

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;
HON. JAMES HOZIER, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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THE PROVINCE OF CHESHIRE.

The regret we have recently expressed at the contemplated retirement of the Earl EGERTON OF TATTON from the office of Provincial Grand Master of Cheshire was fully justified by the proceedings at the recent annual meeting at Stockport of the Provincial Grand Lodge. All the lodges on the roll of the Province were represented and the attendance of the brethren, to the number of between 500 and 600, was almost unprecedentedly large. Moreover, the reports were, save in one or two respects, to be noted hereafter, uniformly encouraging. The finances of the Province were believed to be in a sound condition with balances to the good on both Funds—of General Purposes and Benevolence. There are, as mentioned by Lord EGERTON, 54 lodges, including one that has been consecrated this year, and before the present month is ended there will be still another added to the list, while, as regards membership, the number has increased, under the presidency of his lordship, from 1623 to 2729. The Cheshire Masonic Benevolent Institution which has been established during the present *regime*, has received during the past year a fair measure of support, while the Cheshire Masonic Educational Institution, which dates from the year 1863, and has been the means of materially helping on the children of our deceased or necessitous Cheshire brethren, has also been tolerably well encouraged. The former of these Institutions provides small annuities for aged and indigent members and their widows, while the latter provides education and clothing for 47 children, the amount expended on whom during the year reached £425. But the help these local charities receive from the lodges is by no means equal to what it might, could, and should be if all the lodges in Cheshire discharged their duty towards them equally well, and it is just this lack of support on the part of sundry which constitutes the weak point before referred to in the record of the past year. According to the report of the Benevolent Institution there were as many as 15 lodges which had allowed the special appeal for an extra donation of two guineas to pass unheeded, and we trust these lodges will lose no time in answering the appeal on the grounds stated in the Report of the Managing Committee, namely, that "the necessity for their support is urgent in the interest of necessitous brethren and widows." So, too, as regards the Educational Charity, the Managing Committee report that "out of the 54 lodges in the Province only 34 have sent in any contributions to our funds, and your Committee regret to observe that several

of the non-subscribing lodges are drawing considerable sums for the maintenance of children." This is decidedly not fair to the Institution, which deserves help from those who do not scruple to solicit for themselves the benefits it confers. Members of our lodges are assumed to be in reputable circumstances, and though that does not imply that they are wealthy, it ought not to be beyond the compass of their ability to reciprocate to some extent the benefits they are deriving. Neither is it just to the subscribing lodges, to whose generosity the Institution is indebted for its funds, and we most cordially endorse the remark of the Committee, that "it is their duty to support the Institution which is rendering them such assistance in clothing and education." However, save as regards this solitary shortcoming, which there ought to be no difficulty in remedying, the different reports that were submitted at the recent meeting of our Cheshire brethren were, as we have said, most encouraging, and we trust that after the kindly and earnest appeal of Bro. Sir HORATIO LLOYD and others, Lord EGERTON'S idea of resigning, will not, at present at all events, get beyond the initial stage of being in contemplation.

CÆMENTARIA HIBERNICA.*

It has been given to few brethren to render to Masonic literature the services that have been rendered by Bro. W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, Past Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Secretary of its Grand Lodge of Instruction. Those who are familiar with the Transactions of our Lodge Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076, do not need to be reminded that from the very outset of its career, he has been a frequent contributor towards its self-imposed task of enlightening the Craft generally on all matters of public and private interest—so far as these latter may properly be dealt with in publications that are as accessible to the non-Mason as to the Mason—which concern the history, laws, customs, organisation, and inner life of Masonry and all its several branches. On all the knotty questions which have exercised the minds of the more learned among the brethren more especially during the last quarter of a century, his opinions have been eagerly sought for and as readily expressed, nor is there one of which it can be said that we are not indebted for its clearer and more acceptable elucidation to his great erudition and indefatigable zeal. Of him, indeed, it may be affirmed, not in any mere complimentary sense, but with perfect justice, that in the necessarily restricted field of Masonic research, there is no branch of our literary work which he has not succeeded in illumining.

Thus far generally. But the field of research in which Bro. Dr. CRAWLEY has laboured more especially, and in which his success has been most conspicuous, is that of the history of Freemasonry in Ireland, as to which there has prevailed a considerable amount of ignorance, which we are glad to say has been steadily diminishing ever since he appeared upon the scene, and gave his mind seriously to the subject. Formerly the general idea as to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, based on the very meagre information obtainable or vouchsafed to us by those who knew anything, was that it was founded in 1730, Lord

* CÆMENTARIA HIBERNICA.—Being the Public Constitutions that have served to hold together the Freemasons of Ireland. Fasciculus Tertius, 1751-1807. Re-issued, with Introductions, by W. J. Chetwode Crawley (LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R. Hist. S.), Past Senior Grand Deacon Ireland, Grand Secretary of G. L. of Instruction, Ireland (Quatuor Coronati Lodge, E.C.). Bro. Wm. M'Gee, G. Sd., Ireland, 18, Nassau-street, Dublin; Bro. G. Wm. Speth, P.A.G.D.C. England, Bromley, Kent.

KINGSTON, who had presided the previous year as Grand Master over the Grand Lodge of England, being elected and installed its first Grand Master. Bro. CRAWLEY, by his laborious investigations into Masonic documents and contemporary publications of various kinds, has succeeded in establishing two principal facts, namely: (a) that the existence of Freemasonry as a Society was a matter of common knowledge in the University of Dublin in 1688; (b) that in 1725 the Earl of ROSSE was installed as Grand Master of Ireland in 1725, and has thus succeeded in antedating by five years the existence of a body which hitherto we have been led to believe was only formed in 1730. Other facts, but of subsidiary importance, he has also been able to establish, but what we are chiefly indebted to him for is the publication, at intervals, of a connected series of the laws and regulations of Freemasonry in Ireland, and other matters bearing upon its history. This series, which he has given to the world under the general title of "Cæmentaria Hibernica," comprises three "Fasciculi," or Parts, of which the first was published in 1895, and contains, among other matters, valuable information concerning the Grand Lodge of Munster from 1726, and a facsimile reprint of the Constitutions as published in Dublin, in 1730, by Bro. J. Pennell, afterwards Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1732 to 1738. In the second Fasciculus are to be found particulars relating to the installation of the Earl of ROSSE as Grand Master of Ireland in 1725; a reprint, with carefully compiled introduction by Bro. CRAWLEY, of SMITH'S "Pocket Companion," Dublin; and an account of FIFIELD D'ASSIGNY, author of the well-known pamphlet entitled "The Serious and Impartial Inquiry," which was published in Dublin in 1744, with particulars of other members of the D'ASSIGNY family. This part appeared in 1896, and now we have before us the third and concluding Fasciculus, which covers the period from 1751 to 1807, and may be said to establish, in conjunction with its two predecessors, the virtual continuity of the Grand Lodge of Ireland from 1725 onwards to 1807, since when an unbroken record of Grand Masters, &c., leaves no doubt whatsoever as to the regularity of the descent till this present year of grace.

Touching the contents of this third Fasciculus, receipt of which we acknowledged in one of our Notes a fortnight since, and speaking generally, there cannot be the slightest question as to their importance. They comprise, firstly, a Reprint of the Constitutions published in 1751 by Bro. Edward Spratt, to whom pointed reference is more than once made by Laurence Dermott in the minutes of proceedings of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of England, of which he was, as Grand Secretary, the real organiser, and which for two different periods he subsequently administered as the Deputy of the third and fourth Dukes of Athol. This is followed by the "Rules, Orders, and Regulations," for the government of the Fraternity in Ireland, as compiled and published under the authority of the Grand Lodge in 1768. Then comes a reproduction of the prominent portions of Bro. C. Downes's second edition, published in 1807, of "Ahiman Rezon," originally compiled by Laurence Dermott for the government of the "Ancient" Fraternity in England, which became so popular that it was used as a text book—with such additions and adaptations as were locally necessary—of the Irish and other Masonic bodies. Lastly, we have an almost unbroken "Succession of Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1725-1900." No such list has ever before been published and from this circumstance alone the reader will be able to form a tolerably correct of its value to the student of Irish Masonic History. Moreover, in his brief introduction to this portion of the Fasciculus, Bro. CRAWLEY tells us that "no name has been admitted to the List," "except on documentary evidence derived at first hand from contemporaneous public or private sources," a solitary exception—the reason for it being given—having been made in the case of Lord George Sackville's second Grand Mastership in 1752. We are further informed as to the nature of the authorities from which the compilation has been made, that they comprise "the Minute-books, Registers, and official publications of Grand Lodge, as far as they serve; the signatures and endorsements of Warrants, Petitions, and Certificates; together with the notices, sometimes intentional, sometimes only incidental, that occur in the records of sub-

ordinate Lodges, and in the recognised literature of the Craft." But even these, we are told, "have been supplemented by a vast and heterogeneous array of paragraphs, anecdotes, and announcements scattered through the newspapers, magazines, and ephemeral literature." We may safely leave our readers to form their own opinion, without comment of ours, of the apparently endless labour involved in the preparation of this List, while the known accuracy which has characterised whatever has emanated from Bro. CRAWLEY'S pen is voucher, ample and to spare, for its trustworthiness.

There are, doubtless, many things in this third "Fasciculus" to which we might profitably call attention, and as to which we shall take such early convenient opportunities as may present themselves of offering some further observations. For the present we shall content ourselves with adding that the publication of these valuable "Cæmentaria Hibernica" by Bro. CRAWLEY constitutes the closing years of this 19th century one of the brightest epochs in the annals of Masonic literature.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The penalty of expulsion is referred to in Articles 5, 73, 93, and 106. Article 5 says—

"Grand Lodge alone has the power of . . . expelling brethren from the Craft, a power which it does not delegate to any subordinate authority in England."

Article 73 provides that the brother incriminated shall be summoned to answer the complaint made against him. Articles 93 and 106 refer to the attitude of subordinate authorities. A subordinate authority in England can only make a report on the subject to Grand Lodge. The subordinate authorities in foreign parts and the colonies, however, have wider powers, and a District Grand Lodge can expel a brother—subject, of course, to an appeal to Grand Lodge. In England it is not the Provincial Grand Lodge but the Provincial Grand Master who makes the report referred to.

The usual procedure is for the lodge to exclude the brother in the first instance, and, in accordance with Article 210, a notification of the fact, together with a statement of the reason is sent to the Grand Secretary and the Provincial or District Grand Secretary. The lodge may add its own recommendation for expulsion to the Provincial Grand Master, or the latter may *suo motu* make a recommendation of his own on the subject.

As stated in our last article, a conviction for felony has generally been regarded as "sufficient cause" for expulsion, and the proved fact that the brother is in gaol expiating his offence has on occasion been held to justify a departure from the strict letter of Article 73. No useful purpose, however, would be served by entering into any detailed discussion of this subject. Above all things Grand Lodge is a common-sense body. The Constitutions serve as a "light to its path and a lamp to its feet," but when questions of such grave import as erasure and expulsion are before it it is always guided by principles of equity rather than by the letter of the law.

There never was a brother expelled yet nor a lodge erased, as to which every brother who interested himself in the subject was not convinced that substantial justice had been done, and the duty of the reviewer is simply to refer to the *modus operandi*, and to explain what it means.

It has already been explained that any penal proceedings involving a lodge as such, do not affect injuriously the Masonic standing of any member. The property of the lodge is dealt with by mutual consent. It has sometimes happened that a new lodge has been founded on the ashes of the old one, and succeeded to everything but the number that was possessed by its predecessor. This occurred to Lodge Southern Cross, No. 1758, Madras, which was formed in 1878, and was returned in 1889 as "extinct" and removed from the list.

