

# THE FREEMASON.

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

REPORTS OF THE GRAND LODGES ARE PUBLISHED WITH THE SPECIAL SANCTION OF  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND  
SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS  
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 1329.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894.

[PRICE 3d.]

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, was held in the Thorngate Memorial Hall, Gosport, under the presidency of Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Prov. Grand Master, and was attended by upwards of 250 members of the Craft, including a large number of Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers, amongst whom were the following: Bros. J. E. Le Feuvre, J.P., P.G.D., Eng., Deputy Prov. G.M.; Major G. H. Newcombe, Prov. S.G.W.; Henry Durrant, Prov. J.G.W.; Richard Eve, P.G.T., P.P.S.G.W.; Rev. C. E. Crowley, P.G.C.; E. Goble, P.G.S.B., Secretary; John W. Gieve, J.P., Treasurer; G. F. Lancaster, P.P.G. Registrar; R. W. Lees, P.S.G.D.; G. Ward, P.S.G.D.; W. M. Outridge, P.J.G.D.; H. Lehmann, P.J.G.D.; Dr. E. T. Crouch, P.G.D.C.; R. Hodges, P.G.S.B.; H. T. Deacon, P.G. Std. Br.; J. S. Wickens, P.G. Std. Br.; J. Miles, P.G. Purst.; and many other distinguished brethren from the province.

Upon Bro. J. E. LE FEUVRE, D.P.G.M., devolved the pleasurable duty of notifying to the assembled brethren the presence of Bro. Ellice Hicks Beach, a son of the respected and popular Prov. G.M. The D.P.G.M. expressed his belief that their young brother would appreciate the hearty reception which had been accorded his father.

The roll of the provincial lodges was called over, when all but four responded.

The Prov. Grand Master having opened the Provincial Grand Lodge, was saluted by the brethren under the guidance of the Prov. G.D.C. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master and the Grand Officers of England who were present were also saluted.

The minutes of the annual Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Basingstoke on 8th August, 1893, and of the special meeting, held at Bournemouth on 27th December, 1893 (when the foundation-stone of the Church of St. John the Evangelist was laid with Masonic honours), were read and confirmed.

The DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER proposed that the report of the Auditor and the accounts of the Prov. Grand Treasurer, which were printed and in the hands of the brethren, be accepted. He considered the accounts were of a most satisfactory character, and though there was only a small balance of £68, it should be remembered they had given 250 guineas to the Masonic Charities, and £114 in grants to widows and distressed brethren during the year.

The proposition was seconded by Bro. RICHARD EVE, and carried unanimously.

Bro. J. W. Gieve was re-elected Prov. Grand Treasurer for the seventh year in succession, and was congratulated by the Prov. Grand Master on his popularity in the district.

The usual *ex-officio* members were appointed to act as the Audit Committee for the year.

The PROV. GRAND SECRETARY read the report of the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee, from which it appeared that during the year two boys, two girls, and one widow had been elected for the respective Masonic Charities, although the province were deeply in debt for votes required to secure this good result. An extra 50 guineas had been subscribed to the Charities, raising the total to 250 guineas. Five grants had been made to distressed brethren. Only one lodge had been added to the provincial roll during the year, but the number of brethren had increased by 128 to a total of 3378 members.

The PROV. GRAND MASTER congratulated the brethren on the satisfactory position of the province, and also on the good service rendered by the Committee, who he considered were entitled to the thanks of the brethren for the great assiduity with which they performed their duty. He thought all the lodges should combine and hand their votes to the Charity Committee, in favour of those cases recommended, and the result would be generally successful, while individual efforts were as a rule wasted. He found the Order was also making satisfactory progress, and the increased number of brethren enrolled during the year proved that interest in Freemasonry was not diminishing. Only one new lodge had been added to the roll, but he was not in favour of extending the number beyond the absolute requirements of the Craft. Before he proceeded to invest his officers for the ensuing year he desired to state that it was not possible to promote officers, already invested, to a higher position, except under very urgent and special circumstances, and he trusted there would be no heart burning in consequence. Every consi-

deration was given to each case placed before him, and a careful selection of officers had been made.

The Prov. Grand Master then appointed and invested the Provincial Grand Officers as follows:

Bro. T. A. Bramsdon, 257	...	...	...	Prov. S.G.W.
" B. Harfield, 130	...	...	...	Prov. J.G.W.
" Rev. C. E. Crowley, 257	...	...	...	} Prov. G. Chaps.
" Rev. T. W. Fair, 175	...	...	...	
" John W. Gieve, 309 (re-elected)	...	...	...	Prov. G. Treas.
" Lieut. H. G. Giles, R.N., 1903	...	...	...	Prov. G. Reg.
" Edgar Goble, 309 (re-appointed)	...	...	...	Prov. G. Sec.
" Dr. B. H. Mumby, 1069	...	...	...	} Prov. S.G.Ds.
" W. H. Riddell, 698	...	...	...	
" C. W. Bevis, 1834	...	...	...	} Prov. J.G.Ds.
" E. H. Buck, 2153	...	...	...	
" J. E. Aldis, 359	...	...	...	Prov. G.S. of Wks.
" H. Scarle, 76	...	...	...	Prov. G.D.C.
" J. Leftwich, 35	...	...	...	Prov. D.G.D.C.
" A. W. Hewitt, 342	...	...	...	} Prov. A.G.D.Cs.
" R. E. Buckle, 1776	...	...	...	
" H. Cooke, 309	...	...	...	} Prov. G.S.B.
" G. H. Rolls, 132	...	...	...	
" E. Warren, 1780	...	...	...	} Prov. G. Std. Brs.
" Joseph Maling, 903	...	...	...	
" G. D. Lovegrove, 257	...	...	...	Prov. G.O.
" G. F. Lancaster, 903	...	...	...	Prov. A.G. Sec.
" G. E. Sprigins, 804	...	...	...	Prov. G. Purst.
" G. Isles, 1331	...	...	...	Prov. A.G. Purst.
" J. J. Webber, 551	...	...	...	} Prov. G. Stwds.
" E. Boorman, 2074	...	...	...	
" M. F. Curtis, 1461	...	...	...	} Prov. G. Tyler.
" R. A. Renfree, 1705	...	...	...	
" G. Boyse, 2068	...	...	...	
" F. A. Dunsford, 394	...	...	...	
" J. Exell, 487	...	...	...	

The minute books of the provincial lodges were duly signed by the Provincial Grand Master and returned to the Masters.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the India Arms Hotel, High-street, where an excellent cold collation was served by Bro. Goodman, of the Prince of Wales Lodge.

It will be interesting to state here that the site of the India Arms Hotel was the cradle of the Craft in Hampshire, as it was here that the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 26, was founded in the year 1724. Unfortunately the lodge dwindled down to 26 members, when it was erased on 5th September, 1858.

The speeches were considerably few and short, so as to enable the brethren to return to their respective districts in good time.

In proposing "The Queen and the Craft," the PROV. GRAND MASTER referred to the fact that her Majesty was the only English Sovereign who had seen a great-grandson born in direct succession.

Bro. RICHARD EVE, P.G. Treas., responded for "The Officers of Grand Lodge" in a few happy remarks, and then proceeded to propose "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master." He stated that Bro. Beach had now completed 25 years as Grand Master of the province, and he was sure that no one had done more to further the interests of Freemasonry, or who was better able to perform his duties. He filled the office with a great amount of zeal, and the brethren were quite safe in being led by one who knew what was right. Bro. Beach was held in the highest esteem, regard, and love, and his name would live again in his son, who had recently joined the Craft.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm amid cheers for the Prov. Grand Master and his family.

Bro. BEACH, in returning thanks, said he was most gratified to be amongst the brethren again, especially in Gosport, the home of Freemasonry in Hampshire. It always afforded him the greatest gratification to use his abilities for the benefit of the Order, as he considered that it was calculated to improve and benefit mankind. How many friends did they meet, whom they had never known except for Freemasonry? There was only one matter for regret, and that was that Continental Freemasonry, especially the French, was not on a par with our own. He had great pride in presiding over the province, but his rule was made easy by the great assistance he received from his officers. He concluded, with some emotion, with the wish that he might be long spared to rule and direct them.

Bro. E. GOBLE, proposed "The Health of the Provincial Grand Officers," and referred to the immense amount of assistance rendered by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, whose knowledge of Masonic law enabled him at once to decide any point at issue, and who paid the utmost attention to the details of the Craft.

Bro. LE FEUVRE, in response, expressed his hearty thanks for the reception accorded him, and said from the time of his initiation at Oxford, close on 50 years ago, he had always taken the utmost interest in Freemasonry, and would ever continue to devote his energies to the work of the province.

Bro. T. A. BRAMSDON, P.S.G.W., in a humorous speech, proposed "The Visitors," which was acknowledged by Bro. J. HEALY, a Provincial Grand Officer of Ireland.

Bro. the Rev. C. E. CROWLEY submitted "The Lodges of the Province," and the meeting was brought to a conclusion.

### THE LATE BRO. G. C. CONNOR, P.G.M. TENNESSEE.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee contains some touching mementos of the late Past Grand Master and Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of that jurisdiction, Bro. G. C. Connor. Our late brother, who was well known to the leading members of the Fraternity in England, both by correspondence and personal communication, and by his visits to this country, was justly esteemed one of the most able and zealous workers in the United States. So late as December 1st in last year, Bro. Connor wrote as follows in a preface to his Annual Report:

The Chairman began this Review early in August, but soon he fell before the assault of what he fears is an incurable disease. Little by little I struggled on, never losing sight of the probability that this might be the last work I would be permitted to do for my brethren. The clouds have slowly lifted and the burden is not quite so heavy to-day. But there were days when I caught glimpses of the Pearly Gate and heard foofalls beyond the boundary of the other world. I toiled because I knew I had the sympathy of my brethren, and that what I wrote would live when I was gone. I struggled against pain because the glory of the Masonic Fraternity enlists every power of my heart and soul in these my declining years.

In speaking of the Grand Lodge of England Bro. Connor says:

The printed minutes of this mother Grand Lodge are very brief, and of no general interest, save the exhibits of money collected and disbursed for the education of orphans of Freemasons, and other charitable purposes. In this glorious field England is peerless.

In previous reports we have referred in a general way to the work Freemasonry has assigned itself in Great Britain, and though we have the desire, circumstances deny us the opportunity to go into details now. It is indeed an honour to be a Freemason in the British Isles, not merely because the Crown Prince is Grand Master, and many noblemen wear the lambskin, but because the scholars and thinkers, writers and antiquarians of that great Empire find pleasure in its associations. The class of men who turn away from us in America cling to the Ancient Fraternity in England, and on the Continent. Wish we understood what is necessary to a like popularity in the United States.

The Lodge Quatuor Coronati has done much to thresh out the vast heaps of so-called Masonic literature, and thereby separate the wheat from the chaff. The ridiculous performances of wordful orators and uninvestigating writers no longer disturb the Craft on the Isles. The paradise of such writers and orators is now in the jurisdictions of the United States. And from the evil effects of such orations we devoutly pray, Good Lord, deliver us.

Some correspondence appears in reference to the oft-disputed point as to the existence of more than one Degree before 1717, and a letter from Bro. Gould, which should be convincing on the point, does not appear to have commended itself to Bro. Connor's judgment, but the following extract shows how highly liberal and tolerant he was of the opinions of others, and how highly he valued the labours of our English writers:

In reproducing this letter, I have omitted matters personal to ourself; and before commenting on Bro. Gould's views beg leave, in this public way, to express my high appreciation of the cordial message sent therein from the thoughtful, scholarly Rylands, England's greatest antiquarian, as well as to offer the devout prayer that I may again meet him and the host of English brethren who made my visit of 1890 a continued delight. And because of my admiration and love for Gould and Rylands, I venture to differ with them on any subject with the greatest timidity.

I shall impatiently await the receipt of the new History, and until then may not be able to concede what Bro. Gould so earnestly claims for the Third Degree. I consent to the claim that the right of the Scottish Rite to confer the Third Degree rests upon the accuracy of General Pike's claim that it was invented after 1717. Nor is the "evening dress" illustration sufficient, unless I can cross-examine the witnesses as to the secure closing of the repository. But of all this hereafter.

We cannot better close this brief notice of our late brother than by quoting the last words of the very able and exhaustive *resumé*, extending over 110 pages, of Masonry in Tennessee, in which the premonitions of a speedy departure are plainly manifest.

