholic Church." The *Mallet* says: "Mastery inactivity is Masonry's best policy in this connection. Rome's senseless fulminations never make anybody one penny the worse, and life is too short to war in return." Amen! If the Pope enjoys his anathemas against Masonry let him enjoy them all alone. He does not hurt Masonry, and why deprive him of his imagined luxury.—*New York Dispatch*.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire received at Keighley on Thursday afternoon an address of welcome and congratulation on their marriage. In acknowledgment the Duke referred to the long connection of the Cavendish family with Keighley, and especially to the association of the lamented Lord Frederick Cavendish with the constituency of which that town formed part. The Duchess afterwards distributed prizes to the students of the Keighley Institute, and the Duke complimented the borough upon possessing a technical institution, created by the joint efforts of employers and employed, that had solved to a great extent a perplexing educational problem. The future of the country, he said, depended upon our ability to supply the products of highly skilled labour.

The Three Choirs Festival will be held this year at Worcester, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant. The programme for the week will be as follows: Tuesday morning, "Elijah"; Tuesday evening, Handel's "Israel in Egypt" and Beethoven's "Symphony No. 7"; Wednesday morning, Bach's "Mass in B minor"; Wednesday evening (in the public hall), an orchestral work composed for the occasion by Dr. Hubert Parry, and a miscellaneous selection; Thursday morning, Parry's "Job" and Spohr's "Last Judgment"; Thursday evening, Brahms's "German Requiem"; Friday morning, "The Messiah." The principal vocalists will be Madame Albani, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Anne Williams, Miss Hilda Wilson, Madame Belle Cole, Miss Jesse King, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Edwin Houghton, Mr. Watkin Mills, Mr. Plunket Greene, and Mr. Brereton. The conductor will be Mr. Hugh Blair. The band and chorus will number nearly 400 performers.

The "harvest bell" is rung at the Parish Church, Driffeld, at five a.m. and eight p.m. every day during harvest. The custom is a very old one.

The next session of the East Surrey Lodge of Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 463, will commence on Tuesday next, at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, at 8 p.m., and every Tuesday until the first Tuesday in May.

The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, with their suite, visited the Royal Castle at Christiania on Thursday. They afterwards walked through the town and returned on board the Osborne at half-past one. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Oscarshall and visited the church, after which they drove to Solmenkollen, returning to their yacht at half-past six.

To-day (Friday) the following hospitals will be re-opened for the reception of patients, after having been closed for several weeks for cleaning and repairs, viz.: Charing-cross, King's College, Westminster, Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, and the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company will be held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on the 5th inst., when the Directors will recommend a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last at the following rates per annum, viz.: 6 per cent. on the Preference Stock; 7 per cent. on the Ordinary 7 per cent. Stock; and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary 10 per cent. Stock; amounting to £14,875, less Income Tax of £402 17s. 3d.

Five full-masted British ships, which are in port at San Francisco, have decided upon a friendly trial of speed on the homeward voyage. The vessels are the Elmhrast (Captain M'Kenzie), from Antwerp; the City of Madras (Captain Griffiths), from Liverpool; the Falls of Afton (Captain Fish), from Newcastle; the Ulrica (Captain Littlejohn), from Liverpool; and the Glenlui (Captain Cummings), from Queenstown. The vessels range in tonnage from 1700 to 2000.

The Duchess of Albany and her children arrived at Portsmouth from Claremont, and were received in the dockyard by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam and Rear-Admiral Fullerton. Their Royal Highnesses at once embarked on the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which left for Milford Haven, where a few days will be spent. The next place to be visited is Oban, where the yacht will remain for a time before proceeding on a cruise along the western coast of Scotland, returning to Holyhead three weeks hence.

A meeting of St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 70, was held on the 24th ult., at which Comp. J. R. Lord, P.Z., P.P.G.T., P.G.D.C., presided. The officers elected for the ensuing year were Comps. W. King, M.E.Z.; J. B. Gover, H.; J. Hicks, J.; J. R. Lord, S.E.; J. Goad, S.N.; C. G. Withell, Treas.; the Hon. H. V. Duncombe, P.S.; J. Burton, 1st A.S.; A. G. Collings, 2nd A.S.; J. Brook, D.C.; E. H. Seymour, Org.; S. G. Edwards and Joseph Jacobs, Stwds.; and W. H. Phillips, Tyler.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master has granted a warrant for a lodge to be attached to the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. The lodge is to bear the name of the corps and will be numbered 2484 on the roll of Grand Lodge. It is to meet at Freemasons' Hall, London, on the second Monday in the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March. The first Master is to be Bro. Captain Robert Gresley Hall, D.L., C.C., Past Grand Steward; the first Senior Warden, Bro. Captain Albert Stephen Hatchett-Jones; and the first Junior Warden, Bro. Lieut. Edward W. Postans.

AUSTRALIA AND THE IRRIGATION COLONIES.—As a means of disseminating information respecting the recently formed settlements in Australia, now rapidly becoming known for the superior quality and plentiful supply of fruit grown on the farms at Mildurn and Renmark, in the provinces of Victoria and South Australia respectively, a series of weekly free lectures is in course of delivery at the Gardening and Forestry Exhibition at Earl's Court. These lectures are attracting considerable attention from visitors, and a very pleasant and instructive hour can be spent on each Thursday evening in listening to the lecturer, Bro. James Stevens, and witnessing the numerous excellent dissolving views which illustrate the subject matter of his discourse.

Bro. the Rev. Sir John Warren Hayes, of Bearwood, Berkshire, is supposed to be the oldest Freemason in England. The reverend baronet was initiated in 1819; the year the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge were born, and consequently he has been 74 years a member of the Order. He was made a Grand Chaplain by the late Earl of Zetland in 1844. It has been stated in the daily press that there are only two brethren living of senior standing as Grand Officers, namely, the Moolvie Mahomed Ismael Khan, who was Senior Grand Warden in 1836, and the Chevalier Bernard Hebler, who filled the same office in 1839. But we are informed that the Chevalier Bernard Hebler died some time ago, so that Bro. the Rev. Sir John Hayes, Berkshire, has but one senior Grand Officer in English Freemasonry—Moolvie Mahomed Ismael Khan.

Between 20 and 30 members of the Walton Lodge, No. 1086 (Bro. T. Garrett, W.M.), and their friends, took part in the annual picnic of the lodge on the 24th ult. The place chosen for this year's outing was Grasmere, whither the party travelled by special train from Lime-street Station at 7.45. On arriving at Windermere, the party drove in waggons to Grasmere, and lunched at the Rothey Hotel. Some time was spent in the grounds of the hotel, and excursions were subsequently made into the surrounding country, and mountain climbing indulged in. On returning to Rothey Hotel, tea was partaken of, the catering of Mr. Copperthwaite, the host, giving entire satisfaction. The return journey was completed by about 10 o'clock. Among those present, in addition to Bro. Garrett, were Bros. J. Lawson, S.W.; George Young, J.W.; Joseph Wilde, Sec.; M'Laren, Taylor, Bridgewater, and G. G. Cooper, P.M.

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