What really happened—if the writer's recollection serve him aright—was that the warrant was eaten up either by rats or white ants. Instead of applying for a warrant of confirmation a new one was applied for and came out in the same year, 1889, with the important difference that its number was 2298, or 540 lower down, and under that number, and 11 years younger than it ought to be, it still works.

Article 126 would have enabled the members to procure a warrant of confirmation, and its position in the table of precedence would have remained the same. A lodge once removed from the register loses, of course, any votes it may have acquired in a corporate capacity in any charitable

institution, but in such a case as that referred to it is quite possible that a proper representation of the facts would result in the restoration of its privileges.

Inasmuch as expulsion is described as expulsion from the Craft (Article 5, "expelling brethren from the Craft"), and not expulsion from the English Constitution, it follows that expulsion means removal from the rolls of each and every Grand Lodge in which the brother is registered, and it means incapacity to be registered on the rolls of any other Grand Lodge. This, at all events, is the letter of the law, but the writer does not know what the actual practice is.

We have now concluded our remarks on this somewhat unpleasant side of our subject, and will proceed to discuss the question of Bye-laws, beginning, as is proper, with those of Provincial and District Grand Lodges, which are referred to in Articles 101 and 109. The difference between these two Articles is one rendered necessary by the more extensive powers enjoyed by a District Grand Lodge, which may delegate some of its functions to a Board whose President is a regular officer of District Grand Lodge.

That body then, in addition to making rules for its own observance, may regulate the proceedings of its Board, such regulations being unnecessary in the case of a Provincial Grand Lodge, which has no recognised Board.

There are certain features common to all Bye-laws, such, for instance, as the schedule of fees, a statement of the days and hours of meeting, and rules regarding administration of benevolent funds; and there are, besides appendices, showing the forms in which returns are to be made both to Grand and Provincial Grand Lodges, the nature of the "clearance" certificate to be granted to retiring brethren, &c. When information under these heads, has been afforded the fewer the Bye-laws to be added, the better.

It is of course said, and with much truth, that brethren will read their Bye-laws who never take the trouble to read their Book of Constitutions and that fact is made the excuse for reprinting a good deal of information from the Constitutions.

A Provincial Grand Lodge emanates from the Provincial Grand Master by virtue of the latter's patent of appointment (Article 77), and consequently a copy of such patent may very appropriately preface the book. A copy of the minute authorising the adoption of the Bye-laws, and a copy of the letter conveying the Most Worshipful Grand Master's confirmation should naturally follow.

A list of offices follows, the incumbents of which—present and past—together with Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens, go to make up Provincial Grand Lodge.

There is no room for originality here, the list being practically a reprint of Article 87, the only modification necessary being to insert additional offices in accordance with Article 88. This Article is comparatively a recent one, and was designed as a remedy for what some brethren felt to be an anomaly. That was, that in a Provincial Grand Lodge numbering, say, a score of lodges, the same number of collars available for annual distribution should be the same as in a Provincial Grand Lodge with five times that number. Under the present rule the Provincial Grand Master, in the latter case, would have nine collars more.

The present arrangement may be put conveniently in tabular form (the Treasurer is excluded in each case):

Offices.	
Under thirty lodges	Twenty.
Thirty and under forty	Twenty-three.
Forty and under seventy	Twenty-five.
Seventy and under a hundred	Twenty-seven.
More than a hundred	Twenty-nine.

We discussed this subject at length some months ago, and extended reference is not therefore necessary. All that is necessary is to see what the Constitutions say about the several officers. The Provincial Grand Master may be "any brother of eminence and ability," not necessarily a Past Master or even a Master Mason. Instances have not been unknown in which the secrets appertaining to the Master's chair have been specially communicated under special dispensation. This might not be the case where the "eminence and ability" referred to in Article 82 was of a social or literary character and not exclusively Masonic.

To entitle him to enjoy the privileges of past rank, a Provincial Grand Master must serve for five years, but abroad, a District Grand Master need only serve for three years.

A Deputy Provincial Grand Master serves during pleasure, and may be appointed at any time, and conceivably more than one may be appointed during any one year, the term "year of office" having no applicability to the Deputy.

He must be a Past Master (Article 86) and must reside

within the province or district. His name and address must be forwarded to all lodges within the jurisdiction, within one month of the date of appointment.

Inasmuch as the powers of the Deputy are in many ways co-extensive with the powers of the Prov. Grand Master this proviso is very important, and a case is on record in which a colonial lodge got into trouble and was suspended with reference to this very proviso. Speaking from recollection, the case was as follows: A certain Deputy, who was advanced in years, felt that the work was too much for him, the District Grand Master being absent, and tendered his resignation. This becoming common property, the lodge in question declined to send returns, &c., as the name of his successor had not been forwarded in compliance with Article 85. Unfortunately for the lodge's contention no successor had been appointed, and the resignation, although tendered, had not yet taken effect. Doubtless there was a history of previous contumacy, but the above was the case presented to Grand Lodge.

In the frequent cases where the Provincial Grand Master is a man with many other important duties to perform, the office of Deputy is one of very considerable influence and importance—and although the Deputy is not (as is the case in the Grand Mark Lodge) a Grand Lodge Officer, a conscientious discharge of his duties not infrequently leads to that honour being conferred upon him.

MASONIC LIBRARY SALE.

The sale of the Masonic library of the late Bro. John Haigh, of Somerville, Mass., is to take place on Wednesday, 14th November, at the Sale Rooms of the well-known Masonic Publishing Co., No. 63, Bleecker-street, New York.

This is their 48th semi-annual sale, and in the advance copy of the catalogue courteously sent me I see Bro. J. G. Barker states this is the "first portion" of "Old, rare, and valuable works that exceeds any collection of the character ever offered for public competition" (i.e., in the *United States*, I presume).

In my time there have been some large sales of Masonic collections in England, that of the "complete Masonic library" of the late Bro. Richard Spencer, in 1875, being the most important. Another valuable collection was that of my lamented friend, Bro. Woodford, some ten years' later, which contained a few ancient and curious MSS. Nearly all these books and MSS. were purchased at the auction by Bro. George Kenning, and occur in a special catalogue that was printed and published in October of the same year (1885). Several of the rarest lots were obtained, as soon as this list was issued, by Bro. George Taylor, and now form part of the large Masonic Library of the Province of Worcestershire.

Of other catalogues that were of special interest may be mentioned those published at "Spencer's Masonic Depot," in 1873 and 1885; Bro. John Hogg's, in 1875; the late Bro. Frederick Hockley's library, in 1887; and others issued by the late Mr. John Wilson.

The most extraordinary collection I have ever known or heard of, that was catalogued of Masonic works and MSS., was that issued in 1860, and again in 1863 (*Paris*) of French works, about which I may have somewhat to say at another time.

The collection for sale on the 14th November numbers over 500 lots, and represents many a purchase made by the late Bro. Haigh, who was a most earnest and discriminate collector, and rejoiced much in securing valuable books relating to the Craft, though, so far as I am aware, he did not make public his knowledge of Masonic Bibliography, preferring to go on quietly, unostentatiously, and persistently acquiring all curious and valuable works he could meet with.

The catalogue opens with nearly 20 lots, *re* "Bibliography, Catalogues, &c.," followed by about 60 on "Early and Rare Publications for, about and against F'y.," including the first editions of the "Blue and Blanket," of 1722; the "Long Livers," of the same year; the "Free-Masons Accusation and Defense," 1726 (*very rare*), the second edition of Prichard, 1730 (*still rarer*), and another of special value of 1738. "Multa Paucis" (1763) is also in the lot, several J and B's, "Solomon in all his Glory" (1768), in two editions, and others might also be noted of value, such as Trewman's "Principles," of 1777 (but there is no word as to *Frontispiece*), "A Word to the Wise," of 1796, all the important issues of Hutchinson, "Free-Masonry for the Ladies" (1791), &c., &c.

The "Constitutions" embrace some 20 under England, seven under Ireland, and about twice as many for Scotland; besides a mixed lot of "Ahiman Rezon's" of various countries, some of which would have been better placed with the previous classes.

All the important Books of Constitutions of England are herein represented from the premier edition of 1723, and the

still rarer issues of 1738 and 1756 to A.D. 1784. It is not stated as to the Frontispieces of several of these, unless the word "Same" covers that important feature.

There are two editions of Cole's *very rare* "Ancient Constitutions" of 1729 and 1731 (copperplate). The "Ahiman Rezon" include the first three issues, 1756, '64, and '78 (England), and others, also some scarce editions of the United States. The "Pocket Companions" are quite numerous from 1752, the three editions of Scott's being in the set, and several old Scottish issues.

"Vocal Companions," &c., are well represented, and so are Preston's "Illustrations," Monitors, &c. The historical works are of an important character, and doubtless will be keenly competed for; some are in pamphlet form, and all are of special value to collectors because mostly so difficult to obtain. There are not many foreign works, but Thory's "Acta Latomorum," Clavel's "Histoire Pittoresque," and Lenoir's quarto volume are of the number.

"The Ancient and Accepted Rite" is fairly represented, and the miscellaneous books have attractive items in Le Clerc's "Architecture," and Conder's invaluable "History of the Masons' Company."

Anti-Masonry is strongly in evidence, but these are of little interest to us in this country, but no library in America would be complete without them.

Knights Templar, the Crusades, Chivalry, Eulogies, Memorials, Addresses, Orations, Sermons, and Proceedings complete the collection to be submitted to the hammer in November, 1900. Copies of the catalogue may be had by sending name and address with application, on a penny post-card, to Bro. J. G. Barker, 63, Bleecker-street, New York, U.S.A.

W. J. HUGHAN.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY.

Tuesday, the 14th instant, will ever be reckoned a red-letter day by Masons in Alderney, and, indeed, as the sequel will prove, it is not one likely to be forgotten by the inhabitants generally. It is, we believe, the first time a Prov. G. Lodge has been held under St. Anne's banner, and most decidedly the first time a R.A. Prov. G. Chapter has been opened here. The Courier brought over some 25 of the Guernsey brethren, including the Prov. Grand Master and Bros. Nickolls, Prov. G. Stwd., E. K. Corbin, Stickland, Lainé, Stranger, and other equally worthy brethren whose names for the nonce escape us.

At half-past one the proceedings for the day commenced with the holding of a Mark lodge, when some 11 brethren took the Degree, after which St. Anne's Lodge, No. 593, Bro. Livesey in the chair, was opened, and the preliminary business conducted, when the Prov. G. Officers, having duly assembled in the vestibule, were received in Masonic form by the lodge.

The W.M. having vacated his chair, and handed the gavel to Bro. J. B. Cockburn, Prov. G. Master, the ancient chair was taken by our distinguished brother, who was then saluted in due form by the whole brethren, under the able direction of Bro. Courtenay, Prov. G.D.C.

The Prov. G. Master then called upon his officers to take their respective chairs, and the Prov. G. Lodge was opened.

The business on the agenda was then duly deliberated upon and gone through, after which Bro. N. Barbenson, Prov. J.G.W., on behalf of Mrs. Cottle, presented to the lodge and its keeping the very beautiful banner which has been executed to this lady's order by Bros. George Kenning and Son, of London, in their best style, and in memory of her late husband, who, with the late Bro. N. Barbenson, P.M., may justly be denominated amongst the founders of St. Anne's. Thus the memory of both these distinguished brethren will ever be perpetuated in St. Anne's, the one by a beautiful oaken chair, the other by the banner. A brief description of this very beautiful piece of workmanship may not be out of place. The ground is of light blue corded silk, the centre a figure of St. Anne, surrounded by the customary wreaths signifying peace and plenty, above it a scroll with "St. Anne's Lodge, 593," below, the date of consecration and coat of arms. It was the admiration of everybody.