Farewell! Aye, it may be for ever; the Father alone knoweth. But if we meet no more here, may we meet beyond the river where the waves of sorrow serge no more. Yes, the Pearly Gate comes nearer, and the light from its wicket streams down to us along the highway. The burden remains, but it grows lighter every year.

Here we see the faults of each other magnified, entirely because we do not know each other; but we will know each other there; yea, in that bright and shining land where the weary and the misunderstood are at rest for ever. Here we lay up both earthly and spiritual treasures; the former to discharge our obligations, the latter that we may honour God and elevate mankind. Such living, laying up and trustfulness make up the life of a true Freemason.

Many of the beloved have crossed over the river since last we reported. They are not absorbed in the fountain of Nirvana, as the Buddhist dreams; they have gone home to the bosom of their God. They live because God lives, and through the mercy of God we shall meet them there. Ah! how precious the thought—

So star by star declines,  
Till all are passed away.  
Nor sink those stars in empty night,  
But hide themselves in Heaven's own light.

In the bonds of the Brotherhood.

G. C. CONNOR, CHAIRMAN.

### THE GENIUS OF FREEMASONRY.

Masonic orators and writers often use this phrase. It sounds well. It serves to adorn a period, and has a sort of indefinite impressiveness which the average Craftsman is quick to recognise. It would be difficult, however, for him to tell exactly what constitutes "The Genius of Freemasonry." Press hard the question thus suggested and much confusion of thought would be found to exist regarding the subject. There is no one definition of the "Genius of Freemasonry" that makes an accurate and complete description of what the words imply. They have a significance which extends far beyond any literal and formal statement of this meaning.

But the phrase is worthy of profound thought; it is suggestive in manifold ways as indicating the purpose and scope of the Masonic Institution, and likewise as pointing out the principles which are fundamental thereto and which constitute the moving forces of its expression. To consider these elemental principles and forces is an exceedingly profitable study. Only by some careful thought and searching can Masons come to apprehend the character of the Institution in which they have membership, and have respect for it according to its merits. Alas, that so many content themselves with a careless look and a superficial examination, never reaching a comprehension of Freemasonry in its most essential features as related to philosophy, science and religion! Alas, that so few, comparatively, give attention to the intellectual and moral import of its ceremonials and symbols!

The Genius of Freemasonry springs from a loving heart and a benevolent purpose. The animating spirit of the Masonic system and association is love—that love which is the fulfilling of the law, and which worketh good and not evil continually. It is the disposition of fraternity; an impelling force to influence men on the higher side of their natures and make them more companionable, more forbearing, more helpful to each other, and to the human world about them, than otherwise they would be. Freemasonry justifies itself on these grounds of close companionship and practical helpfulness. Its genius is in the enfolding and expression of truths and principles that bear the stamp of love. It is more than love for the Masonic brotherhood that is thus to be recognised as the animating spirit of genuine Freemasonry; for while there is a special interest in and care for members of the Masonic household which ought to be observed, there is a broader love—a more blessed Charity—inculcated by Freemasonry, which opens heart and hand to all men who are in need. "The Genius of Freemasonry" centres in principles and forces of love—love towards God and love towards men—love that sweeps over all barriers in seeking to answer the calls of human weakness and to alleviate the sorrows of men.

There are accessories of Freemasonry; these belong to its festival and sportive side, and may be recognised in their proper places and under due limitations. The Institution will deteriorate, however, whenever its followers shall seek to elevate these lesser things to the place of chief importance. If Freemasonry has no other province but to amuse, its province becomes at once greatly lowered and restricted. If moral elements constitute its essential life, then is its glory abiding and sure.—*Freemasons' Repository*.

### FREEMASONRY AND THE GREAT PYRAMID.

By H. R. SHAW.

(Continued from page 66.)

III.—KEYSTONES.

Symbolism, as Mr. John Chapman remarks, reaches back into the far past, long before language had developed into a science, and has ever impressed the mind of man with facts, before the light of science was discovered. One of the symbols of Freemasonry frequently found displayed before the world is the keystone, often worn as a small jewel, but about whose Masonic virtues we have here no explanation to offer, although, of course, its application to operative Masonry is sufficiently obvious. A keystone is the finishing item in the structure of the arch, and it is true we have knowledge that there is a Degree or Order in Freemasonry known as the "Royal Arch," of which we may perhaps presume that the keystone forms a portion of some importance.

Now, at first blush, the Great Pyramid seems a most unlikely place at which to look for arches or keystones, symbolical or literal; there are, with the exception of the three small semi-circular hollows in the antechamber's western wainscots, and perhaps the upper outline of the Boss in the same room, absolutely no curved lines within the building, and consequently no arches; indeed, according to Piazza Smyth in "Our Inheritance," the Pyramid was erected at least a thousand years before the invention of arch-building; and fortunately for the stability of the structure was this the case, for though, by itself, if formed of sound material and in quiescent times, no doubt the arch would be good; yet, on occasions of earthquakes, the arch which is said never to sleep, is in an instant antagonising its buttresses and all about it, to the ruin of many a building of antiquity in the East; wherefore the architect, foreseeing this danger, provided long beams of granite or other stone for ceiling his chambers, lightening the load of the immense superincumbent mass sometimes, as in the cases of the King's and Queen's Chambers, by a topmost roofing of opposed sloping plates of stones.

Nevertheless, although there may be no arches at the Great Pyramid, we shall have to submit that there are many keystones, or rather that there were many keystones, which have now all vanished, once forming the whole of the outer casing work of fine Mokattam stone, with, perhaps, the exception of the finishing crown or capstone, which could not very well be a keystone, since it did not side with any other stones, and was indeed in pointed

antagonism to all idea of wedge-like keystones and the whole principle of arch construction.

In the first place, we are given to understand that, in accordance with the geometrical character of the proposed building, the entire 13 acres forming its foundation was carefully levelled; whence it follows that the architect must have been aware of the curvature of the earth's surface, which dips something like eight inches in a mile—an appreciable quantity, therefore, in the foundation of a building which measures laterally one-seventh of a mile, or diagonally one-fifth of a mile, across—a quantity far too great to be neglected by the planner of a building intended to remain stable for full 1000 years, and which thus, when duly conforming to the laws of geometry, would stand not upon a *flat*, but upon a rounded surface; and therefore the sides of at least its casing stones could not, if they were truly vertical, be truly parallel any one with another; neither could the stones be truly square, if properly fitting together with such fineness of joint as has been described by all competent critics, but must of necessity have been keyed or slightly wedge-shaped, and having the top of the individual stone somewhat broader than the bottom.

This may seem a startling proposition to advance in respect of what has hitherto been deemed the mathematical perfection of the outer shape of the Great Pyramid, which is described as having nothing but truly straight lines and truly flat surfaces. Proof not being obtainable from the delapidated building itself, the next best proceeding will be to examine a loose casing stone wherever found; and fortunately there is one such stone, which the writer was a few years ago privileged to inspect as it reposed within the honoured protection of a glass case in the official residence of the Astronomer-Royal for Scotland. This is the casing stone that was discovered by Mr. Wayman Dixon, C.E., in the year 1872, loose, and forming part of the hill of rubbish lying on the north side of the building; it is not a very large one, but it is fairly well preserved, and is believed to be the largest one that has ever been brought into scientific notice, the roughly stated dimensions being: height, 20.6 in.; bottom depth, 36.7 in.; top depth, 20.3 in.; sloping height, 26.2 in.; breadth, 25.5 in. (average); this last dimension being so near to that of the sacred cubit of 25 in., and which really occurs somewhere about six inches above the foot, as to lead Piazzi Smyth to conclude for the stone-squarer's intention to record the cubit in this manner.

Whatever may have been intended in this direction, there can be no doubt as to the fact of this particular stone being a keystone, and probably the finishing stone of one course, since it was shaped not only for keying downwards, but also for dovetailing forwards, and has all its sides, except the bevelled slope, very slightly hollowed—no doubt to receive extra cement. It seems, moreover, to have given the delapidators some trouble to get out, since it has suffered tremendous violence by falls or blows. There is a full and interesting description of this stone contained in an appendix to the second edition of "Our Inheritance," giving dimensions and other particulars which leave no doubt as to the justice of what is here advanced, viz., the back is broader than the front, and the top of the face is broader than the bottom, which has been reduced from 26.2 in. to 24.9 in., or a difference of 1.3 in., a quantity, we hasten to admit, far beyond the necessary amount of keying required in conforming to the curvature of the earth's surface, but none the less evidencing an intention of the builder to let us know that he fully appreciated everything requisite to ensure the everlasting stability of the structure.

It may be proper to observe that the interior arrangements of the Great Pyramid originally provided for the insertion at crucial points of three *quasi*-keystones, or corner-stones. But, as has been shown in the series of papers in the *Banner* for 1890, where it is pointed out that this building gives the pattern for the temple of Solomon, these were not in any sense keystones, but rather seals or veils; the first being the movable casing stone, which in some way could be swung open to admit the visitor to the Descending Passage answering to the porch or outer court; the second being the prismatic-shaped stone which formed part of the roof of this same passage, and which fell from its position during the blasting operations of the Caliph Al Mamoun, disclosing the Ascending Passage leading to the Grand Gallery, symbolical of the temple sanctuary or holy place; and the third being a portion of the flooring of this Grand Gallery of whose going nothing is recorded, but which must have consisted of one or more flat stone slabs supported upon five joists, and which sealed or concealed the commencement of the level passage leading to the thus triply-veiled Queen's Chamber, answering to the temple oracle or holy of holies.—*The Banner*.

### CHEAP MASONRY.

It is difficult to determine just what should be the pecuniary requirement for the conferring of the Degrees and Orders which appertain to the Masonic system. No exact money equivalent can be named. A sum that might properly be charged in one locality would be too much or too little in another section where different conditions prevail. Obviously the cost of becoming a Mason, and of taking the various steps that mark its advancing ways, must vary a good deal according to local conditions, which ought to be considered in passing upon the question of fees; but there are certain principles which everywhere should be recognised and have governing force.

The proposition may be laid down at the very outset that the fees for initiation, and for advancement through each and every grade, should be ample to provide for pleasant, well furnished, and carefully kept halls and other apartments, together with all the accessories essential to the conferring of Degrees in an impressive and attractive manner. If too small a sum is charged there will need to be a restriction made in the work and ceremony. The instruction given will not be complete; or it will lack the accessories of music and of such surroundings and ministries as are specially helpful to the work.

If Freemasonry is to be dignified in its organic life provision must be made for the conferring of Degrees on a liberal basis. If the best is to be sought for there must be a generous expenditure to make the work of the lodge attractive as well as instructive, while the social and festive side of the institution must likewise be recognised. The fees

must be kept sufficiently high to allow of these arrangements and provisions which seem every way desirable. It is said, indeed, that Freemasonry would live and flourish if shorn of all these aids and accessories; and the argument is sometimes advanced that it would be just as well for the Fraternity if everything was made much plainer in ceremony and work, halls left undecorated, music and other aids to the exemplification of the ritual discarded, and banquets and festivals put on one side. The essentials of the Masonic system might be preserved under such restrictions; but it would be a barren and comparatively unattractive Freemasonry that would be thus expressed. The organisation would surely deteriorate under such a rule of procedure. A half century or more ago there were unauthorised assemblages of men who called themselves Masons, and who pretended to confer the Craft Degrees on ignorant candidates, from whom a small fee was required. The work done was of the rudest character, and the Masons thus irregularly made could have no standing in the Craft. They might have been instructed in signs, grips, and words, but they were not taught the principles of Freemasonry, and not only on technical grounds, but for other reasons they were justly kept outside the lines of the legitimate and well-ordered Craft institution. It was cheap Masonry thus represented for a time in the unauthorised associations of anti-Masonic times, and even the pittance required for the conferring of Degrees under such conditions was more than they were worth.

The fees charged for Masonic initiation and advancement, while not made so exorbitant as to bar out deserving applicants of moderate means, ought to be fixed at a sufficiently high rate to furnish the means for a liberal expenditure in the ways already noted, and also to signify to the public that the institution holds its instructions and its membership to be of value according to the money standards of the world.