The business of Prov. Grand Lodge being duly ended, a procession was formed of the brethren, headed by Bro. Robillard carrying the lodge banner, the Prov. Grand Officers coming last, with the Prov. Grand Lodge banner bringing up the rear. The streets were lined on both sides with an orderly crowd, who seemed to view the procession—the members of which were in full Masonic regalia, with emblems of degrees displayed—with a considerable amount of interest.

Arrived at the west door of the church, the hymn, "Glorious Things," was sung as a processional, Bro. Barnes, P.G.O., taking the organ. The choir was present in strength, and the church was crowded. The prayers, &c., were read by the Rev. J. A. Ferguson, and the sermon, a most able Masonic discourse, was preached by Bro. the Rev. J. L. Bowley, taking for his text the words "Whatsoever things are pure, &c., &c." His words were listened to with an attention that was most marked, every word being uttered with telling force, the reverend gentleman winding up his peroration by an appeal to that Charity which is with Masons a predominating characteristic. His appeal was not in vain, for the offertory for the Guernsey Victoria Cottage Hospital realised £4 10s., which the members at the banquet made up to five guineas. The procession was then again duly

formed, and returned to the school room, which had been splendidly fitted up as a lodge room.

We must not omit to mention that during the meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, that most coveted distinction, the Charity jewel, was presented to Bro. J. B. Nickolls by the Prov. Grand Master, who did this to encourage others to go and do likewise.

A short wait to partake of the refreshing cup of tea, and the Provincial Grand Chapter was opened, and the business of this meeting satisfactorily gone through.

Bro. J. B. Cockburn in the chair appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year.

Immediately after closing, the brethren entered the banqueting room, where, under the able catering of Bro. Pells, a most excellent dinner was partaken of by about 50 members.

After the banquet, the usual toasts were duly honoured.

"The Queen and the Craft" having been given, the toast of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M.," "The Pro G.M., The D.G.M., and Officers of Grand Lodge, Present and Past," followed.

Bro. J. B. COCKBURN, P.G.M., said how much pleasure it gave him to be present amongst the members of 593. He spoke in most feeling terms of the spirit pervading its members, their zeal for Masonry, and the most excellent manner in which they had received the P.G. Officers, winding up an exceedingly happy speech by congratulating them on their union, and inviting one and all, as his personal guests, to Guernsey on the occasion of the holding of the next Prov. Grand meeting.

"Bro. E. C. Ozanne, D.P.G.M., and Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge, Present and Past," came next on the toast list.

"St. Anne's Lodge, Alderney, No. 593," was responded to most ably by Bro. N. BARBENSON, P.M., who said they were determined to go on, and he hoped the next time they visited St. Anne's it would be under their own roof, in a Masonic temple raised by themselves. It was only right to add that, if Masonry was prospering in Alderney, it was because of the long pull, and pull together, of the 593's members. It was unnecessary to mention names, but the enthusiasm and zeal for Masonry was altogether unprecedented. Several of its members had repeatedly gone down to Guernsey and taken Degrees there, the R.A. in particular, and at no distant date a R.A. Chapter would be consecrated in connection with No. 593.

"The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. the Rev. J. A. FERGUSON, who, though, as he expressed it, a mere simple, innocent, unsophisticated Scotchman, proved that with Masons there were no strangers, and though a comparative stranger amongst them at the beginning, yet all strangeness had melted away under the influence of Masonry. He testified to the hearty manner in which all had been received.

Bros. STICKLAND, E. K. CORBIN, W. D. MURDOCH, BARNES, and others also responded on behalf of their different lodges.

"The Masonic Charities" was very properly given by Bro. W. D. MURDOCH, and here we may state that in addition to the offertory, the column was passed round at the banquet, and the sum of £2 10s. collected for Masonic Charity.

The Tyler's toast was last on the list, and that was given and received in its customary style.

Songs were given by Bros. Bowley, Barnes, Hicks, and Gaudion, the whole terminating with the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne.

Thus ended a memorable day for Masons and matters Masonic in Alderney, in that it will last in the memory of the youngest privileged to witness any part of it, and we are confident it will do much to keep alive the flame of enthusiasm and zeal, and fan it into a brighter glow in the near future. Charity is the keystone of a Mason's faith, and, if anywhere, in the world this grand and noble virtue is being inculcated in the breasts of Alderney Masons. May it ever continue so, and to each and all of the good principles of the Masonic order in their fullest development we say, so mote it be!

Craft Masonry.

De Warren Lodge, No. 1302.

On Monday, the 16th instant, the brethren of the above lodge were honoured by a visit from the Dep. Prov. G. Master of West Yorkshire, Bro. Richard Wilson, along with a number of his Prov. G. Officers, Present and Past, and the W.Ms. and S.Ws. from the sister lodges.

After the business of the lodge had been transacted, the W.M., Bro. Dr. Smith, invited the visitors to a banquet, which was very ably catered for by Mr. Birkenshaw, the proprietor of the White Swan Hotel, who has recently had the coffee-room beautified and lighted throughout with electricity, making it one of the most cheerful rooms in Halifax for that purpose.

After the usual toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," and "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M.," the W.M., Bro. W. C. F. Smith, proposed "The Health of the Prov. G. Master, Bro. W. L. Jackson; the Dep. Prov. G. Master, Bro. Richard Wilson; and the Prov. G. Officers, Present and Past." In a few well-chosen sentences, the W.M. eulogised the distinguished ability which Bro. Richard Wilson had shown in the discharge of those somewhat onerous duties appertaining to the position of Dep. Prov. G. Master of West Yorkshire. He felt sure that Bro. the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., could have no better Deputy, whilst he himself—a very busy man—had the satisfaction of knowing that in his Deputy he had one who was untiring in his exertions and zeal to further the interest of Freemasonry in West Yorkshire. The ready response which West Yorkshire had shown to the Masonic Charities had in a large measure received its inspiration from Bro. Richard Wilson. He asked the brethren to rise and accept this toast in the usual Masonic manner.

Bro. Wilson, on rising to respond, expressed the pleasure it gave them to come among the brethren of De Warren. Out of the 51 lodges scattered over the Province of West Yorkshire, they would readily see that during the season when the lodge was most active, it would be impossible for him to give them all a visit. However, his visit reminded him that when in his garden that morning, he noticed that most of the trees were sheltered from the sun by a high fence. One tree seemed to be more favoured than the rest, receiving the full benefit of the sun's rays, which seemed to invigorate its every fibre. That tree was De Warren. Whilst other lodges were closed for the season, De Warren was still flourishing. He was much pleased with the unanimity and good feeling which prevailed throughout the whole province. He was sorry that some of the provinces had resorted to the method of having their lodges consecrated in London. He felt sure that the brethren of West Yorkshire, as well as himself, would never be a party to such a change. He thanked the brethren for the hearty manner in which they had received the toast.

The rest of the evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner.

Songs were given by Bros. Eccles, Rickard, Arthur Alderson, and Douglas, accompanied by Bro. Pearson, and recitations by Bros. Morris and Farrar.

A very pleasant evening was spent.

Science, Art, and the Drama.

POSY RINGS.

When posies inside wedding rings were first introduced does not seem to be known. Time has covered that, as he does so many things, with the mosses of oblivion; but we know, that from the 16th until the middle of the 18th century, it was customary to have them engraved on rings. These posies, or mottoes, are seldom to be found with more than two lines of verse, and often with only one, but there are a few instances known where three lines are used. Some of these posies are very quaint and curious, and a few reach a high standard of poetic beauty. In 1642, a small collection of rhymes was published, with the following quaint title: "Love's Garland; or Posies for Rings, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves, and such pretty Tokens that Lovers send their Loves." It contains some that are not to be met with elsewhere, and is a very interesting work, though but few people seem to have heard of it. The South Kensington Museum has a good collection of posy rings, and amongst them we find the following: "United hearts, death only parts;" "Let us share in joy and care;" "Love and live happily." There is a story to the effect that Dr. John Thomas who was Bishop of Lincoln in 1753, caused to be inscribed inside his fourth wife's wedding ring: "If I survive, I'll make them five." If this be true and not the fable it appears, we can only judge that the lady who wore the ring meant to outlive her spouse. How the story arose is not known, but most likely it is all imagination, for we find the same thing said about Lady Cathcart and her fourth husband in 1713. Many posies are in Latin and some few in French; but the majority of them are in English. A writer in "Notes and Queries," in 1856, mentions a heavy gold ring that had engraved inside it a piece of advice useful, not only in the married state, but throughout life generally, "Beare and Forbare." The following motto might be either on a wedding ring or inscribed inside one given to a friend, for these posy rings were by no means exclusively used for the former: "Thy friend am I and so will dye." It was a usual thing at this time to give a ring with a motto on it to a friend whom you greatly valued. To men it generally took the form of a seal ring; but if to a woman a simple gold ring, or one set with stones, was more usually presented. A very beautiful posy is "A friend to one, as like to none" (other)—and, perhaps, could only be intended for a wedding ring; it seems as though it were meant to show that in marriage there should be true friendship, whatever else besides, a truth that is very often forgotten; but those who had it engraved on a wedding ring must have fully realised it. Our ancestors, in the days when posy rings flourished, held different views of marriage from ours, and no doubt they would be much astonished could they see "Marriage à la Mode" as at the present time. They seemed to have viewed it from two standpoints—one, that it was an affair of business, to be arranged by parents and guardians solely, as is now the French custom; the other, that it should be by the mutual wish of the parties concerned. In the arranged marriages parents who were sincerely anxious for the happiness of their children were not entirely actuated by questions of wealth or rank, though no doubt these were duly considered; but the character, disposition, and temper of the prospective bride and bridegroom were carefully inquired about before any definite overtures took place; and even where all things were satisfactory, if the principals expressed a strong dislike to the proposed union, it was usually allowed to break off negotiations. In the cases of marriages of mutual affection the young couple were expected to have had a sufficiently long acquaintance with each other to have been able to form, if they were endowed with common sense at all, at any rate, some slight idea, as to the tastes, habits, and feelings of each other. That people could be found with so little common sense as to engage or betroth themselves, after having only known each other a fortnight or three weeks, would have seemed to our ancestors the very climax of folly. Yet in the present day it is no uncommon thing to find persons entering upon an engagement for what—view it in whatever light one will—is the most serious event of life, with less consideration and forethought than it is wise to give to the ordinary affairs of life. How can such marriages turn out well? Returning to our subject after this digression we may mention that some ring posies have symbols in the place of words, as in the following: "As God hath made my choice in thee, so move thy heart to comfort me." The word *heart* here is represented by a tiny heart engraved in the gold. The same thing occurs on a wedding ring of the 16th or 17th century; the heart in this case is rudely cut: "Noe (heart) more true than mine to you." I.O.U. has for so long had only one meaning attached to it that it seems strange to find it, on a 17th century ring, in any other capacity: "The love is true that I.O.U." Surely the Monmouthshire man, who caused his wife's wedding ring to be inscribed "If thee doesn't work, thee shashn't eat," was determined that there should be no mistake in what he required in a wife; the only wonder is how any woman could be induced to marry him with such a threat before her eyes. The exact date of this ring is not known, but it is previous to the 18th century. One of the most beautiful of all ring mottoes is to be found in a list of posies given in "The Mysteires of Love and Eloquence" (London, 1658), "More faithful than fortunate." It has evidently been the gift of one whose love had been rejected. In the same list is "A heart content cannot repent." It is again becoming fashionable to have wedding rings with posies, and no doubt the fact that the Duchess of York had one engraved upon hers will do much to revive the old custom.