Just now our attention is called to the action taken by the Grand Chapter of Canada, at its recent convocation, in reducing the fees to be required by the subordinate chapters to the sum of ten dollars. This reduction seems to imply a cheapening of Freemasonry. Ten dollars is certainly too low a fee for the conferring of the Degrees of Capitular Masonry, whether in Canada or the United States. The result of fixing the rate at so low a figure can hardly be otherwise than detrimental to the best interests of the Craft. The *Toronto Freeman* takes this view. It says: "Capitular Masonry at present enjoys a boom, consequent upon the recent reduction of fees. Chapters report from 10 to 30 applications for exaltation at each meeting, and this state of affairs is likely to continue until the novelty wears off. We are opposed to cheap Masonry, and feel now firmly convinced that in a year or two Royal Arch Masonry will be looked upon by the Craft as a 'job lot.' This is 'bargain day' in Capitular Masonry in Canada, and reducing the fees must ultimately result in the wiping out of the Capitular branch. The subordinate Degrees will be eliminated, and the Royal Arch incorporated with the M.M. Degree in the Blue system."

It would not be altogether an evil, in the opinion of the present writer, if the result hinted at in the closing sentence of the foregoing excerpt should be brought about. The Royal Arch Degree belongs to the Blue system. It might well be incorporated therein; but we do not believe in doing evil that good may come. The reduction of fees by the Grand Chapter of Canada, as looked at from our point of view, seems both an unwise and an inexpedient measure.—*Freemasons' Repository*.

ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY.—This, indeed, is the "crux" of Masonic investigations and discussions. Even to-day we find it very difficult to speak clearly or write confidently on the subject. The earlier views of Masonic history are, to a great extent, abandoned, on account of their unscientific treatment and uncritical handling of history and chronology; but there is a danger, as it seems to us, lest we should fall too much into the views of the pure realistic school. The truth, in our opinion, lies as mostly in a "via media"—may we not say always? Our present speculative system, in its modern development, is undoubtedly lineally and archaeologically the successor of the Guild Fraternities of Operative Masons. But whence, it may be asked, did the Guilds obtain the Masonic legends? Bro. Findel and a large and able school contend that the system was, so to say, set up in the thirteenth century by the lodges, or "Bauhütten," of Steinmetzen and Operative Masons in Germany. But another body of students has always existed, and still exists, which would trace back the Anglo-Saxon Guilds to Roman Guilds, and the Roman Guilds to Greece and the East, to Tyre and Jerusalem, and Egypt above all. And we are not inclined, we confess, to give up either the legend of the Temple, or even a connection with the ancient mysteries altogether. We believe, indeed, that the Masonic Guild system is one which to a certain extent became independent of all other initiatory or probationary systems, but not altogether; and though it does exist self-made, so to say, by the natural course of things and the needful changes of time, yet it does preserve in its traces a quondam connection with the ancient mysteries, which for a long time retained many lingering evidences of primeval truth. It is in this sense that we understand many of the high-flown claims and much of the hyperbole of earlier Masonic writers. Believing, as they evidently did, that the mysteries preserved carefully the remnants of antediluvian teaching, of patriarchal wisdom, they have used language no doubt not historically defensible, and we fear we must say calculated to mislead. But accepting, as Bro. Dr. Oliver did too, and his school generally, the theory that all rights of initiatory probation or occult teaching had a common origin, and that origin the mysteries, they have perhaps rather confounded the thing signified with the thing itself, and have demanded for Freemasonry proper, as a building sodality, actually, and historically too early a date, and certainly too many patrons. But as we believe that error lurks under either extreme of the sentimental or the realistic school, we prefer the more moderate and not the less reasonable theory which regards Freemasonry as the product of mediæval guilds, but those guilds the successors of earlier guilds, thus linking on Freemasonry through many centuries to the building societies of the old world. We repeat that we see no reason to take away from our universal Craft the ancient and striking legend of the Temple, for it is in itself a very remarkable landmark in the great drifting desert of time, and is a very distinct and unvarying portion of our Masonic Legend. Dr. Oliver, indeed, seems to hint that the Temple theory is more or less derived from a Rosicrucian work termed "Naometria or Temple Measuring," &c., 1606. But we cannot agree with him, for this reason—that the Judaic history of Freemasonry is of very early date in the M.S. Constitutions. We therefore leave the subject here. It is one on which Freemasons themselves will always differ, and it is not likely to be settled easily or soon. It is a subject, moreover, on which it is in vain for any one to dogmatise, as so much may be said on both sides that we can and must only agree to differ. We do not allude, as will be noted, to any knightly explanation, or to those which would connect Freemasonry with the "Disciplina Arcani," or even with Scandinavian mysteries, or, indeed, to any other of the marvellous suggestions which have cropped up from time to time, as we believe them to be, especially on the simple ground of cause and effect, critically untenable and historically unsound.—*Kenning's Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry*.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894.

**Masonic Notes.**

The proceedings at the recent annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Shropshire make it clearer than ever that the Craft in that county has prospered exceedingly under the able government of Bro. Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., P.G.M. We are very far from suggesting that any doubts upon this point have at any time existed, but the facts and figures contained in the several reports that were submitted at the meeting in question would have set all such at rest entirely had there been any to contend against. In the various analytical articles we have published in connection with our annual Charitable Festivals, we have frequently had occasion to speak in just commendation of Shropshire as the contributor of amounts more or less considerable. Thus in 1887 the Province raised over £1000 in support of its Grand Master's Chairmanship of the Girls' Festival. In 1891 it distributed upwards of £450 among the three Institutions, and in 1892 it raised £615, of which the Old People received £456. Last year the Schools shared £165 between them, and this year £174. Yet Shropshire has only 12 lodges on its roll, with an aggregate membership of 348! There are but few Provinces under the Grand Lodge of England that can beat this record.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 303, Teignmouth, which was constituted by the Grand Lodge of the "Moderns" in 1794, has recently had a centenary warrant granted it by H.R.H. the M.W.G. Master, having been able to demonstrate to the authorities of Grand Lodge that it has been in continuous working during the 100 years of its existence. This honour has been conferred upon many other lodges, though we question if there are many that can boast of having numbered representatives of four successive generations of the same family amongst its members. Yet such is the good fortune of Lodge No. 303. The grandfather of Bro. G. N. Burden, the present W.M. of the lodge, to whose keeping the centenary warrant was delivered at the recent annual meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Devonshire, is said to have been its first S.W., his father was W.M., and his son is a member. May the Benevolent Lodge in its future career be as serviceably *burdened* as it is at present and as it has been in the past!

We notice with pleasure that the annual meeting of our Devon brethren is almost invariably well attended. At the recent gathering at Teignmouth about 400 arc

reported to have been present. The Provincial Grand Secretary reported that the subscribing members in that Province muster 3138, of whom 767 are Past Masters. As the number of lodges is 52, this gives an average of slightly over 60 per lodge. The P.G. Treasurer's report, which showed a balance of £255 remaining in hand out of an income of £680, was equally satisfactory. But there is an uncomfortable remark in the report of the Committee of Petitions, and we trust our Devonian brethren will take it in good part, and act upon the suggestion of the said Committee. The remark is *à propos* of our great Masonic Institutions, and is to the effect that "it must not be forgotten that for many years they had been receiving benefits"—from the said institutions—"far in excess of the amount subscribed"—thereto—"and that they should endeavour to impress upon the lodges their duty to do much more for the Charities than they had hitherto done." We hope that next year when the Prov. Grand Lodge of Devon meets as usual, the Committee of Petitions will be in a position to report favourably as to the effect produced by their suggestion.

The preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming installation of Lord Llangattock as Provincial Grand Master for the Eastern Division of South Wales, in succession to the late Sir Geo. Elliot, Bart., have now been made. The ceremony will be performed in Wood-street Hall, Cardiff, kindly lent for the occasion, on the 27th prox., and, as ample accommodation is thus secured, admission by ticket will not be necessary, and all brethren are cordially invited. After the installation a banquet will be held in the Park Hall, and applications for tickets should be made before the 13th prox. to Bro. John Munday, 1, High-street, Cardiff.

The arrangements for the consecration of the lodge for Lancashire men in London are now completed. It will take place at the Frascati Restaurant, 32, Oxford-street (where the future meetings will also be held), on Wednesday, the 10th October next. The new lodge will be entitled the Lancastrian, No. 2528. The first officers will be the R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., Pro G.M., P.G.M., W.M.; Bro. James J. Marsh, S.W.; and Bro. Edward E. Life, J.W. The ceremony will be conducted by Bro. Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary. Under such auspices the lodge should prove one of the most successful in London. With a Province like Lancashire at its back there is practically no limit to its future, and we wish it all success.

We regret to learn that Bro. W. H. Rylands, P.M. Quatuor Coronati Lodge, has been for some weeks laid up with an illness, which although not of a very serious character, has kept him confined to his bed, and left him exceedingly weak. He is now, we are glad to learn, much better, and hopes in about a week to be able to move out a little. To one of Bro. Rylands active mental and physical temperament, enforced idleness and seclusion is doubly tedious, and we sincerely hope that he will be speedily restored, and enabled to resume his much loved studies and useful work.

**THE SILENT MEMBER.**

You have him in your lodge. He is an indispensable adjunct to nearly all lodges and fraternal orders. He does not say much, and probably couldn't make a speech to save his life, but what a thinker and worker he is. Put him on important committees that require deep thought and tact, and you may rest assured the lodge interests will be carefully guarded. And then at the bedside of the sick and distressed member, how light his step, how effective his ministrations to every want; he seems to know just what to do and when and how to do it.

Again, when the lodge gives a public entertainment you may not find his name on the programme as one of the participants destined to call forth by his eloquence or musical talents the plaudits of the crowd, but those beautiful floral decorations of the hall caused him several hours hard work, and nobody stops to inquire or care who did it. Then, "after the ball," while you are telling your friend how you admired that song of Brother Jones' or that speech of Brother Smith's you never think of the silent, hard-working member who missed the entertainment because he was out in one of the ante-rooms in the meantime preparing that coffee and ice-cream you thought so delicious.

God bless the silent member with his large heart and ready, willing hand; he is a credit and honour to any lodge. Let nobody characterise him as a "stick" because he is not all the time telling how this or that should be done. We have known men who were excellent talkers who were not worth the powder to blow them up with when placed on a committee. Long live the quiet member.—*Open Sesame.*



**Craft Masonry.**

DIDSBURY.

Doric Lodge (No. 2359).—A lodge of emergency was held on Monday, the 13th inst., at the Didsbury Hotel. The work on the summons showed the ceremony of raising. The following brethren were present: Bros. A. K. Boothroyd, W.M.; J. M. Veal, S.W.; J. Walker, J.W.; Edgar Towell, P.M., Chap.; Joseph Ward, S.D.; F. Stretch, P.M.; James Sharples, J.D.; Geo. Sam. Smith, P.M., P.P.G.O., D. of C.; Fred. Morgan, I.G.; R. J. H. Sayers, Stwd.; G. Metcalfe, George H. Parker, T. Bilsbury, A. C. K. Smith, A. L. Boothroyd, Chas. L. Paine, Frederick J. Brundrett, Joseph Smith, C. Worstencroft, E. W. Rowsell, Charles Broddy, E. H. Baldwin, Albert Roberts, H. A. Kay, J. Dearnley, and F. J. Ratchford.

**Mark Masonry.**

DUDLEY.

Godson Lodge (No. 330).—This lodge met at the Saracen's Head, on Monday, the 20th inst. The Prov. Grand Master, Bro. A. F. Godson, attended, as well as some visiting brethren from the Worcester Mark Lodge and the Bedford Charity Mark Lodge, at Birmingham. Bro. Matthew Smith was installed as W.M., and the other officers appointed. After lodge was closed the brethren adjourned to banquet.

**Lodges of Instruction.**

ST. LUKE'S LODGE (No. 144).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 13th inst., at the Victoria Tavern, Gertrude-street, Chelsea, when there were present Bros. Bradley, W.M.; Botterill, S.W.; Cox, J.W.; Carlstrom, Preceptor; Stutfield, Sec.; Austin, S.D.; Webb, J.D.; Royle I.G.; Saunders, P.M.; Fayers, Ingram, Beauchamp, Thomas, Nicholls, and Winsborrow. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Nicholls being the candidate. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, when the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Thomas, who had previously answered the usual questions and been entrusted, being the candidate. The lodge was resumed to the First Degree. The W.M. rose for the first and second times, when Bro. Botterill was unanimously elected W.M. for the next meeting. The W.M. rose for the third time, and the lodge was closed.