PAINTERS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

(Continued.)

Lucas de Heere returned to Ghent, where he drew the Count de Vaken, his lady, and their jester, and painted two or three churches; in St. Peter's, the shutters of an altar piece, in which he represented the Lord's supper, much admired for the draperies of the apostles. In St. John's Church he painted an altar-piece of the Resurrection, and on the doors of it Christ and his disciples at Emmaus, and His apparition in the garden. Lucas was not only a painter, but a poet; he wrote the "Orchard of Poesie," now lost, and translated, from the French of Marot, the "Temple of Cupid" and other pieces. He had begun the lives of the Flemish painters in verse. Carl Vermander, his scholar, who has given the lives of those masters, learned many anecdotes of our English painters from Lucas. At what time the latter arrived in England is not certain, nor were his works at all known here till the indefatigable industry of Mr. Virtue discovered several of

them. We will mention some of the most remarkable. A portrait of Henry, Lord Maltravers, eldest son of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, dated 1557, the year before the accession of Queen Elizabeth; but as this young lord died at Brussels, in 1556, aged 19, it is probable that De Heere drew his picture there and that very acquaintance might have been a recommendation of Lucas to England. Another well-known picture contains the portraits of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, mother of Lady Jane Grey, and her second husband, Adrian Stoke. Their ages, and De Heere's mark, He, are on the picture, which is in perfect preservation, the colouring of the heads clear, and with great nature, and the draperies, which are black, with furs and jewels, highly finished and round, though the manner of the whole is a little stiff. This picture was in the collection of Lord Oxford. There is a tradition, that when this great lady made her second match, with a young fellow who was only master of her horse, Queen Elizabeth said, "What! has she married her horsekeeper?" "Yes, madame," replied my Lord Burleigh, "and she says your Majesty would like to do so too." Leicester then was Master of the horse to the Queen. The date on this picture is 1559. Another picture of Lucas De Heere, is that representing Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and his brother, Charles Stuart, a boy, afterwards father of the Lady Arabella. There is one, as large as life, in the room going to the King's closet, at St. James's Palace, another small replica, neatly finished, in the private apartments, below stairs, at Hampton Court, dated 1569. Another very remarkable picture is that of Queen Elizabeth, richly dressed, with her crown, sceptre, and globe. She is coming out of a palace with two female attendants. Juno, Venus, and Minerva, seem flying before her; Juno drops her sceptre, and Venus her robes; Cupid flings away his bow and arrows, and clings to his mother. On the old frame remain these lines, in a style of fulsome flattery, probably written by the artist himself, who, we have seen, dabbled in poetry:

"Juno potens sceptris, et mentis acumine Pallas,
Et roseo Veneris fulget in ore decor;
Adfuit Elizabeth; Juno percussa refugit,
Obstupuit Pallas, erubuitque Venus."

(To be continued.)

THE PALACE THEATRE.

We recently visited the Palace Theatre, being attracted by its strong programme. We had an interview with the popular enterprising manager, Mr. Chas. Morton, who courteously entered into a pleasant chat with us. We were pleased to see that he evidently bore well his advanced age. The overture to "Mignon," by Alfred Thomas, a French composer, was first given, it has many light pleasing melodies in the French style. The International Comedy Company, consisting of four persons, gave an amusing knock-about performance. Then we had the Alfonso Trio of Eccentric Jugglers, followed by Miss Rose Dearing, the comedienne, who was heartily welcomed by the audience, with whom she is, deservedly, a great favourite. Messrs. Alexander and Hughes, musical comedians, did not only many possible, but seemingly impossible, things upon a variety of instruments, giving rise to much amusing fooling. There were many other turns on much the same lines, Fred Niblo, American humorist; Les Milanis, eccentric comedians; a bright pleasing vocalist, Miss Jessie Kosminski; Smith and Cook, comedians; Miss Frances Earle, comedienne; A. D. Robbins, American trick bicyclist. He did some extraordinary out of the way things with his cycle, which gained him much applause, but the great feature of the evening's entertainment seemed to be centred in Ephn. Thompson's trained elephants, which appeared to be amenable to discipline, and well under control. The American Biograph consisted of a number of animated photographs of interesting home and foreign incidents.

GENERAL NOTES.

Since the interment of Lady Palmerston, only two ladies have been buried in Westminster Abbey, Lady Augustus Stanley and Louisa Duchess of Northumberland, the family vault of the Percies being in the chapel of St. Nicholas. The burial of Mrs. Gladstone in the Abbey recalls the fact that it was in similar circumstances that Lady Palmerston was laid to rest within the historic walls. Lord Palmerston, who died in 1865, had always expressed the wish to be buried at Romsey, where his wife might also rest, and when the Queen overcame Lady Palmerston's hesitation in the matter, she gave the requisite assurance to the wife of the distinguished statesman—an assurance repeated in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Every Anarchist and foreign suspect in London is kept under observation, and if he displays symptoms of having business in hand, he is closely followed up. Both the Queen and the Prince of Wales have their especial police. Inspector Winkler, who lately died, had for many years guarded the Prince of Wales. He was a great linguist, and until recently used to go abroad with the Prince.

The influential and personal interest that the Prince of Wales takes in the stage has done much to increase the popularity of the theatre. His Royal Highness does not hesitate to express his disapproval, as well as his approval, at the entertainments to which he gives his patronage. He is very outspoken, as firm, generally, in his condemnation as he is generous in his praise. Mr. Sutherland Edwards, in his new and interesting book of reminiscences, tells a capital story of the Prince, that redounds as much to the credit of the critic as to the manager. When Sir Augustus (then Mr.) Harris brought out the "Meistersingers," at the Opera House, the Prince of Wales went to him on the stage, and said, "Mr. Harris, what could make you produce this work?" "I felt it would be weak on my part," said Harris, repeating the conversation to Edwards, "simply to say that I was sorry it did not please the Prince," and I replied boldly, "because your Royal Highness it is a masterpiece." "Nothing of the kind," replied the Prince, turning upon his heel. "Some nights afterwards, the Prince," continued Harris, "came to me on the stage again." "Mr. Harris," he said, "you are quite right. The 'Meistersingers' is a fine work. I like it more and more every time I hear it."

A gentleman in Vienna has discovered several valuable violins by Guaneri and Amati, in the lumber room of a mansion, which he is about to rebuild. They are supposed to have been used by members of a private orchestra, kept by the great-grandfather of the discoverer.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

Masonic Notes.

We are desirous of calling our readers' attention to the sermon recently preached by Bro. the Rev. F. H. Mentha, Prov. G. Chaplain, before the Prov. G. Lodge of Cheshire, as reported in full in our columns last week. A clearer and more acceptable exposition of the principal objects of Freemasonry it would be difficult to light upon. Our reverend brother's text was "For none of us liveth unto himself," and having enlarged upon the inter-dependence upon each other of all the different classes and conditions of men—in trade, in commerce, in home life—Bro. Mentha passed from the material to the moral world, and pointed out that "the power of personal influence, the power of example for good or evil, whether it be in the wide arena of public life, in the more restricted activity of the house of business or the club, in the quiet circle of

domestic life, these teach us with unmistakable accuracy that for weal or woe, for better or worse, whether we evade or accept the responsibility, 'None of us liveth to himself.' "No man of reverent mind," said he, "can recognise the existence of this law, can feel himself the possessor of this power without the added consciousness of responsibility as to its righteous and proper exercise," and he added, "The wisest, the best, the most honoured, the most useful are those who feel this responsibility the most keenly."

Bro. Mentha then applied his text Masonically, observing with truth that "the fundamental basis of Masonry is the doctrine that 'none of us liveth to himself,' and illustrating the justice of his observation "by our corporate action in the foundation and maintenance of scholastic and other benevolent institutions," the able management of which is "evidence that the main object of our efforts is the welfare of others, the satisfaction of the claims of benevolence and Charity." He also pointed out that "if Masonry is to flourish and abound, and to continue to merit the respect of all men whose respect is worth having," we must go on cherishing the thought "that we live, not each to himself, but to others." This we must make plain to our brethren, firstly, "by habitual courtesy and graciousness of demeanour;" by "open-handed generosity" according to our means; and "by gravity and seriousness of speech and action in all that concerns transactions of the Craft." And, secondly, we must induce the outside world to recognise "that Masonry widens rather than narrows our sympathies and our sense of duty," and this we must accomplish by strictly discharging "the obligations of citizenship" by observing the ties of the home and family, and by showing "an unselfish willingness to help those who need and claim our service." It is not often the good fortune of brethren to have laid before them so able an exposition of the duties of Masonry and those who were privileged to hear it must have been deeply impressed by its earnestness and sincerity.

Advantage will be taken of the meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Devonshire, which will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Plymouth, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, to recognise, in a worthy fashion, the very valuable services rendered to Freemasonry generally, but more particularly in the Province of Devon, by Bro. F. B. Westlake, who, speaking Masonically, is a Plymouth brother, and very highly respected and esteemed by all members of the Craft. During his long and brilliant career as a member of our Society, Bro. Westlake has been the recipient of the highest honours which it is in the power of the lodge and the Provincial Grand Master to bestow on worthy brethren. He has won fame in Craft, Royal Arch, Mark, and Templar Masonry, and has been appointed to Grand Office—either substantive or brevet—in each of those branches of Masonry.

That Bro. Westlake has deserved full well the honours he has received is known throughout the Craft, but it is perhaps by the services he has rendered to our Charitable Institutions or to his Province in connection with them that he is best known. For a long term of years he has made it a point of honour to act as Steward for each of the Charities in turn at every Festival that is held in their behalf. He has constituted himself a Patron of all three, while for his Province of Devonshire he regularly undertakes the onerous duty of managing the votes for the election of candidates, and this he has done most successfully. He is, too, a member of the Board of Management of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, having been elected to that position during the present year. He is, indeed, a veteran in the service of Masonry, and in doing honour to him his Province of Devonshire is at the same time doing honour to itself.

The proceedings at the recent annual meeting in Alderney of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Guernsey and Alderney passed off very successfully, notwithstanding that a considerable number of those who attended it were under the necessity of journeying by sea in order to reach the trysting-place. The gathering took place under the auspices of the St. Ann's Lodge, No. 593, and will be memorable in the annals of the Province for this, if for no other reason, that Craft, Royal Arch, and Mark Masonry each received a certain amount of attention. First of all, a Mark lodge was opened in order that a number of brethren might be advanced to that Degree. Then the brethren of the St. Ann's Lodge assembled, and

lodge having been opened, the respected and popular Prov. Grand Master, Bro. J. Balfour Cockburn, was announced, and on entering with his officers was received with the usual honours. Then the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened, and the business on the agenda transacted.

After a brief interval Provincial Grand Chapter was opened and officers for the year appointed and invested, and then came the necessary banquet, at which the Prov. Grand Master occupied the chair, the usual toasts being duly honoured, the St. Ann's Lodge, to which a handsome banner had been presented earlier in the day, being referred to by the Prov. Grand Master and others in most complimentary terms on the score of the zeal and energy its members had recently exhibited. We congratulate the lodge and Province generally, but more especially the Prov. Grand Master on the success of the day's proceedings. It is rather more than six years since Bro. Cockburn was appointed to office, and there can be no question that under his influence and through his zeal and ability, Freemasonry has made great progress, not progress by leaps and bounds—which in so limited a Province would be out of the question—but slowly and surely and in such a manner as to give the idea of permanency to the prosperity which has overtaken the Craft in these islands.

It was but the other day that we took note of a meeting in Bombay of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India at which Bro. J. W. Smith, M.W. Past Grand Master, presided, and in the course of a long address reviewed the principal events that had occurred since October last. This meeting was held on 28th April, when, as far as it is possible to judge from the record of the proceedings in which he took the leading part, he seems to have been in the enjoyment of his usual health. Last week it was our mournful duty to reproduce from the pages of the *Indian Freemason* its obituary notice of our late distinguished brother, who began his career as a Mason in April, 1871, when he was initiated in the Lewises Lodge, No. 1209, Ramsgate. On migrating to India in 1877, he joined the St. George's Lodge, No. 549, Bombay, and two years later was elected to the E. chair, filling the office for two years. In 1881 he was appointed Dist. G. Warden, and in 1882, in addition to being W.M. of the Hiram Lodge, No. 1784, was installed Dep. Dist. Grand Master. It was not, however till August, 1888, that he affiliated to a lodge under the Scottish Constitution—Lodge of Caledonia, No. 490, and having joined Lodge Perseverance, No. 351, in 1889, was elected its R.W.M. the following year. It was also in 1890 that he was chosen Depute Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry, and on Bro. Sir Henry Morland's death in 1891 was elected and installed his successor as M.W. Grand Master.

But our late brother did not confine his energy to Craft Masonry. He was advanced to the Mark in the Holmesdale Lodge, No. 129, Ramsgate, in October, 1871, and served as W.M. in 1875-6. On settling in Bombay he joined the Holmesdale-in-the-East, No. 72, and from 1881-88 was Prov. or Dist. Grand Mark Master of Bombay. As a R.A. Mason, to which he was exalted in the Thanet Chapter, No. 429, Ramsgate, in July, 1872, he served with almost equal distinction as Deputy Z. to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, whom he had the honour of installing Grand Superintendent of Bombay under the E.C., and as Dep. Grand Superintendent Western India under the S.C. He was also a member of the Allied Degrees and Royal and Select Masters, a Knight Templar, and Knight of the Order of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine, and in the A. and A. Rite was, in 1893, appointed S.G.I.G. for India, 33°, under the Supreme Council for Scotland.

Thus Masonry in India under both the English and Scottish Constitutions has sustained a serious loss by the death of this distinguished member, who in the course of a connection with the Craft extending over well nigh 30 years had attained to the highest offices in Craft, Royal Arch, and Mark Masonry, and in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and who had been more or less prominently connected with all the other branches of Masonry. Scottish Freemasonry in India, in particular, will feel his loss acutely, as he appears to have been one of its chief mainstays in India. He was, however, equally respected and popular in both Constitutions, and to our brethren of both, as well as to the relatives of our deceased brother we offer our most respectful tribute of condolence.

Correspondence.

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

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

I have been expecting further papers on this subject, as I am anxious to learn how we ought to behave when a Secretary acts in the manner I have described. In previous articles it has been laid down that the members must not disturb the harmony of the lodge. We may say we don't agree, and request our dissent to be entered on the minutes.

In your last publication we find "M. L. S." asks a similar question. I give you with this another instance.

A lodge established a Benevolent Fund over 50 years ago for the sole purpose of relieving their own members, and accumulated rather a large sum, for this purpose only.

The Secretary, when going up as a Steward for the Boys' Centenary Festival, proposed that the lodge should authorise the Benevolent Fund to place £200 on his List, and as no one ventured to object, the thing was done.

I really should like to know if there is nothing to be done to prevent this kind of thing.—Yours fraternally,

AN INDEPENDENT P.M.

OLD MASONIC ENGRAVING.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

I have recently purchased an old Masonic engraving (steel), presumably executed in the early years of this century, and containing no less than 120 emblems peculiar to Freemasonry. Can any reader tell me its exact age? It was "Printed and Published for B. A. Neely, 41, Great Jackson-street, Hulme, by John Bradshaw, 6, Church-street, Manchester," and is "Dedicated to the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Freemasons."—Yours fraternally,

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

48, Hanover-square,
Bradford.

THE SEASIDE CAMP FOR LONDON WORKING BOYS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

Will you again kindly allow us to appeal to your readers for help to carry on the work of this camp? Through the War Funds, and other equally deserving appeals to public support, and owing to the death of several liberal subscribers, our financial position is really serious.

The intense heat which all Londoners have had to endure recently has no doubt caused many of your readers to yearn for their holiday, and to plan their escape for a time from crowded streets and heated pavements. We would ask all those who find in their purses enough to guarantee such a respite for themselves to think of our hard working London lads, and to spare something to help them to a breath of sea air and a health-giving sojourn on the beach. Eighteen hundred lads were enabled, through our camps, to obtain such a holiday last year, and there is every indication of a considerable increase in this number this season. Unless, however, your readers can come to our assistance quickly and liberally, there seems little hope that we shall be able to meet the demands upon our resources.

Each lad pays something towards the cost of his holiday, so that he is not pauperised; but this something does not do much more than cover the railway fare.

Everyone has found the recent heat more or less difficult to endure, but no one assuredly more acutely than the mere lad whose daily work takes him to the hot oily workshop or printing room, up and down steep stairs or along pavements shimmering with heat, or even into the furnace room. He is now worn out and run down. We are asking your readers to help him to that which alone can pick him up again for another year of toil—a refreshing seaside holiday.

Contributions may be paid direct to our Bankers, Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross, S.W., or may be sent to our Secretary, Mr. F. Abel Bloxam, at Northumberland Chambers, Charing-cross, who will gratefully acknowledge them.—We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

ALFRED MARLBOROUGH, Bp.

A. F. STEPNEY.

R. W. LOWRY, Lieut.-General.

E. A. FORD, Treasurer.

THE HANDY MAN.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir,

England feels that she owes a deep debt of gratitude to her seamen and Royal Marines for their gallant deeds in South Africa, and now again in China. Whenever there is a scrimmage, ashore or afloat, Jack and Joe are in for it, and never come out second best.

Vast sums of money have been raised for wives, orphans, and mothers, and although great energy is expended in the administration of these funds, there must still be missing links. Your paper is widely read, and the eye of some Service man may light upon this letter. He knows full well that his heart is ever with our men of the Navy and those dear to them, and I only want to know of a case of distress unrelieved to get that case helped. I ask my Service friends and others to let me know of any unrelieved and deserving cases, and I will do my best for them. While much is done for widows and mothers, but little is done for Jack and Joe. The Naval Brigade are the fortunate fellows, but every day men are invaded out of the Service—without work, without pension, in weak health, and often with insufficient clothing. This state of affairs has only to be known to be remedied. Help for a few weeks would soon set many a bluejacket or marine, worn by sickness, on his feet again. A warm suit of clothes on invaliding would be a boon to many a man on leaving the hospital for civil life; and small sums of money can be wisely expended in paying the railway fare of mother or wife to enable her to look once more into the face of the dying son or husband, and to hear his last words. I am ready to do all this for our men—for richly do they deserve it—in their time of weakness and sorrow.—Yours very truly,

Royal Sailors' Rest,
Portsmouth.

AGNES E. WESTON.

OUR COLONIAL SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

Will you kindly reprint the letter I now enclose, and which appeared in last Saturday's issue of the *City Press*, and, strangely enough, elicited no response; for this no blame can be attached to Londoners generally, who were in complete ignorance of the fact that these men, who so readily volunteered when wanted, and have shown such conspicuous bravery in South Africa, particularly at Paardeberg, were Canadians returning home from the war. Had it been otherwise, I feel sure it would not have been left for Liverpool to show us how such men ought to have been treated.

As a Canadian I regret the seeming apathy, but am happy in the knowledge that with better official managing their progress through the City would have been to them a memory of which they would have been proud.—Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN.

OUR COLONIAL SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN.

HOW LONDON WAS PREVENTED FROM GIVING THEM A WELCOME.

Sir,

Acting on the information contained in a daily paper on Tuesday, I was delighted, as doubtless many others besides myself, at the thought of having the opportunity of showing my appreciation and admiration of the loyalty and conspicuous bravery of our Colonial brothers, and went over to Cannon-street station in time to add my greetings on their arrival. I was disappointed there, however, not taking into reckoning the short-sighted and blundering policy of somebody, which has been very much in evidence with regard to the Colonies. A crowd of some 400 or 500 assembled in the station, but no information could be gained about the matter of their arrival. After waiting until about 25 minutes past 10 it became known that the men would leave the train at Charing Cross. Personally, I was not inclined to be done out of my chance of giving the men a cheer, so I took a cab to Charing Cross, and later I found that a few others had also journeyed from Cannon-street with the same object. When the Colonials arrived the total muster was about a score at the barrier in the station, and we did what we could. Inadequate arrangements were made for the conveyance of the men by waggons, and several found it necessary to go out of the station and find cabs. Now, sir, what possible reason could there be for making fools of 400 or 500 loyal citizens? It would appear that it is intended by the authorities that the men should leave for their homes not greatly impressed by the gratitude shown them by the people. There is no evidence that gratitude exists with the authorities, but it does exist in the hearts of the people, and it seems a great pity that we were balked in showing the Colonials what we think of the splendid services rendered by them to the mother country.—I am, &c.,

IMPERIALIST.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Benevolence was held on Wednesday evening at Freemasons' Hall. The day being that appointed for the quarterly meeting of the General Committee of Grand Lodge, the Board of Masters first held its meeting, when Bro. James Henry Matthews, President of the Board of Benevolence, presided, and after the minutes of the previous meeting of the Committee had been read and confirmed, the business paper for the next meeting of Grand Lodge was laid before the brethren. The Board of Benevolence meeting was next held, Bro. J. H. Matthews, President, in the chair. Bro. Henry Garrod, Junior Vice-President, acted as Senior Vice-President, and Bro. H. A. Tobias, P.G. Std. Br., as Junior Vice-President. Bros. W. Lake, Asst. G. Sec., W. Dodd, G. S. Recknell, and H. Sadler, G. Tyler, represented the department of the Grand Secretary.

There were also present—

Bros. Lewis Lazarus, F. W. Hancock, W. Fisher, Felix Kitt, E. W. Nightingale, R. W. Kerr, James Block, D'Arcy Power, W. Kipps, E. C. Mulvey, Major Henry Wright, P.G.S.B.; John Ellenger, Charles Henry Stone, W. M. Bywater, W. H. Caton, C. H. Webb, W. L. Phillips, James Robert Whittle, J. W. Burgess, Edward George Easton, J. S. Goldstein, J. W. Sparrow, A. T. Eyers, W. H. Saunders, H. Massey, T. Moysey, W. B. Cosham, John F. Roberts, F. W. Golby, W. A. Hardy, W. J. Stratton, Alfred B. Bennett, G. S. Brand, and A. C. Smith.

The sum of £300 was recommended at the last meeting for the Grand Master to sanction in gifts of £40 and £30 each, and sums of money were paid on account to each case but one. In one case where £30 was recommended £10 was paid on account, but since then the petitioner had died. Some considerable expense was incurred by his brother in reference to the deceased's illness. The question was raised by Bro. H. Garrod, and was ultimately referred to the Grand Registrar, whether, as the Board could have granted £20 on account, it had power now to grant another £10. The new list contained the names of 22 petitioners, qualified through lodges in the London district, and at Feltham, Chepstow, Linslade, Romford, Dursley, Ryde (Isle of Wight), Smyrna, Bombay, Spalding, Jeppestown, Oswestry, Liverpool, Newton-le-Willows, Preston, Umballa, Bournemouth, and Calcutta. Of this number four cases were deferred, and one petition was withdrawn. The sum of £420 was awarded to the remainder. Grand Lodge was recommended to sanction the gift of £75 in one instance and £50 in another. The Grand Master was asked to approve of a gift of £40 in each of two cases, and £30 in one case. £20 was voted in seven instances, £10 in four cases, and £5 to one petitioner.