A meeting of the above was also held on the 20th inst., at Chelsea, when there were present: Bros. Cox, W.M.; Austin, S.W.; Webb, J.W.; Carlstrom, Preceptor; Stutfield, Sec.; Smith, S.D.; Thomas, J.D.; Nicholls, I.G.; Saunders, P.M.; Beauchamp, Palmer, Winsborrow, and Ambler.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Palmer being candidate. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Winsborrow who had previously answered the usual questions and been entrusted, being candidate. The lodge was closed in the Second Degree. The W.M. rose for the first, second, and third times. Bro. Austin was elected W.M. for the next meeting, and the lodge was closed.

CHAUCER LODGE (No. 1540).—The usual weekly meeting of this lodge was held at the Old White Hart Hotel, Borough, S.E., on Tuesday, the 21st inst. Present: Bros. S. Jackson, W.M.; O. Brien, S.W.; J. Cannon, J.W.; W. Roots, Preceptor; W. H. Bird, Sec.; F. W. Stephens, S.D.; T. Boardman, J.D.; Kite, I.G.; and Wright, P.M.

The lodge was opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Bro. Stephens having answered the usual questions, was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Stephens acting as candidate. Bro. Jackson having answered the usual questions, was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Jackson being the candidate, and the working was done by Bro. Wright, P.M., in his best form. The W.M. rose for the first, second, and third times, and, there being no further business, the lodge was closed.

**Royal Ark Mariners.**

DUDLEY.

Ark Lodge (No. 59).—On Monday, the 20th instant, the Ark Mariners assembled in considerable numbers at the Saracen's Head, when the lodge was opened by Bro. Murray Haynes, P.C.N. Amongst those present were Bros. A. T. Godson, P.G.M.M. Worcester, P.C.N.; Abraham Green, P.C.N.; T. F. Bland, W.C.N.; Edward Millard, P.C.N. 115; and several visitors. Bro. G. W. Walker was enthroned as W.C.N., who afterwards invested his officers.

The brethren dined with the Mark lodge, meeting at the same time.

Last week the four great railways of England paid more than £5,500,000 in dividends. The Great Western dividend of £1,167,000 has already been paid, and Saturday the dividends of the North-Eastern (£1,324,000), of the Midland (£1,461,000), and of the London and North-Western (£1,919,000) were distributed. These vast sums are for the preference and ordinary shares, and do not include debenture interest.

## BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The quarterly meeting of the General Committee of Grand Lodge, and the monthly meeting of the Board of Benevolence, were held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. James Brett, P.G.P., Senior Vice-President, presided, Bro. Major-Gen. F. Gadsden, G.S.B., acted as Senior Vice-President, and Bro. Samuel Cochrane, P.G. Treas., as Junior Vice-President. Bros. E. Letchworth, G. Sec.; A. A. Pendlebury, Asst. G. Sec.; W. H. Lee, and Neville Green, attended from Grand Secretary's office. There were also present: Bros. William Vincent, S. Vallentine, William Fisher, Henry Garrrod, Henry Maudslay, William P. Brown, J. W. Whitmarsh, George R. Langley, S. H. Goldschmidt, George Graveley, Robert A. Gowan, S. V. Abraham, Richard Eve, Walter Martin, Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, Thomas Minstrell, Lieut.-Col. John Edward Ewer, George E. Fairchild, H. Massey, W. F. Lamony, A. A. Nottingham, George Corble, C. H. Webb, T. Ladd, John Glass, Ralph M. Gatliff, Charles E. Collins, Frederick Weir Pritchard, William George Poole, Dr. Mickley, J. W. Burgess, Charles Schmidt, T. F. Knibb, W. F. Keddell, Thomas R. Cass, S. G. Bonner, Edwin Levesque, Noble H. R. Livett, C. W. H. Jones, George Gardiner, G. Salomon, A. Arrow-smith, A. G. Duck, A. J. Cave, jun., J. R. Owen, and H. Sadler, G. Tyler.

At the Board of Masters the paper of business for next Grand Lodge on September 5th, was submitted to the brethren. At the Board of Benevolence the brethren first confirmed recommendations to the Grand Master made at the July meeting, to the amount of £260. There were 17 cases on the new list qualified through lodges in the London district, and at Chigwell, Cannanore, E.I., Nippon (Japan), Preston, Millom, Cyprus, Bradford, Cawnpore, Keswick, Farnham, Liverpool, Malta, Portsmouth, and Peshawur. The list, as will be seen, was exceptionally short, but short as it was three of the cases were dismissed, and one was deferred. The remainder were relieved with a total sum of £225. One case was recommended to Grand Lodge for £50, and one to the Grand Master for £40. There were four grants of £20 each, one for £15, three for £10 each, and two for £5 each.

## PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

On the subject of physical qualifications of candidates for Masonic initiation Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, has said:

"A great many of the hard questions anent physical qualifications arise from a failure to read all that the ancient charges have to say on the matter. They read: 'That no Master should take an Apprentice unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow-Craft in due time.' The qualifying clauses are of great importance. Then, too, it would be well to remember 'that it is the internal and not the external qualifications that commend a man to become a Mason.' What is a man's foot but an instrument whereby the man can do certain things? While a member of the body, it is not the body. If a man has lost his natural foot and has acquired the skill to use an artificial one in such a manner as to perform all the functions of the natural one; if such an one is still capable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and is otherwise qualified, we should not hesitate to say let his application be received and his character be investigated. Feeling is much esteemed among Masons, and this is about the chief difference between many an artificial foot and a natural one. But that sense is so esteemed among Masons, first carnally in respect to the grips, which are always manual and never pedal, and secondly, metaphorically. The absence of feeling in a natural foot would not deter an applicant, and this is about all there is in question, we think, for a man with an artificial foot can place himself in every position that our rites require."

Bro. Ginther, in the *Voice of Masonry*, writes the following remarks on Bro. Drummond's utterances: "As a plebeian of the Craft, I venture to proffer a few remarks upon this ingeniously constructed article. First, that the conclusion of the distinguished author is not that of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Second, that no attention whatever has been paid to the fact that Freemasonry is symbolical, hence to what is symbolised by the Master, Apprentice, perfect youth, maims or defects of the body, incapability of serving, the service itself, the Master's Lord, Brother, Fellow Craft, and other terms and parts of the ancient charges quoted therein; by which symbology alone, pertinent questions can be correctly determined. Third, that because the premises are wrong, the reasoning is illusive, and the conclusion false. The truth of this, I think, will become sufficiently clear by the logic of some of the natural facts involved. To this end I quote: 'What is a man's foot but an instrument whereby the man can do certain things? While a member of the body, it is not the body;' and ask whether, when the members are gone anything of the body remains? Whether, when the external qualifications are exterminated, the internals can be effective? Whether the foot remains a foot when detached from the body; and whether the body can act by the severed foot? Whether 'the man can do certain things' with the foot unless the motion or force by which he does these 'certain things' start from the brain, heart, and lungs, proceed by the body, and end in

the foot and thence by the deed? Also, whether this start from 'the most vital parts of man' can proceed by the anatomical organs of the body to the 'artificial foot,' and end in what is done therewith? Again I quote: 'Feeling is much esteemed among Masons, and this is about the chief difference between many an artificial foot and a natural one;' and ask whether, if the sense of feeling is to be disregarded, and with it all symbology; it would not be profitable to make men wholly out of wood, cork, or iron, and confer the Masonic Degrees upon them, when it is patent that such men would be immeasurably superior in Masonic knowledge and virtue to many a Mason of flesh and bone? Would not the adoption of this plan furnish employment to many a dormant lodge that cannot turn out any live Masons anyway? And could not such artificial Masons be made to pay their dues much more promptly than many of the live Masons, by investing them with high sounding titles, such as 'Thrice Illustrated,' or 'Most Enlightened Sir So-and-So,' and place them on occasional exhibition; or, if thought best, to suspend or expel them to sell them at auction? Indeed, the possibilities opening out upon this theme are immense, but want of space forbids tracing them further."

## "WERE WOMEN EVER YORK RITE MASONS?"

"A visitor to the Masonic Fraternity of York was shown the ancient constitutions of the York Rite, from which Master Masons derive their authority. Roll No. 4 of these constitutions in the form prescribing how a Mason should be made has this remarkable clause: 'The one of the elders TAKEING THE BOOKE, AND THAT HEE OR SHEE THAT IS TO BE MADE A MASON shall lay their hands thereon and the charge shall be given,' etc., etc. We were pleased to see this, and asked, 'Were women ever York Rite Masons?' When operative and speculative Masonry were combined, upon the death of a Mason, his widow could be made a Mason, and thereby, by operative Masonry, could support herself and family and give employment to the craft. This ancient roll bears date two hundred and one years ago.

"These Ancient Masonic Rolls of Constitutions have just been published in a book of 102 pages, entitled 'Ancient York Masonic Rolls,' edited by T. B. Whythead and Josh. Todd, two eminent Masons of York. The title-page reads:

"ANCIENT MASONIC ROLLS OF CONSTITUTIONS: Copied exactly from the original MSS. in the possession of the York Lodge, No. 236, with a preface by the editors, and an introduction by W. Bro. Wm. James Hughan, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England, etc., etc. Hull: M. C. Peck & Son, 1894."

"We read from the preface to 'Ancient York Masonic Rolls,' pages 12 and 13:

"Walker of Wetherby. The Endorsement reads as follows:—

No. 4  
1893.  
Brother Geo. Walker of Wetherby  
To  
The Grand Lodge of York, 1777."  
[Woman's Signal.]

[The writer of the above should have read Bro. Hughan's introduction, in which is rationally explained the error of the transcriber in writing she for they. Copies of the work can still be had from Bro. M. C. Peck, publisher, Hull, at 5s. each.—ED. F.M.]

## DISCOVERY OF FRESCOES IN DEANS-YARD, WESTMINSTER.

Canon Wilberforce, who has recently moved into one of the old buildings in Dean's-yard, Westminster, has made some interesting archaeological discoveries in connection with his present residence. Some 10 years ago an accident led (says the *World*) to the discovery of a panel painted on tempera (a plaster made of marble dust and lime) in one of the rooms, hidden under a substratum of plaster. However, the matter was allowed to drop, and it was not until Canon Wilberforce took possession of the building that any attempt was made in the direction of further research. The result has far surpassed expectation. The whole of two sides of a large room has been laid bare by skilled workmen, and frescoes of great beauty brought to light. Each panel is about 14in. wide, divided by stout oak studs arranged vertically. Much of the design consists of elaborate scroll work, while the "hippocampus," or grotesque little Mediterranean fish, is of frequent occurrence. Over the fireplace there is a design somewhat resembling a coat of arms. Two pillars surmounted by the triangle of Freemasonry enclose a sort of shield, upon which is blazoned *fleur de lys*. The painting is most likely of the time of Henry VII., and was doubtless the work of some Italians brought over from Rome by Abbot Littleington, when he went to do homage to the Pope for his abbacy in 1350. A third wall of the same apartment is panelled in beautiful old oak, 500 years old. The walls were rescued from the degradation of countless coats of pink paint. So it would appear that there have been Goths in all ages.

But the fresco room, as it is now called, is not the only find of importance made by Canon Wilberforce in this quaint old mansion. In the basement stood a range of cellars used for wine and coal. The Canon

felt a conviction—destined to be realised—that more discoveries were to be made in this direction. Accordingly he knocked down the party walls, cleared away 40 loads of rubbish out of the floor, and dug down through the front hall into an old archway of the date of Henry VII. The roof was then most carefully cleaned by skilled masons, who have got back to the original roof built by Nicholas Littleington in 1362. The groins and roses are as crisp and fresh as on the day they were carved, and the actual paint laid on the roses by the monks more than 500 years ago is still plainly visible. The crypt, erstwhile coal and wine cellar, is now, perhaps, the most unique dining-room in London.

## GERMANY—CHRISTIAN AND JEW IN LODGES.

The *Das Echo*, published in Berlin, calls attention in a recent issue to the difference in treatment accorded the Jews by Masonic Lodges in Berlin and in other parts of the German Empire. It says: "In all the Masonic Lodges of Berlin the profession of Christianity is so far necessary that no non-Christian is admissible, and this excludes all the wealthy Berlin Jews. The purely 'Humanist' lodges in other parts of Germany make no distinction between Christian and Jew." A literary champion of this principle of the undenominational character of Freemasonry has published a pamphlet in which he describes the Grand Lodges of Berlin as 'the Schools of Hierarchy and of Absolutism.' Steps are now being taken to start a "Humanist" Grand Lodge in Berlin, which is to be named after the Emperor's father, "Kaiser Friedrich zur Bundestreu," and appeals have been sent to the Grand Lodges of Hamburg, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Bayreuth, and Saxony for the acknowledgment of the Humanist lodge as "a right, complete, and perfect lodge." The decision is soon to be made known, and it is awaited with great anxiety by the *Kreuzzeitung*, the organ of the old Orthodox Lutherans and the aristocracy. The Grand Lodges of Hungary and Holland, it seems, have already expressed their "Brotherly welcome" to the proposed new lodge. But as the old Adam of nationality is as strong in Freemasons as it is in most other international societies, this will be no comfort to the "Humanists," if they are refused a "Brotherly welcome" by their own German fellow-citizens.—*Freemasons' Repository*.