Knights Templar.

PROVINCIAL PRIORY OF DORSET.

This well-ordered and most popular provincial meeting was held on the 16th instant, at two p.m., in the Masonic Hall, Weymouth, under the banner of the All Souls' Preceptory, No. 31, the members from different parts of the county arriving by the midday trains. All Souls' Preceptory was opened, and the V.E. Prov. Prior, Sir R. N. Howard, accompanied by the Sub-Prior, Sir Knight Zillwood Milledge, with the Sword and Banner Bearers, entered the hall, and were received under an arch of steel.

Prov. Priory was opened, and on the muster-roll being called each of the preceptories were found well represented.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Sir Knights Col. Brymer, M.P., Col. Skene, the Earl of Portarlington, and others.

The balance sheet was presented by the popular Treasurer, Sir Knight the Rev. W. Mortimer Heath, showing a very satisfactory balance in hand.

The accounts, as presented, were received and adopted.

The Treasurer was re-elected, and a vote of five guineas, in the name of the Prov. Prior, was made for the Indian Famine Fund.

The Prov. Prior then appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Sir Knight	Zillwood Milledge (re-appointed)	...	Prov. Sub-Prior.
"	F. W. Hetley	...	Prov. Prelate.
"	B. Morris	...	Prov. Chancellor.
"	Sidney S. Milledge	...	Prov. 1st Cons.
"	Col. W. E. Brymer, M.P.	...	Prov. 2nd Cons.
"	H. A. Huxtable	...	Prov. Reg.
"	E. L. W. Chave	...	Prov. Vice-Chan.
"	J. H. Bowen	...	Prov. Marshal.
"	Rev. J. A. Miller, B.D.	...	Prov. Almoner.
"	Jas. Lowe	...	Prov. W. of Reg.
"	G. Habgood	...	Prov. Herald.
"	J. H. C. Devenish	...	{ Prov. Std. Br. (Beau).
"	E. L. N. Pridmore	...	{ Prov. Std. Br. (Vex Belli).
"	J. E. Crickmay	...	Prov. B.B.
"	D. J. Lawson	...	Prov. S.B.
"	C. Jesty	...	Prov. Capt. of G.
Frater A. Harris	Prov. Guard.

The V.E. PROV. PRIOR then addressed the Sir Knights on Templary in general, and expressed his satisfaction at the steady progress this exalted Degree was making in the province, and his hope that in the future as in the past great care would be observed in the selection of candidates.

The Provincial Priory was then closed, and at the invitation of Sir R. N. Howard, the Sir Knights drove in carriages provided by the V.E. Prov. Prior to his charming residence, Greenhill House, where the proverbial hospitality of the genial host was dispensed with characteristic liberality.

The weather was perfect, and a large fleet of Men of War, as well as numerous yachts, being in the harbour and roadstead, a panorama was presented from the terrace and colonnade certainly not to be excelled any where else in England.

"The Health of Sir Richard Howard" was proposed by E. Sir Knight the Rev. W. M. HEATH, and received right heartily.

The party broke up at an early hour, as many had to catch their trains, having spent a most enjoyable day.

CLONFERT CATHEDRAL.

Bro. McLarney, who is Canon of Clonfert Cathedral, and rector of the parish, is Chaplain of Parsonstown Lodge, No. 163. He has been engaged for some time in collecting funds for the preservation of the ancient Cathedral of Clonfert, which dates from the year 558. Six Masonic lodges have helped him in this work. Bro. J. F. Fuller, F.S.A., is the architect under whose supervision the work is being carried out. Everything is being done with the greatest reverence and care. The chancel is finished; £2000 will be required to restore the nave and transepts. Bro. McLarney will feel grateful for contributions. The Cathedral is one of the smallest in the three kingdoms. The parish is a country one, and very large. The congregation is very small. Bro. McLarney's address is Banagher, Ireland. It will be interesting to know that, the great art critic, the late John Ruskin, although objecting, as a rule, to all "restoration," was so much struck with the beauty of the doorway of Clonfert Cathedral that he sent Bro. McLarney a donation towards its preservation.

MASONRY'S OBJECTS AND ENDS.

The objects and ends of Freemasonry have been fruitful themes of discussion in the past, and ever and anon they confront us as at the present, and it is not beyond the bounds of reason to believe that they will engross the attention of all well-informed Masons while time lasts. They are subjects so far-reaching in their aims and purposes that we cannot thrust them aside as unworthy of our attention. We may not, and perhaps never will, be able to solve the mystery which surrounds them to our own satisfaction, or that of others; nevertheless we must give a respectful consideration. As Masons we must be able to give a reason for the faith that is in us. We have our theories as to what Masonry is and the lessons it inculcates, and from this it is clear to infer that we have our ideas, also, as to the objects and ends to be accomplished by it. If it be true that we have never entered upon the investigation of these things, and that our highest conception of Freemasonry is that its beauties, powers, lessons, fruits, good effects, purposes, objects, and ends are, one and all, to be found in the ceremonies of initiation, and the gratification to be derived from the conferring of the several Degrees; if, indeed, our apprehension of the great truths which underlie and form its foundations have never risen above this one idea which is so superficial in its character as not to be worthy of notice; then it may be well said of us that we have not yet learned the alphabet of the mysteries of Freemasonry.

In this brief outline our thoughts can only be suggestive, and these jottings by the wayside are designed to point out the footprints which Freemasonry has left us, to show that the guide boards mark the way, and that

in these footprints and on these finger boards are written for our instruction and guidance these words, "This is the way—walk ye in it."

In every department of life we are always pupils, and our schooldays will never end if we could make progress in the science upon whose study we have entered.

Freemasonry is not made up of forms and ceremonies; it is a great moral science, and the only way for us to find out what it is to study its objects and its ends. What is needed on these grand themes, and that which every one must have who would grasp these sublime subjects and put into practice the lessons to be drawn from them in everyday life, is light, and the place to obtain this light is in this school of science. We shall have lived to no purpose at all in this world unless we find out to a good degree, at least, the objects and ends of it.

It is not so much our purpose to discover to you, brethren, what these objects are, or what this end is, but the rather to present the subjects for your own investigation. These subjects present to the mind of the Masonic student thoughts for study. The pure gold is not found on the surface; it is wrapped up in the quartz, or imbedded deep in the earth, and he who would secure it must go down into the mine and dig for it. He must learn where and how to find it and then use the pick to get it. It is by close application of the mind to any subject that we gain a knowledge of it; and just so it is with the student of Masonry; he must give the best powers of his mind to the investigation of it, if he would arrive at a correct understanding thereof.

There is too much surface work about those who enter upon the study of Masonry, and not enough investigation. The outside trappings dazzle for a time the ordinary mind, and it gets no further than the rude scaffoldings—and when the idle curiosity has been satisfied, it turns away from them with a feeling of disappointment. We linger in the outer porch—never dreaming that the full glory is revealed to those who enter the holy of holies. We grasp the shadow, and for a time press this to our hearts with fond delight, but utterly fail to get hold of the substance, and thus weary of vain surroundings, because we sought not aright, we turn aside and ask for something new. The old methods become irksome, and we discard them for that which will dazzle the eye or tickle the fancy. Israel grew restive under the theocratic government, sought a change, and hence asked for a king, that they might be like the nations round about them.

Freemasonry differs from any other Institution. It has its own laws, customs, usages, symbols, signs, secrets, and modes of recognition, and these are the same the world over, and they cannot be improved on, nor will its teachings admit of their being tampered with. How much better, then, to study these, and learn their meaning and uses; how much better, then, to try to find the objects and ends of Freemasonry, and live for some noble purpose, than to abandon what we have begun, and try to improve on that which is a perfect system of morals within itself.

We are not left to ourselves to grope our way in darkness. That great light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world is to be the rule and guide of our faith. We are not left to guide the vessel in which we have taken passage alone. The book of the law is our chart and compass. This is our great log-book, and by this we are to take all our bearings and make our soundings, for "the entrance of this word giveth light." If we walk by this light the way will be made plain for our footsteps, and it will lead us to know and understand the objects and ends which are set before us.

As Masons we must live to some purpose. We cannot afford to squander our time and waste our opportunities by sitting still. Let us ask ourselves the questions, What does our Masonry teach us are the objects for which we are to search? What does it teach us as to the ends we are to strive to attain? What does it hold out to us as the prize for which we are to run? Is our Masonry a mere toy with which we may amuse ourselves? Is it a mere bubble floating upon the surface, liable to be swept by the first adverse wind which blows? Is there nothing about it to fit us for the stern realities of life? Has it no features which can be applied to practical life?

If such it be, then we have need to be instructed in its first rudiments—we have need to be taught for the first time its objects and ends.

True Masonry has an ear open to the cry of distress. True Masonry has a hand always stretched forth to bear relief to the needy. It visits the sick, gives water to the thirsty, bread to the hungry, is eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, ears to the deaf, ministers to those who are in prison, and visits the fatherless and the widows, and with a loving hand supplies their every want. True Masonry has life, and gives life and joy to all that are in the house. It makes the man who is the possessor of it seek out opportunities of doing good, thus illustrating in every day life the great principles which he professes, and constitutes him a power for good wherever his lot is cast. It is in the practice of its tenets that its most beautiful features are brought out and exhibited in their true light, and its force in moulding, strengthening, and upholding the tone of society is seen and felt by all who are brought under his benign influence. It teaches reverence for and implicit trust in God and leads the true Mason never to engage in any important undertaking without first asking God's blessing on the business in which he is about to engage. A business in which he cannot invoke the Divine presence and blessing is contrary to the true principles of Freemasonry, and should therefore be avoided by all those who are lovers of the sublime art.

The rule and guide of a Mason's faith is the Bible, without the presence of which no lodge can be opened, no Degrees conferred. It is that part of the furniture of a lodge which is indispensable to its work, and from it alone can we learn what our duty is to God, our neighbours and ourselves. It is from this book we learn the great lessons which should govern us in all our transactions with our fellows: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This Book constitutes us our Brother's keeper in such a sense that we cannot escape the responsibility for the influence which our walk and conversation exert over him, nor can we by any possible means excuse ourselves from the evil which is entailed upon him by our example.



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We are creatures of example, and what others see us do, or fail to do, will most assuredly lead those to whom our influence extends to follow in our footsteps. The listening ear, the instructive tongue, and the faithful breast, admonish us to exercise due caution, and be guided by wisdom and prudence in all things pertaining to our own and our neighbour's welfare, both as to the present and future of our lives—for it is an incontrovertible truth that "as we sow we shall also reap." If we sow sparingly we shall also reap sparingly. We should "make to ourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, so that when we fail they may receive us into everlasting habitations." We should so use the things of this world as that they shall contribute to our own good and to the good of others around us. And just here the lessons of Freemasonry, which are deduced from the rule and guide of our faith, come to our aid, and point out the way in which we should walk, so that we may get good to ourselves by doing good to others.