## Ireland.

## MASONIC SERVICE IN WARRENPOINT.

On the evening of the 18th instant, a most imposing and impressive Masonic service was held in the Warrenpoint Parish Church. The offertory was in aid of the Masonic Orphan Schools. The sacred edifice was densely crowded. As the Masonic procession entered the church, the members of the Craft walking two deep, dressed in the regalia of their Order, followed by the members of the Royal Arch Chapter in full dress regalia, the strains of one of Gounod's grand marches pealed forth from the organ. When the brethren had reached the Communion rails they formed in the aisle into two lines, and allowed the Knight Templars, in their striking and effective regalia of mantle and tunic, to pass through. The Knight Templars then formed an arch with their swords, and the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Down and the clergy passed underneath this arch, which was then broken, and the brethren took their seats. The service having been gone through, the Rev. Dr. Naylor entered the pulpit, and took for his text Exodus xxviii., 36—"Holiness to the Lord." The rev. gentleman, after dealing with his text, gave an interesting account of the history of Freemasonry. He showed it was permanently a religious Institution, founded upon the purest principles of piety and morality. Equality and brotherhood were the characteristics of the Order. He said Masons were often accused of supporting one another when merit is arrayed in the scale against Masonry. There is no such rule known to the Craft. That Masons should support each other in difficulty is indeed, an obligation, but Masons are free to exercise private judgment, and they are bound to act according to, and not in opposition to, the dictates of conscience. Masonry struggles to attain moral perfection for the race. It does not endeavour to supersede religion, but is content to act as the handmaid of religion. It supports the civil Government, being equally obedient to every form, republican or kingly, imperial or democratic. Such are the principles of Masonry. In conclusion, the preacher made a strong appeal to Masons to put in practice the principles of their ancient and glorious Order, and to give liberally towards the support of the orphans of their Institution. A collection was then taken up, and a handsome sum realised. The benediction having been pronounced, the congregation separated.

AUTUMN HOLIDAY EXCURSION FACILITIES.—The London and North-Western Railway Company announce that in connection with their excursions from London to Scotland on August 31st and September 14th, third-class tickets, at a single ordinary fare for the double journey, will be issued to Carlisle, Dumfries, Newton Stewart, Stranraer, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Aberdeen, Dundee, Stirling, Inverness, and other stations. The tickets will be available for return by one fixed ordinary rain any day within 16 days from date of issue.

## Knights Templar.

UNITED PRECEPTORIES OF KEMEYS TYNTE  
AND TEMPLE CRESSING.

In May last, there became united in the bonds of fraternal regard all that remained of these two preceptories—a closing up of the ranks, so to speak.

To say the ever increasing demand upon the time of the zealous Mason of to-day has left the Knights Templar Degree behind numerically, is to repeat an oft told story. England as a nation, perhaps, has not the same interesting facts connected with its history, and the history of this Degree as other nations.

Most of us who care to inquire know that the monastery of La Rabida stands on a long headland between the Odiel and Pinlo rivers, and that it was originally erected during the reign of Hadrian, in the second century. Records are in existence showing that it was re-constructed in the eleventh century by the Knights Templar, who occupied it as a fortress. The very name, in the Moorish language, means an outpost on the frontier. At this moment these particulars are very interesting to the Order, showing its importance, from the fact that at this moment there exists in the World's Fair a complete model of the old monastery of La Rabida, or rather Santa Maria de la Rabida, or the monastery of St. Mary of the Frontier, which is doubly interesting from the fact of its close connection with the career of Columbus. It was in the original building the great discoverer derived hope and inspiration; here he lived the best and noblest hours of his life. It was considerably enlarged after his death, and has been restored to its original condition only within the last two years by the Spanish Government. But what you will ask has this ancient Order to do with Columbus and the discovery of America. Well, it is only necessary to relate in 1484, shortly after he left Portugal, the discoverer paid a visit to the Franciscan monks at La Rabida, and while on his way to Moquer, a small village, where he intended to leave his son Diego, weary, hungry, and penniless, he begged food for himself and his child at the monastery door. Not only was his appeal answered, but these good men became interested in his plans, gave him the sympathy he required, and practically assisted him by giving him letters to influential persons at Court. Thus La Rabida—which was built by the Knights Templar—was evidently the great impulse and controlling force in the career of Columbus. He next appeared at La Rabida several years later, when he was about to leave Spain to seek aid either from the King of France or the Republics of Genoa or Venice. For the second time Columbus was welcomed and encouraged by the good Monks of La Rabida. His third visit is dated at 1494, when he returned bearing the contract with the sovereigns of Spain, a commission of Grand Admiral on the Ocean with a Royal requisition on the people of Palos to furnish the discoverer with vessels and supplies for his momentous voyage. The last appearance of Columbus at the monastery was on his return bearing news of his triumph in celebration of which the monks sang a Te Deum in their chapel. They kept Columbus as a guest until he was duly summoned to Court. Small wonder then, is it, that in America the Knights Templar Degree is so important and considered so popular. Here in the Old Country it has been considered purely a military Order. And properly so, as every Knights Templar knows. As an evidence of this, the Kemeys Tynte Preceptory was founded in the year 1856 at Blackheath. Dr. H. J. Hinxman, of Blackheath, being the first Preceptor or Commander, as the Presiding Officer was then called.

Of the family of Tynte (Burke says), at the battle of Ascalon, 1192, a young knight of the noble house of Arundel, clad all in white, with his horse's housings of the same colour, so gallantly distinguished himself that Richard Cœur de Lion remarked publicly, after the victory, that the maiden knight had borne himself as a lion, and done deeds equal to those of six Crusaders. The king then rewarded him for his prowess, conferring on him for arms a lion argent on a field gul between six crosslets of the first, and for motto *tiuctus cruore saraceni*. Members of the family are still to be found in Monmouthshire to this day, Col. Charles Kemeys-Kemeys Tynte, having granted his warrant for a new encampment for the province, being at that time the Prior, the Grand Chancellor, Sir Knight John Mason, and other Military Sir Knights, proceeded to Blackheath on the 19th May, 1856, and consecrated this preceptory. Since that day many important Masonic names have been placed upon its muster roll, such as General Clerk, Peter Laurie, Col. Burney, J. Lewis Thomas, Col. Shadwell Clerke, Rev. P. Holden, George Kenning, Capt. Phillips, Dr. Kempster, General Randolph, John Aird, M.P., Sir George Prescott, Bart., Frederick West, Dr. Lott, and others, each name bearing a complete Masonic history, and in the latter part of its career. Other Knights Templars have been installed in it in the persons of William Thomas, W. Stevenson Hoyte, Major Grin, W. H. Dixon, R. P. Stevens, and J. Percy Fitzgerald, who is the present Registrar.

Of the Temple Cressing Preceptory jewel interesting matter could be written. Sir Knight Dr. E. Shedd has furnished us with a history, which we would gladly give here if our space permitted. According to this worthy sir knight, the name Cressing is taken from the church of the manor of that name at Mithan, in Essex.

The preceptory of that name was founded at

Colchester, and consecrated on the 4th day of February, 1857, by the then Grand Chancellor of the Order, Very Eminent Sir Knight Masson, after which he installed Sir Knight Maydwell, as the first Eminent Commander, and Sir Knight H. S. Burney, the first Captain, this being the present Very Eminent Sir Knight Col. Somerville Burney, one of the members of the United Preceptory already referred to. Here, at Colchester, the Temple Cressing Preceptory flourished for nearly 10 years, afterwards removing to Romford, remaining there for two years. Its next field of encampment was held at Kennington, in London, then at London Bridge, until its amalgamation with the Kemeys Tynte.

On May 9th last, at 33, Golden-square, the formal amalgamation of the two preceptories took place, being hereafter known as the United Preceptories of Kemeys Tynte and Temple Cressing, Sir Knight R. P. Pittam Stevens being the present Preceptor; Sir Knight Dr. Fisher Constable; and Sir Knight Shedd, Marshal. Sir Knight Sir George Prescott, Bart. (who, we regret to say, has since been removed from amongst us), was the Treasurer—an office he had creditably filled for several years in the Kemeys Tynte.

With such excellent material, the future of an important section of this interesting Order should make successful headway, and induce good men to be very anxious to join its ranks.

### ROCHDALE FREEMASONRY.

#### CENTENARY MEMORIALS.

The rate of mortality among societies and institutions is so high that in no town do we find more than a few which have had continuous existence for a hundred years. Here in Rochdale there are the Parish Church, the Grammar School, the Blackwater, Union-street, and West-street Nonconformist churches, and several other lesser known institutions, including the Lodge of Harmony of the ancient Craft of Masons. This lodge celebrated its centenary on December 7th of last year. Some "Memorials" of its 100 years' history have been compiled by Bro. Robinson Greenwood, S.D., and Bro. Robert R. Grey, P.M., and Secretary, and printed in worthy form by Bro. James Clegg, of the Aldine Press. There is nothing of sensational interest in the book. It tells a story of quiet and peaceful progress, which is perhaps the best thing one can say of any history. There have been occasional "tiffs," brothers have quarrelled, some have seceded, and others have been expelled, but these have been infrequent and exceptional incidents, and on the whole the lodge seems to have abundantly justified its name of "Harmony."

Freemasonry was not established in Rochdale until nearly 60 years after it had secured a lodgment in the neighbouring towns of Bury and Bolton. The first Rochdale lodge was the Amity, which was founded in 1791, but was soon afterwards removed to Haslingden. The Lodge of Harmony was started in 1793 at the Unicorn Inn, Royton, then kept by John Ogden. The names of 12 members are given on the "cash statement for registration," which is dated November 6th, 1794. One of them was Mr. Charles Hopwood, who kept the Blue Ball Inn, Yorkshire-street, Rochdale, and his house being a more convenient centre, the lodge was removed there early in 1794—not 1894 as wrongly stated on page 43. From 1844 to 1850 the meeting-place was the Grapes Inn, kept by one Abraham Tweedale; in 1850, 1851, and 1852 the lodge met at the Wellington Hotel; from 1853 to 1857 at the Grapes Inn, and for a short time at Waterloo House, the residence of Bro. W. Roberts; in 1858 and 1859 at the Masonic Rooms, Cheetham-street; and from 1859 to the present time at the Masonic rooms at the corner of Drake-street and Ann-street.

Here and there the selections which are given from the lodge minute books cast a curious sidelight on the manners of the time as well as on the customs of Freemasonry. In 1797, John Sladen was "expelled for holding Jacobinical principles"—in other words for being a Radical. A footnote suggests that Bro. Sladen's offence was one of promulgating his principles in lodge, and not merely holding them, but this is only a suggestion, and we question very much whether in the temper which prevailed during the closing years of the eighteenth century a Freemason would have been expelled for opposing the principles of the English Jacobins, even if he attempted it during the sacred hour of lodge meeting. Most people were ignorant in those days, and honestly believed that a movement to lower the franchise and to sweep away Parliamentary corruption was an attack on Church, Crown, and Constitution. The Freemasons were loyal to the backbone, as evidenced by this jumble of a resolution passed in 1800:

"We congratulate his Royal Majesty for the late Providential and Happy escape against his Sacred Person whilst it filled the hearts of this country with alarm and abhorrence has authorised every class of your Subjects to offer at your throne the expression of their ardent attachment without Fear of incurring the Charge of Intrusion."

On November 11th Bro. Hopwood moved: "That no Bro. Joins this Lodge, and a lodge of Orangemen or oddfellows, if he does to be expelled and to be made a Law on St. John's." The record does not say whether this strange motion was carried or not, but on December 6th, 1810, there occurs this entry: "Any person being an Orange Man, or odd Lad, altho being a Mason, is not to be admitted as a visitor so long as being a member of either of them societies." On August 20th, 1833, it was ordered "that there be no Licquor allowed before the Lodge be opened, the Tyler excepted." On

May 22nd in the following year Bro. Squires, an old and esteemed member of the lodge, was "fined 3d. for having a Collord handkerchief on." Bro. Squires was not alone in protesting against the sumptuary law by which this fine was justified. In 1843 there was "a futile attempt to repeal the by-law as to the wearing of white neckerchiefs;" and in the following year it was found necessary to enforce the by-law that "white neckerchiefs and gloves and decent apparel be worn during lodge proceedings, a fine of 3d. each to be exacted from each member breaking this law."

The lodge celebrated its jubilee on December 7th, 1843, and the festival was attended by Bro. Thomas Preston, R.W.D.P.G.M., and other of the Provincial Grand Officers. "The assembly," we are informed on page 21, "comprised nearly the whole of the members of the Lodge, together with visiting Brethren from Wakefield, Huddersfield, Manchester, Bury, etc., etc., who contributed by their condensation in singing, etc., to keep up the festivities of the evening. The Lodge was called from Refreshment to Labour, and was finally closed at 11 o'clock p.m." In the following year the lodge subscribed £7 to the new Sunday and day schools which Dr. Molesworth built about that time on Sparrow Hill. The gift is probably mentioned as an exceptional one. For the most part, and very properly, the generous Charities of the lodge have been kept within the ordinary channels of Masonry. Another exception was made, however, during the time of the cotton famine. On February 28th there was a Masonic ball in the Public Hall, one-half of the profits to be given to the Masonic Charities and the other half to help in relieving the great suffering which then prevailed in the town. Unfortunately there was nothing to divide, for the financial result of the undertaking was that the guarantors had to bear a loss of £1 9s. 2d. Throughout this period of distress the lodge premises were allowed to be used for sewing classes organised by the Rochdale Relief Committee. Among the later efforts by which the Harmony and the three other Rochdale lodges have benefited have been the performances annually given in the Theatre by Bro. F. W. Purcell in aid of the Masonic Charities. By means of these entertainments the Charity funds of the local lodges have been aided to the amount of £235.

As an introduction to the local history there is a "Brief Sketch of the Origin and History of Freemasonry," by which the brethren of the Harmony Lodge may trace their ancestry not a brief hundred years, but right back through dead ages and dynasties and empires to the early history of Egypt before the mighty pyramids had been reared. This chapter and the book as a whole do great credit to the compilers, Bros. Greenwood and Grey. The profits, if any, arising from the publication will be given to the Masonic Charities, and for the sake of these funds, as well as because of the high merits of the book itself, we hope every copy of the limited issue will be sold.—*Rochdale Advertiser.*

### FREEMASONRY AND RELIGION IN THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The following appeared in the Parliamentary Reports a few days since:

Mr. T. M. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he would inquire whether, in the County Down Royal Irish Constabulary, Catholics secure their fair share of promotion; was it the case that the county inspector and three out of the four district inspectors are Freemasons, and that of the 14 acting sergeants 10 are Freemasons; and whether this exercises any effect on the advancement of Catholics in the force?

Mr. J. MORLEY—I am informed by the Inspector-General that religion is not and never has been an element for consideration in the matter of qualifying for promotion in the constabulary. The principles which are laid down for the guidance of county inspectors making their selections for promotion are: First, efficiency in the performance of duty; secondly, steadiness of conduct; thirdly, ability to write reports; fourthly, physical fitness; fifthly, aptitude for command; and sixthly, length of service. Of the eight promotions to acting sergeants during the past 12 months in the County of Down five were Protestants and three Catholics. Of the 14 men of that rank now serving in that county nine are Protestants and five Catholics. The Inspector-General has no official knowledge as to whether officers and men now serving do or do not belong to the society of Freemasons, and in this connection I may remind the hon. gentleman who puts the question that it is provided by the 19th Section of the 6th William IV., that the oath taken by the persons entering the constabulary specifically exempts that society from the prohibition placed on members of the force. The Inspector-General is assured that the fact of a man being a Freemason exercises no effect whatever upon his promotion.

Mr. KENNEDY asked the right hon. gentleman how he explained the fact that every Protestant in the Royal Irish Constabulary was a sergeant unless he was a scapegrace?

Mr. MORLEY was understood to say that he was unable to answer the question.

Mr. MACARTNEY: I believe the Inspector-General is not a Freemason.

Mr. SEXTON: Is the society of Freemasons a secret society, and is it the only secret society of which a member of the Irish Constabulary can be a member?

Mr. MORLEY: I suppose the society of Freemasons in Ireland as elsewhere is a secret society, but I really do not know anything more about it.



This month's *Brief* contains a capital portrait and an appreciative biographical sketch of Bro. H. H. Crawford, the City Solicitor.

**THE SHRIEVALTY.**—The banner for George Hand, Esq., Sheriff elect, is being made at George Kenning's manufactory, Little Britain, E.C.

The Great Eastern Railway do not intend to allow their passengers to be inconvenienced if another cab strike takes place, as threatened. The directors have made arrangements to work a supply of cabs from their station, to which eventually they will be permanently attached.

The Provincial Grand Master for Worcestershire, Bro. Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., has appointed Wednesday, September 26th next, for the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge. It will be held at Malvern under the banner of the Roysds Lodge, No. 1204.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Bro. Alfred Best, who will be well known to a large number of our readers as the lessee for some years of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, and afterwards of the Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The sad event took place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Boscombe Chine Hotel.

The Grand Orient of North America of Free and Accepted Masons has been incorporated in New York. Jacques Ochs, one of the best all-round Masonic dead-beats now in existence, is said to be "booming" it. If this is true, it is well to bear in mind that as a collector of money Ochs is a monumental success, but when it comes to accounting for it he is reticent to a fault. Some who have had dealings with him have been mourning over his untimely departure for other fields of uselessness. "The Grand Orient of North America of Free and Accepted Masons." Hark to that, brethren, and pass by on the other side.—*Masonic Guide*.

Freemasonry has more to fear from foes within its lines than from enemies without. Its greatest danger is from ignorant, weak, and selfish brethren, who are liable to wreck the Institution by their folly or passion. It will survive attacks from without, and prosper and grow strong under such adverse discipline; but when its own membership becomes affected by disloyalty to high and noble principles identified with the Masonic system, then it requires no special gift of prophecy to declare a threatened danger. Giving heed to the proposition announced at the beginning of this paragraph, greater care should be taken in scrutinising the character and standing of applicants for the degrees. Let Masonic lodges take heed whom they admit to membership.—*Freemasons' Repository*.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, an interesting ceremony took place at the Pelham Pillar Lodge, No. 792, upon the occasion of the retirement from office of Bro. J. W. Carr, who has for several years occupied a prominent and useful position in connection with the Craft in Grimsby. Bro. F. Barrett, W.M., alluded in feeling terms to the labour and enthusiasm which had characterised the career of his departing J.W., and paid a warm tribute of praise and admiration to Bro. Carr's many personal and public virtues. The presentation consisted of a sterling silver tea and coffee service, of a neat and tasteful design, and the subscribers thereto numbered the majority of the Masonic brethren of the town. The cause of Bro. Carr's retirement is owing to his having taken a business at Newmarket. He carries with him the good wishes of a host of Grimsby friends.

The musical evening given by the Duchess of York and the Duchess of Teck at St. Moritz in honour of the Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg was highly successful. Among those present were the Duchesses Elsa and Olga of Wurtemberg, Princess Helena of Sachsen-Altenburg and her brother, Duke Carl Michael of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Aosta, and the Prince of Turin. There were also invited Lord and Lady Alington, the Countess of Powis, the Countess of Colli de Felizzano, and the Marquis de Moncrivello (in attendance on the Duchess of Aosta), Lady Eva Greville, Miss Tufnel, the Hon. Derk Keppel, the Hon. S. Greville, Count Albert Mensdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, M. Tivadar Nachcz, and Mr. Frederic Cliffe. The Princess Helena of Sachsen-Altenburg sang several songs, and M. Nachcz and Mr. Cliffe gave a number of selections for the violin and piano.

The *City Press* in its Saturday's issue thus speaks of Bro. Hand: "Bottesford is proud, as it has every reason to be, of the Sheriff-elect. The modern Dick Whittington, as Mr. Hand has been termed, ought to act as an example to the young of to-day, and to be the means of convincing them that circumstances do not count for everything in the race of life, but that even the most handicapped may by industry and perseverance rise to the top of the tree. A Bottesford friend in an appreciative note, in the course of which he predicts further civic honours for the Sheriff-elect, corrects an error in my note last Wednesday. Mr. Hand did not tramp to London, but came by train, while the proverbial half-crown consisted of thirty-eight shillings, only twenty-two of which remained in his pocket when he entered upon his duties in Holborn. 'If only he could have foreseen the future,' my correspondent adds, and I cordially agree with him, 'no doubt our friend would have willingly tramped the whole way, and arrived with even less than the half-crown.' But after all the point is only a minor one, and in no way affects the case as showing what industry can do."

**BE KIND TO THE LITTLE ONES.**—There is no tyranny so hard to bear as the tyranny of parents who, without meaning to be cruel, do not understand their children. How continually do we find a child punished simply because it is fretful. It does not seem to occur to some parents that in nine cases out of ten a child's fretfulness arises from ill-health or from some temporary ailment. But this is assuredly true, and, instead of punishing their children, parents will do well to take steps to keep them healthy and strong. They will not find this difficult if they take care to keep Holloway's Pills and Ointment always by them. These are remedies which never fail.

Her Majesty has sent £10 to Mrs. Renny, the mother of the apprentice who was killed in the recent explosion on the Solent.

Mr. Horace Sedger announces another special morning performance of "Little Christopher Columbus" on Wednesday next at 2.15, when the full cast of the company, including Miss Florence St. John, Miss Geraldine Ulmar, Mr. E. J. Lonnen, and Mr. J. F. Sheridan will appear.

**VALUABLE PRESENTATION.**—Bro. J. Ross Robertson, P.G.M. of Canada, has presented the Grand Lodge of England with a handsome proof engraving of the late Bro. Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, who was the representative of England, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, from 1867 until 1891. Bro. Robertson was appointed, in 1893, the successor of Bro. Sir John A. Macdonald, as representative of England, near Canada.

The Duke and Duchess of York have accepted an invitation from Mr. Graham Vivian to visit Clyne Park, Swansea, during the latter part of the coming autumn. Some years ago Princess May made a visit to Clyne Valley with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and is known to have pleasant recollections of the reception given to her on that occasion.

We learn with pleasure that the movement for the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Sir Albert Altman, in recognition of his services to Aldersgate Ward is being heartily taken up by his personal neighbours. Bro. B. Norman, of 62A, Aldersgate-street, is the Hon. Secretary, and as the list of subscribers will shortly close, contributions should be sent to him forthwith.

In connection with the autumnal assembly of the Congregational Union at Liverpool, arrangements are being made to hold a large centenary gathering bearing upon the past, present, and future of the London Missionary Society. Among the speakers will be Mr. Albert Spicer, M.P., the Treasurer; Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, M.A., of Kensington; Rev. Richard Lovett, M.A., of Clapham; and Rev. James Chalmers, of New Guinea. Mr. J. H. Simpson, of Liverpool, will be the Chairman.

The arrangements for the Queen's autumnal visit to Scotland have now been completed. Her Majesty and suite leave Osborne about six o'clock on Monday evening for Trinity Pier, East Cowes, whence they cross the Solent in the Alberta to Gosport. The Royal party land at Clarence Yard at seven o'clock and travel by special train over the South-Western, Great Western, North-Western, Caledonian and Deeside Railways to Ballater, where they arrive on Tuesday afternoon. The Queen on quitting the train drives from the station to Balmoral.

If officers and members of a Masonic lodge would always remember that when they see a strange face in the lodge, though he may be of another household, yet the cement of brotherly love unites him as well as them into one universal Brotherhood, his reception would be more courteous, and his visit exceedingly more fraternal and enjoyable. While it is the prerogative of the Worshipful Master to admit visitors known to him or vouched for by a member or visiting brother, and his duty to deny admittance to any one objected to whose presence would mar the harmony and good order of the lodge, yet the duty of making those admitted feel at home does not involve on him alone, but is a fraternal duty devolving upon every member of the lodge.—*Keystone*.