The objects and ends of Freemasonry must ever be kept prominently in view. To lose sight of these, or to live neglectful of them, would be to miss entirely the golden opportunity of life, the result of which could be naught but a signal failure. "To do good as we have opportunity" is the highest dictate of reason, and no good Mason can afford to sit idly down and let the opportune moment slip from him. The time to reap is at the season of harvest, when the golden grain bows its head with ripe fruits and invites the reaper to thrust in the sickle and gather of the abundance of the earth's productions, that the bins may be filled and the heart of the sturdy yeoman made glad. The time to express the juice of the grape is when the vintage, fully ripe, has been gathered into the vats, that the presses may burst out with the new wine.

These impressive words are constantly sounding in our ears: "Go work in my vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will give thee." The wise man and Mason gives heed to this injunction, and works whilst it is called to-day.—*Voice of Masonry.*

Craft Masonry.

New Forest Lodge, No. 319.

The monthly meeting of the above lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Lymington, on the 14th instant, the brethren assembling at noon in consequence of the amount of business on the agenda paper. There was a large attendance, the ceremonies including that of initiation, raising and passing, the W.M., Bro. R. L. Gent, being assisted by Past Masters Algar and Catt. This was the day for the election of a Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, and the unanimous choice of the brethren fell upon Bro. G. S. Love, S.W., who will be duly installed next month. Bro. R. E. Jackman, P.M., who was elected Treasurer on the death of Bro. H. Doman, P.M., was unanimously re-elected, and Bro. Bailey was elected Tyler. Bro. Algar P.M., was re-elected the lodge's representative on the Provincial Charities' Committee. The services of Bro. Gent during the past year were suitably alluded to, and it was unanimously decided to present him with a Past Master's jewel in gold at the termination of his very successful year of office.

At the close of the lodge the brethren adjourned to the Bugle Hotel to partake of a banquet provided by Bro. F. M. Dore, when a very enjoyable time was spent, reference being made to Bro. Gent's able services, and the best of good wishes being extended to Bro. Love, of Bournemouth, that his coming year of office would be a time of much pleasure to him and the brethren, and that the lodge under his rule would continue to increase and prosper.

Clapton Lodge, No. 1365.

An emergency meeting of this distinguished lodge was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool-street, E.C., on the 16th inst., when there were present Bros. T. T. Gething, W.M.; F. Orfeur, S.V., W.M. elect; F. J. Thayre, J.W.; W. Blackburn, P.M., Treas.; W. D. Church, P.M., Sec.; G. Schilling, S.D.; H. J. Dyer and A. W. Diamond, Stwds.; A. Tucker, P.M.; Arthur H. Church, P.M.; W. Finch, P.M.; F. C. Lintott, P.M.; W. H. Caton, P.M.; J. Dolman, Edwd. Sienesi, G. Taylor, F. J. Thurston, W. D. Seaton, S. T. Green, E. Wildash, H. H. Bowen, Harry Green, H. Martin, Tyler; and R. T. West.

After the accounts of the lodge had been audited, the brethren adjourned to a substantial supper.

The W.M., Bro. Gething, gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts in brief but eloquent terms.

Bro. W. D. Church, P.M., proposed "The Health of the W.M., Bro. Gething," remarking that that was the last occasion on which he would be toasted as Master of the Clapton Lodge, as at the next meeting he would be on the shelf of the Past Masters. During his happy and successful year of office he had made a splendid W.M., and was a good friend, who was held in high esteem, and made more dearer to them than when he was installed, and they were all proud of him.

Bro. Gething, W.M., in reply, said that was the last time he would have the honour to respond as Master, and his first duty was to thank his very efficient officers for their great assistance to him during his term of office, as without that his small efforts would have been of no avail, and might he urge that he had attempted to carry out his duties with a conscientious feeling. He was sorry that he had not had any initiates, but he had done a little for the Boys' Festival, as he took up as Steward the substantial amount of £145, and was the ninth on the list. He was very proud of that result, as he felt he had done something for the Charities. He could not resume his seat without referring to Bro. H. H. Bowen, who acted as hon. Secretary for the summer outing of the lodge, and he thanked him on behalf of the members for his great energies, which made the outing a complete success.

In giving "The W.M. elect, Bro. F. Orfeur," the W.M. wished him a very happy and prosperous year of office.

Bro. F. Orfeur, on rising to respond, was well received. He said it seemed only a

few years when he was initiated in the lodge, when he sat in a certain chair, and the time had nearly arrived when he would be in the chair. He hoped to be as efficient as the W.M., and if he turned out as successful he would be satisfied. His aim would be to do everything that was possible to make the lodge "go" as it had done in the past, and to remain the happy family as they had always been, and he appreciated the great honour they had conferred upon him by unanimously electing him W.M.

The W.M. proposed "The Past Masters, Treasurer, and Secretary," and said that no words of his were necessary to extol the great things they had done for the lodge.

Bro. W. Finch, P.M., responded for the P.Ms., and stated that the W.M. had that evening reached the end of his tether, and he would be received with acclamation by the P.Ms. because he had given satisfaction to them in every way.

Bro. W. Blackburn, P.M., Treas., also acknowledged the toast, congratulating the members on the flourishing condition of the lodge, with a good balance in hand. They all regretted that the W.M.'s year of office had come to an end, but in his successor, Bro. Orfeur, they had a good man and Mason.

Bro. W. D. Church, P.M., Sec., said he could only reiterate what the Treasurer had stated as to the funds. As to his duties, he hoped to retain his office under the coming K., who would be able to carry out his position second to none, and if he was so honoured he would do so in the future, as he hoped he had done in the past, his very utmost to promote the interests of their good lodge.

As his last word as W.M., Bro. Gething stated that their esteemed Bro. Dyer was advocating the cause of Dorothy Marie Henry, a candidate for the October election for the Girls' Masonic School, and he urged the members to give it their earnest support, as it was a very deserving case.

The Tyler's toast ended a very enjoyable evening.

Bros. Harry Green, E. Sienesi, and Arthur Church, P.M., vocally entertained the brethren. Bro. Green contributed three songs in his best style, and his efforts were much appreciated.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Ivor Hael Chapter, No. 34.

The installation meeting of the above chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Newport (Mon.), on the 26th ult. Ill. Bro. W. H. Williams, 30°, M.W.S. in the chair, was well supported by his officers. Amongst those present were: Ill. Bros. Col. Lyne, 32°, P.M.W.S.; J. H. Taylor, 31°, P.M.W.S.; T. J. Jones, 30°, P.M.W.S.; and Alfred Taylor, P.M.W.S.; and Bros. S. G. Homfray, E. W. Schofield, T. Payne Kerman, R. A. Forsyth, S. Dean, E. W. Evans, and others. Visitors: Bros. H. Bryon Crouch, M.W.S., 115; and H. Frazer, Prelate, 115. Apologies were read from Bros. John Shaw, P.M.W.S., 115, and Dr. De Vere Hunt, 2nd Gen. 115, from Paris. W. Bros. Pilling and Chambers, W.Ms. respectively of Albert Edward and Isca Lodges, were perfected by Ill. Bro. J. H. Taylor, 31°, in his usual impressive manner, after which the M.W.S. elect, Bro. T. P. Garrett, was installed by Ill. Bro. J. H. Taylor, 31°, who then invested his officers as follows: Bros. R. A. Forsyth, Prelate; E. W. Schofield, 1st General; Sam Dean, 2nd General; S. G. Homfray, Marshal; E. J. Whitley, Raphael; R. M. Keating, Herald; and C. C. Powell, Capt. of Guard; Ill. Bros. J. H. Taylor, 31°, Recorder and Treasurer; W. H. Williams, 31°, D.C.; and T. J. Jones, 30°, Almoner; and Bro. E. W. Evans, Outer Guard. Ill. Bro. W. H. Williams, 30°, the retiring M.W.S., presented a handsome M.W.S.'s collar and jewel to the chapter, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the donor and recorded in the minutes.

The banquet was held at the Westgate Hotel, and done ample justice to.

The usual loyal and Rose Croix toasts were duly honoured.

Obituary.

BRO. T. LIVINGSTONE.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, there passed away Bro. Thomas Livingstone, generally known as the "Captain," having for many years been captain of a Mediterranean merchantman. He died at his own house in Thorne. He had been much out of health for a long period, but only took to his bed some six weeks ago, from which time he gradually grew weaker until the end came. Bro. Livingstone was the manager at Thorne of the British Moss Litter Company, Limited, in which he was financially interested. In his earlier days Bro. Livingstone had been a captain in the merchant service, and had seen much of foreign lands. Beneath an exterior that seemed at times a little brusque there beat a very kindly heart. His brisk and cheery presence will be much missed in the town of his adoption, where he had resided for a good many years. He was always a willing and liberal contributor to any object in which his fellow-townsmen were interested, and his death on many grounds is generally regretted. He never sought public office, indeed, he was of the type to whom such duties as pertain to the membership of boards and councils would have been irksome. At the same time he was by no means indifferent to the proper conduct of such matters. He devoted many leisure hours to the fashioning of things in wood—his chief hobby—and proved himself an amateur artificer of no mean order. He was 66 years of age, married, but had no children. He was buried on Friday, the 17th instant, at Thorne Parish Church, Bro. J. J. Littlewood, Chap., conducting the ceremony. The coffin was literally covered with wreaths from the many who respected and loved him. He was initiated many years ago in the Neptune Lodge, No. 419, joined the Friendship Lodge, No. 278, Gibraltar, in 1883, and St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 2259, Thorne, in 1888. He never took office except that of Almoner. Bro. J. Constable, Sec. 2259, P.P.G.S.B., and Bro. W. Martin were amongst those who followed him to the grave.

BRO. FREDERICK CHAPMAN.

Bro. Frederick Chapman (late Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 1st Royal Dragoons), head porter of Lincoln's Inn, and Tyler of the Chancery Bar Lodge, No. 2456, died of cancer at the Old Gate House, Lincoln's Inn, on Monday last.

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Table with columns for amount previously acknowledged and various lodge names with their respective contributions in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The following amounts have been received in Cape Town and paid in to the credit of above Fund at the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Cape Town.

Table listing contributions to the fund from various lodges in South Africa, including District Grand Lodge of South Africa (W.D.), St. George's Lodge, etc.

MASONIC MEETINGS (METROPOLITAN)

For the week ending Saturday, September 1, 1900.

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.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

No Meetings.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

- List of lodges and chapters of instruction for Monday, August 27, including Blackheath, Stirling Castle, Church-street, Camberwell, at 8; Brondesbury, Earl Derby Hotel, High-road, Kilburn; etc.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

No Meetings.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

- List of lodges and chapters of instruction for Tuesday, August 28, including Alfred Newton, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, at 8; Bixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, Herne Hill, S.E., at 8; etc.

- List of lodges and chapters of instruction for Wednesday, August 29, including Excelsior, Fumaralli's Restaurant, 12 and 13, Wilton-road, Victoria-station, S.W., at 8; Euphrates, Ye Old Greyhound, Balaam-street, Plaistow, E., at 7.30; etc.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.

GRAFT LODGE.

2626, Leyton, Technical Institute.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

- List of lodges and chapters of instruction for Wednesday, August 29, including Beach, London and South Western Railway Institute, Brunswick House, Wandsworth-road, at 8; Bromley St. Leonard, Bromley Vestry Hall, Bow-road, at 8; etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

General Committee Girls' School, at Freemasons' Hall, at 5.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

- List of lodges and chapters of instruction for Thursday, August 30, including Bardett-Coutts, Swan Tavern, New Bethnal Green road, at 8; Burgoyne, Coach and Horses, 348, Clapham-road, S.W., at 7.30; etc.