It is interesting to learn that the basement of the new Post Office building in St. Martin's-le-Grand is flanked on one side by an extensive remnant of the old Roman wall which at one time encircled London. It runs along on the outer side of an area between the footway in St. Martin's-le-Grand and the new building, at a depth which proves conclusively that since the wall was built the level of the streets must have been raised to the extent of nearly four yards, thus probably indicating that at one time this northern thoroughfare dipped down in a valley similar to that now spanned by the Holborn Viaduct. Every care has been taken to preserve this interesting relic of a remote past, which is thus brought into curious juxtaposition with the latest addition to that department of the public service which, perhaps, more than any other may be regarded as the embodiment of modern civilisation.

The Metropolitan Hospital, which for so many years has done such excellent work amongst the densest and poorest populations of London, is, like many other similar institutions, in sore need of funds. No stronger proof of its needs can be shown than the fact that, although there are 160 beds in the wards, only 78 are available, and of these only 54 are in actual occupation. Short of actually closing the hospital, this state of things is almost as bad as it can be. The handsome legacy of Mr. H. Spicer (over £10,000), though it is only available for convalescent patients, and the munificent offer of Mr. Passmore Edwards to build a convalescent home in a suitable spot, with the probability, we understand, of the suitable site being presented by another generous donor, should be in themselves a source of much encouragement and stimulus; but what is wanted is a return of that constant stream of charity as shown in individual subscriptions. We trust our readers will take the hint.

In the affairs of the lodge the older members have years and experience, that should make them wise and safe counsellors. There is a responsibility equal to their years and experience that goes with them, and they should stand as sentinels ready to guard the dangerous ways into which inexperience might lead the younger members. As fathers, they should direct the course of their children in Masonry, into those paths that will bring honour and prosperity. So train them by example and words, that when they, in turn, become "the older members," the same good work may go on. The good that the older members can do is immeasurable. The responsibility of the older members cannot be weighed. Therefore the most careful judgment should be exercised, and no personal ambition (how hard it is for human nature to lose its personality in the desire to benefit the many) should cause any older member to swerve from the right path. There is one great and grand work to be accomplished, not the elevation of one man, or the gratification of one set of men, but the upbuilding of the whole institution of Freemasonry. If the Fraternity teaches anything it is the utter disregard of selfish motives, and the elevation of the whole brotherhood of man. Let this, then, and this alone, be the work of the older members, to so advise the younger, and so act themselves that, as one united army, they may advance against the strongholds of ignorance, oppression, immorality, and superstition.—*New York Dispatch*.

**A HIGH APPOINTMENT.**—Canadian Masonic circles are pleased over the appointment of Bro. John W. Murton, of Hamilton, Ontario, to the position of Sheriff of the County of Wentworth, in which Hamilton is situate. Bro. Murton is the leading spirit of the Scottish Rite in Canada and Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of that jurisdiction. He is not a Mason in name only, but an intelligent Craftsman, one intimately acquainted with the history of the Institution and an expert in all that pertains to Scottish Rite work. His appointment to the civil office of Sheriff is appreciated as testimony not only of personal qualifications or fitness, but by the Craft of Ontario, who have for Bro. Murton sincere regard and affection.

The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Exhibition of Photo-Mechanical Work, to be held in the Institute Room, at Falmouth, will be opened by a conversazione to the members of the Association on Monday next, the 27th inst., and to the public on the 28th inst., and remain open until the end of the week. It is announced that the display will be of a varied and interesting character.

The Queen of Portugal is expected at Stowe to-morrow (Saturday) to spend some days with her parents the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. Her Majesty's journey is not in consequence of a serious aggravation of her father's condition of health. The Count is still weak, but he is able to drive out daily, and takes an active interest in the indoor life of the household.

A startling rumour was in circulation on Thursday afternoon to the effect that Mr. Gladstone was dead. Not only is the right hon gentleman alive, but according to a telegram received from his private secretary at Hawarden, where Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are now residing, the late Prime Minister is quite well. Mr. Gladstone is taking good care of himself during this wet weather, and attends evening service at the Parish Church instead of early morning service.

At the prison of St. Paul at Lyons, where Caserio lay under sentence of death, there is a curious collection of pens. They are the pens with which the executioners have signed the regulation receipts for the prisoners handed over to them to be guillotined. At each execution a fresh pen is used for the purpose, and the ink is left to dry upon it. The pen with which M. Deibler signed the receipt for Caserio is now in the collection.

Private Luff, of the London Rifle Brigade, is a marksman whose success is growing monotonous. He has just been announced as winner of the Regimental Gold Badge, the trophies already won by him this year including the Regimental Gold Medal and the Championship. This makes the third season in succession, and the fourth in the last six years, in which he has carried off these coveted distinctions.

John Davis, one of the heroes of the charge of the Light Brigade, died on Thursday morning in the Kettering Workhouse. He was a native of Tunbridge Wells. He belonged to the 15th Dragoons, and served throughout the Crimean campaign. He had only been at Kettering about a month, and when admitted to the workhouse was dying of consumption. A local fund has been started to prevent the man being buried at the expense of the parish.

Fraternity was never stamped with so much of significance as now. The present age is alive to the question of brotherhood, and is striving by various agencies and methods to bring men together, so that there shall be less of discord and of selfish isolation here on earth. Freemasonry has an important mission in helping on the great movement of Fraternity. Its province is to educate its members in the sublime ideas of the brotherhood of man.—*Freemasons' Repository*.

London had an article in its last issue on the new premises of Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son, on the Victoria Embankment, and records the interesting fact that the senior partner, Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall, C.C., J.P. (better known to the Masonic Body as a Past Grand Treasurer, and a munificent donor to its Charities), never failed but once in 35 years to himself open the warehouse at half-past one o'clock in the morning for the dispatch of the morning papers.

Bro. Sir Augustus Harris returns from New York on Wednesday next in time to start his Royal Italian Opera tour at Blackpool, where the first provincial performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" is to take place. Verdi's "Falstaff" and Massenet's "Nevraise" will also be produced during the first week. The rehearsals for the new Drury Lane drama by Bro. Sir Augustus Harris, Cecil Kalgish, and Henry Hamilton, are progressing favourably, and the production may be expected about the second week in September.

An interesting experiment was carried out on Thursday at Grindelwald in connection with the literary and scientific section of the Grindelwald Conference. Mr. Carus Wilson, of Oxford University Extension lectures, accompanied a large party of members of the conference to the Mer de Glace, above Grindelwald, 6000 feet above the sea, and delivered a lecture on glaciers, mountains, and moraines *in situ*. The splendid glaciers descending between the Eiger and the Viescherhorn on the other furnished an excellent object lesson for the lecturer's remarks.

The opening of the Clarence Ward of the Alexandra Hospital, Woodhall, Spa, by Mr. E. Turner, High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, took place on Thursday before a distinguished company. The addition to the institution has cost £600, of which £200 was obtained by the concert given in London by the Countess of Radnor, in accordance with the desire of the Princess of Wales, who is the patroness of the hospital. The institution is a national one, patients being received from all parts of the Kingdom, and there are now sufficient on the books to keep it full until Christmas.

Prince Edward of York—as the Royal infant of White Lodge is now formally described—has recently had a gift from his uncle the Emperor of Germany in the shape of an exquisite little carriage in which to take his airings. The dainty vehicle—which was brought over in the Emperor's yacht, the Hohenzollern—is in the form of a shell, and is coloured in pale prismatic shades, matching the cushions, and contrasting with the pale blue velvet used to line the shell. A coverlet of rich crimson velvet, worked with the arms of the Guelph and Hohenzollern families, completes the gift.

MASONIC MEETINGS (METROPOLITAN)

For the week ending Saturday, September 8, 1894.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

675, Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Alexandra Palace, Station Hotel, Camberwell New-road, at 7.30. Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King-st., Hammersmith, at 7.30. Duke of Connaught, The Lord Stanley, Paragon-road, Hackney, at 8. Ebury, Grapes Tavern, 123, High-street, Borough, S.E., at 8. Eccleston, Windsor Castle Restaurant, Victoria Station, S.W. Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, at 8. King Harold, Four Swans, Waltham Cross, at 7. Manchester, Old King's Head, Easton-road, at 8. Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., at 8. Star, Dover Castle, Broadway, Deptford, S.E., at 7. Urban, Freemasons' Hall. Vitruvian, Duke of Albany Hotel, Kitto-road, St. Katherine's park, Hatcham, S.E., at 7.30. Mount Sinai Chapter, Red Lion Hotel, 14, King-st., Regent-st., W., at 8.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

CRAFT LODGE.

144, St. Luke's, Anderton's Hotel.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

1501, St. Ambrose, St. James's Restaurant.

MARK LODGE.

136, Panmure, Mark Masons' Hall.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Carnarvon, Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 6.30. Coborn, Eagle Hotel, Spa-road, at 8. Cripplegate, Goldsmiths' Arms, Gutter-lane, at 6.30. Eleanor, Rose and Crown, High Cross, Tottenham, at 8. Friars, The White Horse, 94, White Horse-lane, Mile End-rd., E., at 8. Hyde Park, Prince of Wales Hotel, Eastbourne-terr., Bishop's-rd., Paddington, at 8. Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30. Marquess of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Paragon-road, Mare-st., at 8. Metropolitan, Moorgate Tavern, 15, Finsbury-pavement, at 7.30. Neptune, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, S.W., at 7.30. Perseverance, Old Parr's Head, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 7. Rose of Denmark, L. & S.W.R. Institute, Wandsworth-rd., 7.30. Royal Arthur, Prince of Wales Hotel (opposite Wimbledon Railway Station), at 7.30. Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, Putney, at 8. St. James's Union, St. James's Restaurant (Piccadilly entrance) St. Luke's, Victoria Tavern, Gertrude-street, Chelsea, at 8. St. Mark's, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road. St. Michael's, Norfolk Arms, Addison-rd. North, Uxbridge-rd., 8. Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street, at 8. Stockwell, White Hart, Abchurch-lane, E.C., at 6. Tyssen-Amherst, Amherst Club, Amherst-road, Hackney, 2nd and 4th Mon., at 8. United Military, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich, at 7.30. Upper Norwood, White Hart Hotel, Church-rd., Upper Norwood, 8. Upton, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, E., at 8. Waltham-stow, The Chequers, High-street, Waltham-stow, at 8. Wellington, White Swan Hotel, High-street, Deptford, at 8. Zetland, York and Albany, Park-street, Regent's Park, at 8. Doric Chapter, Duke's Head, 79, Whitechapel-road, at 6. Hope Chapter, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8. Lewis Chapter, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, N., at 8.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

GRAND MARK LODGE, at 5 for 6.

Colonial Board, at 4.

CRAFT LODGES.

1472, Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich.

1662, Beaconsfield, The Chequers, Waltham-stow.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, Herne Hill, S.E., at 8. Copper, City Arms, St. Mary Axe, at 6. Clarence and Avondale, Masonic Hall, Leytonstone, E., at 8. Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton Buildings, at 7. Chaucer, The Old White Hart, High-street, Borough, at 8. Clarence, Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras Station, at 7.30. Corinthian, George Hotel, Cubitt Town, Poplar, at 8. Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, at 7.30. Duke of Cornwall, Queen's Arms, Queen-street, Cheapside, at 7. Earl of Lathom, Joiner's Arms, Denmark Hill, S.E., at 8. Egyptian, Salutation, Newgate-street, at 7. Emblematic, St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, at 8. Excelsior, Rose and Crown, Church-street, Edmonton, at 8. Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tavern, Plough-road, Rotherhithe, 8. Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. Finsbury, The Bell Hotel, Old Bailey, at 7. Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-street, Woolwich, 2nd and 4th Tues., at 7.30. Hendon, Railway Hotel, West Hampstead, N.W., at 8. Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 7.30. Joppa, Boundary Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C., at 7.30. Kensington, Scarsdale Arms, Edwards-square, Kensington, at 8. Mount Edgecombe, Havelock Arms, Naylor-road, Asylum-road, Peckham, at 8. Nelson, Star and Garter, Powis-street, Woolwich, at 8. New Cross, Chester Arms, Albany-street, N.W., at 8. New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tav., Finsbury Park, at 8. Pilsen (German language), Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C., 1st and 3rd Tues., at 6.30. Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton-road, Maida Vale, at 8. Richmond, Station Hotel, Richmond, at 8.30. Royal Naval College, Greenwich Hospital Schools, at 8. Robert Burns, Frascati Restaurant, Oxford-street, W. South Middlesex, Beaufort House, Waltham Green, S.W., at 7.30. Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolsley, Rotherhithe New-road, at 8. St. George's, New Cross Hall, at 8. St. Kew, Masonic Hall, Weston-super-Mare, at 8. St. Leonard's, Bedford Hotel, Victoria Park-road, South Hackney, at 8. Wandsworth, St. Mark's School-room, Batterssea Rise, S.W., at 8. Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8. Camden Chapter, The Moorgate, Moorgate-street, at 8. Earl of Carnarvon Chapter, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. Metropolitan Chapter, White Hart, Abchurch-lane, at 6.30. Kintore Mark Lodge, Stirling Castle Hotel, Camberwell Green, S.E., at 8.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

UNITED GRAND LODGE, at 6 for 7.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

865, Temperance-in-the-East, Town Hall, Stratford.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Beaconsfield, Chequers Hotel, High-street, Waltham-stow, at 8. Bromley St. Leonard, Bromley Vestry Hall, Bow-road, at 8. Confidence, Swan's Nest, Great Swan-alley, Moorgate-street, E.C., at 7. Crays Valley, National School-room, St. Mary Cray, at 8. Dalhousie, Lord Stanley, Paragon-road, Mare-street, Hackney. S. Doric, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate-street, at 8. Duke of Albany, Masons' Arms, 109, Batterssea-park-road, at 8. Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward Hotel, Triangle, Hackney, S. Fidelity, Alfred Tavern, Roman-road, Barnsbury, N., at 8. Gallery, Press Club, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, at 7. Guelph, Plough and Harrow, Leytonstone-road, E., at 8. Hammersmith, Board Room, Bath and Wash-house Co., Blacks-road, Hammersmith, at 7. Langthorne, Angel Hotel, Ilford, at 8. La Tolerance, Frascati Restaurant, 32, Oxford-street, at 8. Lonsborough, Berkeley Arms, John-street, Mayfair, at 8. London Scottish Rifles, Albert Hotel, Victoria-street, S.W., 8.30. Merchant Navy, Town Hall, Limehouse, at 7.30. Mitchell, Vestry Hall, Mitcham, at 8. Mount Lebanon, Half-Moon Hotel, Borough, at 8.30. New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., at 8. Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30. Plucknett, Bald-faced Stag, East Finchley, at 7.45. Prosperity, Old Parr's Head, Knight-riders-street, Doctors Commons, at 7. Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, Greenwich, at 8. Ravensbourne, Rising Sun, Rushey Green, Cufford, at 8. Royal Jubilee, the Crown, Lambeth-road, S.E., at 8. Royal Oak, Lord Clyde, Wotton-road, Deptford, at 8. St. Leonard, Prince of Wales Hotel, Bishop's-rd., Victoria Pk., 8. Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 8. Strong Man, Blue Anchor, 164, Fenchurch-street, E.C., at 6.30. Temperance-in-the-East, Greenwich Pensioner, Bow-lane, Poplar, at 7.30. United Mariners, Duke of Albany Hotel, Kitto-road, Nunhead. United Strength, Hope Tavern, Stanhope-st., Easton-road, at 8. Wanderers, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria-street, S.W., at 7.30. Warrant Officers, 35, St. Martin's-street, W.C., at 7. Westbourne, The Prince Alfred, 112, Queen's-road, Bayswater, 8. Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8. Andrew Chapter, Bush Hotel, Shepherd's Bush, W., at 8. Domestic Chapter, St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, W., at 8. Camden Mark Lodge, Earl Russell, Pancras-road, King's Cross, 8.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

CRAFT LODGES.

1155, Excelsior, Crystal Palace. 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel. 1445, Prince Leopold, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate. 1790, Old England, Masonic Hall, Thornton Heath. 1903, Duke of Albany, Surrey Masonic Hall.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Belgrave, Albion Tavern, Russell-street, Covent Garden, at 8. Burdett-Coutts, Swan Tavern, New Bethnal Green-road, at 8. Burygoose, Coach and Horses, 348, Clapham-road, S.W., at 7.30. Covent Garden, Criterion, Piccadilly, at 8. Creation, Bush Hotel, Shepherd's Bush, W., at 8. Crescent, King's Head Hotel, Twickenham, at 8.30. Derby Allerof, Midland Grand Hotel, at 8. Duke of Edinburgh, Eastern Hotel, Commercial-road, Limehouse, E., at 7.30. Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham. Harrow, Waterloo Arms, High-street, Marylebone, at 8. High Cross, Coach and Horses, High-road, Tottenham, at 8. Highgate, Falkland Arms, Falkland-road, N.W., at 8. Horsey, White Hart Masonic Rooms, Lewisham, S.E., at 8. Justice, Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford, at 8. Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, at 8. Montefiore, St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, at 8. Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, at 7. Priory, Berryvale Priory, Acton, at 8.15. Royal Albert, White Hart Hotel, Abchurch-lane, at 7.30. Royal Savoy, Criterion, Piccadilly, at 8.30. St. John's, Court House, Harlesden, N.W., at 7.30. St. John's, Queen Victoria Tavern, Exmouth-st., Stepney, at 8. Sir Hugh Myddelton, Star and Garter, Upper-st., Islington, at 8. Southern Star, Sir Sydney Smith, Chester-st., Kennington, at 8. The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30. Tredegar, The Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars, E.C., at 7.30. Union Waterloo, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-street, Woolwich. Victoria Park, George Tavern, Broadway, Stratford, at 7.30. Chancer Chapter, George Hotel, High-street, Borough, S.E., at 8. Clayton Chapter, Three Sisters Hotel, Hackney Downs, at 8. Industry Chapter, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, Herne Hill, at 8. North London Chapter, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

CRAFT LODGE.

1275, Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Albion, Swan's Nest, Great Swan-alley, E.C., at 7. All Saints, Town Hall, Poplar, at 7.30. Beaumont, Green Man, Leytonstone, at 8. Clapton, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool-street, E.C., at 7. Crusaders, Northampton Arms, Goswell-road, at 8.30. Earl of Camarvon, Elgin Hotel, Ladbroke-grave, Notting-hill, 8. Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward Hotel, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. Emulation, Freemasons' Hall, at 6. Euphrates, Green Man, Mansel-street, Whitechapel, E., at 8. Gavel Club, Freemasons' Tavern, at 8. Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 8. Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington Park, S.E., at 8. Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms, High-street, Wood Green, at 7.30. Loyalty, Private Rooms, 209, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8. Metropolitan (Victoria), Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7. Queen's Westminister, Criterion, Piccadilly, W., at 8. Ranelagh, Six Bells, Queen-street, Hammersmith, W., at 8. Royal Standard, Castle Tavern, 81, Holloway-road, at 8. Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8. St. Ambrose, St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, at 8. St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-road, S.E., at 8. Savage Club, Savage Club, Adelphi-terrace, at 6. Selwyn, Montpelier Tavern, Chancery-lane, Peckham, at 8. Stability, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' Avenue, at 6. Temperance, Railway Tavern, New Cross-road, at 8. The Abbey, The Town Hall, Westminster, 7.30 till 9.30. United Pilgrims, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-road, at 7.30. Woodgrange, Princess Alice Hotel, Forest Gate, E., at 8. Eastern Star Chapter, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, 2nd and 4th Friday, at 7. Hornsey Chapter, Prince of Wales Hotel, Eastbourne-terrace, Bishop's-road, Paddington, W., at 8. Lily of Richmond Chapter, Station Hotel, Richmond, at 8.30. Mount Sion Chapter, Royal Edward Hotel, Triangle, Hackney, 2nd and 4th Friday, at 7.30. Pythagorean Chapter, Dover Castle, Broadway, Deptford, at 8. Star Chapter, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church-st., Camberwell, at 8.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

CRAFT LODGES.

1440, Mount Edgecombe, Bridge House Hotel, 1607, Loyalty, London Tavern. 1685, Guelph, Town Hall, Leyton. 1743, Perseverance, Anderton's Hotel. 1839, Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall. 2206, Hendon, Midland Grand Hotel. 2384, Mitcham, Vestry Hall.

MASONIC MEETINGS (PROVINCIAL)

For the week ending Saturday, September 8, 1894.

The following is a list of Towns in which the Lodges, &c., whose numbers are appended, meet at the dates given. Further particulars of places of meeting, &c., of Craft Lodges and R.A. Chapters will be found in "The Freemasons' Calendar," and those of Mark, Rose Croix, &c., in "The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar," both published annually at the office of The Freemason.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Table with columns for Craft Lodges and Mark Lodges, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Bolton, Boston, Whitehaven, Bridgwater, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Torquay, Northwich, North Shields, Handsworth, Worcester, Wimborne, Ashbourne, Ipswich, Powey, Altrincham, Lancaster, Saltash, Leeds, Sheffield, Exeter, Liverpool, Halifax, Bocking, Nottingham, Swansea, Wadebridge, Sunderland, Southall, Cadstock, Bristol, Exmouth, Portsmouth, E. Stonehouse, Newton Abbott, Tyne, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Shoreham, Blackburn.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Table with columns for Lodges of Instruction, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Norwich, Bradford, Huddersfield, Liverpool, Wokington, Saltash, Ramsgate, Leeds, Bromley.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Table with columns for Craft Lodges and Mark Lodges, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Norwich, Sheerness, Windsor, Littleborough, Dudley, Keighley, Brighton, Warwick, South Molton, Monmouth, Gloucester, Liskeard, Folkestone, Erith, Liverpool, Bridlington, Havant, Hanton, Linslade, Cockermouth, Manchester, Hminster, Redcar, Brigg, Harrow, Wrexham, N. Woolwich, E. Grimstead, Southampton, Frodsham, South Shields, East Molesey, Bakewell, Bishop-Stortford, Newcastle, Fairhill, Southport, R.A. Chapters, Lincoln, Darwen, Hayle, Tunbridge Wells, Kirkdale, Hull, Hanley, New Brompton, Truro, Bury, Ringwood.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Table with columns for Lodges of Instruction, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Weymouth, Batley, Dartford, Maryport, Broadstairs, Halifax, St. Austell, Aylesbury, Cleckheaton, Stockton, Wilmingon.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Table with columns for Craft Lodges and Mark Lodges, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Birmingham, Sunderland, E. Stocthouse, Tavistock, Stockport, Rochdale, Bristol, Wigton, Dorchester, Ramsgate, Newport, Mon., Boston, East Looc, Jersey, Douglas, Hull, Liverpool, Derby, Alnwick, Chester-le-street, Wigan, Leigh, Solihull, Woolston, Carlisle, Liverpool, Frizington, Halifax, W. Hartlepool, Cardiff, Amptill, R.A. Chapters, Scarborough, Soverby Bridge, Liverpool, Devonport, Ivybridge, Wokington, Wooton-under-Edge, Winshill, Seaton.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Table with columns for Lodges of Instruction, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Chatham, Ryde, Bingley, Haverfordwest, Longton, Ventnor, Newbury, Worthing, Canterbury, Charlton-on-Medlock, Herne Bay.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Table with columns for Craft Lodges and Mark Lodges, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Hull, Merthyr Tydvil, Richmond, Bournemouth, Todmorden, Devonport, Liverpool, Heywood, Blackburn, Leeds, Beverley, Macclesfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester, Grantham, Accrington, Stockton, Hartlepool, Walsall, Stoke-on-Trent, Blackpool, Grimsby, Lostwithiel, Bruton, Topsham, Horncastle, Ripley, Widnes, Bootle, Padilham, Barnsley, Lymm, Brighton, Sandhurst, E. Cowes, Woking, Chester, R.A. Chapters, Southampton, Salford, Newport, Non., Liverpool, Oldham, Birkenhead, Rochdale, Sheffield, Falmouth, Luton, Horsham.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Table with columns for Lodges of Instruction, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Canterbury, Gravesend, Batley, Leeds, Uxbridge, Bideford, Maidstone, Portland, Liverpool, Sudbury, Thirk, Romford, Sandown, Shanklin, Hazel Grove, Bradford.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Table with columns for Craft Lodges and Lodges of Instruction, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Manchester, Leeds, Gosforth, R.A. Chapter, Plymouth, Ipswich, Keighley, Saltash, Bristol - Province.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Table with columns for Craft Lodges and Lodge of Instruction, listing towns and lodge numbers. Includes entries for Cheshunt Park, Leeds, St. Mary Cray, East Molesey, Birkenhead.

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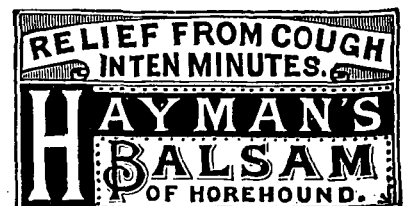
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