- List of lodges and chapters of instruction for Friday, August 31, including La France, Cafe Royal, Regent-street, at 8; Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate-street, E.C., at 7; etc.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

House Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at Croydon, at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

GRAFT LODGE.

2763, Haringway, Salisbury Hotel, Green-lanes.

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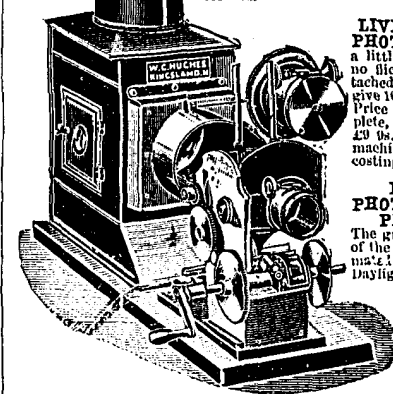
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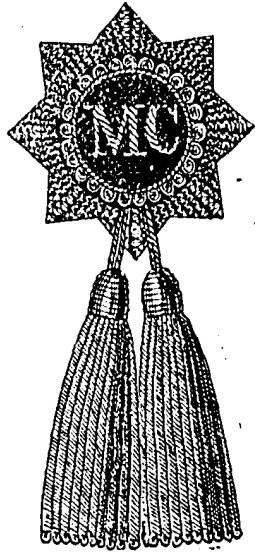
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Masonic and General Tidings.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS has erected a terra-cotta tablet on Bolton House, Windmill Hill, Hampstead, bearing the following inscription: "Joanna Baillie, poet and dramatist, born 1762, died 1851, lived in this house for nearly 50 years."

THE BLACKHEATH LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 1320, will resume its weekly meetings at the Stirling Castle, Church-street, Camberwell, on Monday, the 3rd prox., at 8 p.m., under the Preceptorship of Bro. Wm. Dawson, P.M., P.Z., &c., &c.

THE WEEKLY DUTIES of the Rose Lodge of Instruction, No. 1622, will be resumed on Thursday, the 6th September, at the Stirling Castle, Church-street, Camberwell, S.E., at eight p.m. Bro. David Rose, P.M., is the able Preceptor.

THE WEEKLY CONVOCATIONS of the Star Chapter of Improvement No. 1275, will be resumed on Friday, the 7th prox., at the Stirling Castle, Church-street, Camberwell, S.E., under the very capable Preceptorship of Comp. Thos. Grummant, P.Z., P. Prov. Soj. Essex.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CONVOCATIONS of the Selwyn Chapter of Improvement, 1901, are held at the Montpelier Hotel, Choumert-road, Peckham, S.E., on the first and third Mondays in the month, commencing at 8 p.m. Comp. Thos. Grummant, P.Z., &c., Preceptor.

BROS. GEORGE KENNING AND SON have been entrusted with an order for 19 18-carat gold jewels by the Britannia Lodge, No. 130, for presentation to such of their Past Masters as are still members from 1855 to the present date, and have them in course of work at their manufactory, Little Britain, E.C.

MESSRS. J. C. AND J. FIELD, LTD., the well-known candle and soap manufacturers, who have been established on the same spot in Upper Marsh, Lambeth, for upwards of 260 years, have secured the highest possible award, "The Grand Prix," at the Paris Exhibition, for their display of candles, soap, and toilet specialities.

THE KINTORE MARK LODGE OF INSTRUCTION holds its meetings at the Montpelier Hotel, Choumert-road, Peckham, S.E., on the first and fourth Thursdays in each month (except July and August), commencing September 6th, at 8.30 p.m. Preceptor, Bro. Wm. Dawson, W.M. 534, P.M. 322, P. Prov. J.G.W. (Kent).

THE MASONIC VISIT TO ALDERNEY.—The treasurer of the Victoria Cottage Hospital acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of £5 5s. British, from Bro. J. I. Lainé, Treasurer, being the collection for the Provincial Grand Lodge of Guernsey and Alderney, at the Masonic service and banquet held at St. Anne's, Alderney, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

WE ARE GLAD to hear that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is progressing favourably towards recovery from his recent severe illness. The Hon. W. Cadogan, 10th Hussars (fourth son of his Excellency), who was invalided home from the Cape suffering from an attack of enteric fever, has now quite recovered and left Ireland on Wednesday in order to rejoin his regiment in South Africa.

DOVER IS ANXIOUS to get the wireless telegraphy installation that connected the East Goodwin lightship and the shore reinstated, as it proved on several occasions of such practical value in cases of collision. The local Chamber of Commerce will bring the question forward at the autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce to be held at Paris next month, and have received promises of influential support.

HOMELAND HANDBOOKS.—"Farnham and its Surroundings."—The district dealt with is the wildest and most romantic in Surrey; many miles of the heather and fir-clad country having a strong resemblance to a Scotch moor. Everything in connection with the ancient castle (the seat of the Bishops of Winchester) is fully described and illustrated, and an index, a very clear map, and a plan of the town is given. The book is written and illustrated by Mr. Gordon Home, and there is an introduction, specially written, by Miss Edna Lyall. The ordinary edition of the book is published at 6d. nett; library edition at 1s. 6d. nett; postage 2d. May be had of the St. Bride's Press, Limited, 24, Bride-lane, E.C.

MEALS for young heroes have been granted by the Royal Humane Society as follows: William H. Bligh, 13, schoolboy, Canterbury, for plunging into loft of water in the Sicard and rescuing a boy who had accidentally fallen in; Charles E. Fawcett, 14, apprentice, whitesmith, for bravely rescuing Willie Turner from drowning in the Avon; Albert E. H. Robertson, 14, Greenwich, schoolboy, for saving the life of a young comrade; Henry Andrews, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, for jumping into the Thames at Horsesdown Stairs, and rescuing James Glynn, who, although unable to swim, got into loft of water while bathing; Miss Alice M. Wilson, 14, daughter of the vicar of Christ Church, Paignton, for her courageous rescue of a girl named Green, at Goodrington.

HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, attended by Madame De Arcos, visited the Queen, at Osborne, on the 20th instant, and remained to luncheon. In the afternoon the Queen conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross, for conspicuous bravery in South Africa, on Sergeant-Major (now Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant) William Robertson, the Gordon Highlanders; and Captain Conwyn Mansel-Jones, the West Yorkshire Regiment. Her Majesty afterwards conferred the Distinguished Service Order upon Captain and Brevet-Major Herbert Henry Austin, Royal Engineers, for services in the East British Africa Protectorate, 1897-98. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present with the Queen.

ENGLAND'S BENEVOLENCE.—City War Fund, £1,000,000.—A record in Mansion House Funds has been achieved in connection with the Transvaal War Fund, which now exceeds the sum of 1,000,000 sterling. This is quite apart from the Daily Telegraph and other funds of a like nature. There have been many successful appeals from the seat of civic government in London, but all fall far short of the South African War Fund. During the mayoralty of Alderman Sir George Faudel Phillips in 1897, £55,000 was raised on behalf of the starving inhabitants of India. In 1878, a similar appeal brought to the coffers of the Mansion House £515,200. The Indian Famine Fund, which is now open, is well on the way towards £400,000, and this in spite of the demands which have been made upon all classes since the war in South Africa began. The exact amount of the Mansion House Fund down to the 21st inst. was £1,001,000. The fund was opened on October 21st by the then Lord Mayor, Sir John Voce Moore, at whose close of office, a fortnight later, about £150,000 had been subscribed, and continued by his successor, Sir Alfred Newton. The first £100,000 was raised by November 31st; £250,000 by November 21st; £500,000 by January 8th; and £750,000 by March 12. Large contributions have been received from the Colonies and many provincial cities and towns have swelled the total. Altogether the present Lord Mayor has received over a million and a half at the Mansion House for charitable purposes. Of the War Fund the allocation has been as follows: Widows and orphans, £426,000; sick and wounded at the front, £95,000; disabled soldiers and sailors, £106,000; soldiers' and sailors' families, £186,000; and the Lord Mayor's discretionary account (to be applied to the above or cognate purposes), £186,000.

DOWN to the 23rd instant the Indian Famine Fund amounted to £358,500.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY.—The council of the Hospital Saturday Fund have decided to hold their "special" workshop collection (in lieu of the abandoned street collection) on Saturday, October 13th.

AS THE RESULT of the Marylebone Carnival, of which Bro. T. H. Brooke Hitching, C.C., J.P., was the chairman, a sum of £2,000 has been forwarded as a first instalment to the Daily Telegraph Fund.

THE PRINTING of companies' prospectuses, plans, illustrations of industrial works Masonic work of all description, &c., produced with rapidity. Fast machinery and every modern appliance for the production of large quantities at short notice. Freeman Printing Works, 16 and 16a, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

A LARGE FLAGSTAFF has been placed over the south porch at the Guildhall, it being intended to hoist a flag there on all ceremonial occasions in the future. The Guildhall is almost the only public building of importance in the City which has, hitherto, possessed no means of displaying bunting on the occasion of national celebrations.

IT IS MORE THAN PROBABLE that when the Court of Common Council re-assembles at the close of the recess a proposition to honour those who have been chiefly responsible for the relief of the Legations at Peking will be brought forward by an old member of the Court. That the project will meet with unanimous favour if introduced there cannot be a shadow of a doubt.

WEEK-ENDS IN HOPLAND (A Bijou Handbook for the Cyclist and Rambler, No. 1.)—This series of handbooks has been prepared in the interests of the many dwellers in cities whose custom it is to spend their week's ends where for smoke and din and grime are substituted pure and invigorating air, the hum of bees and birds, and the peace that reigneth over sleepy hamlets and heath-covered hills. The descriptive matter in these little books is accurate without being tedious in detail.

BRO. VAUGHAN MORGAN, whose portrait is to be placed in the court-room of Christ's Hospital, is the treasurer of that institution. He received his education there, and began life as a clerk in the National Provincial Bank of England, retiring 11 years later, when chief cashier at Manchester. He, with his brothers, founded the Morgan Crucible Company and the firm of Morgan Brothers. He is an alderman and one of the Sheriffs-elect of the City, and has been for many years an ardent Freemason.

HER MAJESTY, who is a patron of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, the headquarters of which are at Slough, has given a twenty-guinea silver cup for competition in connection with the annual ploughing match and exhibition at Colnbrook, in October next. It is for "The tenant farmer, renting not less than fifty acres of arable land, who shall show the best-cultivated root crops generally." The Queen, in addition to this handsome trophy, gives a prize of five guineas for the best ploughman in the field.

A SLIGHT ALTERATION is being made in the wording of the inscription which is being cut in the stone pavement in front of St. Paul's to record the fact that Her Majesty attended the Diamond Jubilee thanksgiving service held at the Cathedral. At first it was intended to inscribe the memorial as follows: "Here Queen Victoria returned thanks to Almighty God for the 60th anniversary of her reign, June 22, 1897." For "reign" the word "accession" is now substituted, in order to convey a more accurate statement of fact.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LODGE, that little old specimen of an Elizabethan hunting-box which stands on the borders of Epping Forest, has been restored to some purpose by the City Corporation. One of the many curious facts in the history of this picturesque lodge (which is now used as a museum) is that when it passed into the hands of the Corporation it had as occupiers a keeper and his family, whose ancestors had dwelt within its walls for a century and a half, and were actually using some of the tapestry which formerly adorned the walls for the purposes of floor covering.

THE DRAPERS' COMPANY, in forwarding their annual subscription of £1000 to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, state that they "learnt with much satisfaction from the last report that the committee have appointed visiting sub-committees, consisting of persons practically acquainted with hospital management, with the object of obtaining information as to the merits and needs of the various institutions. The company regard this as a most important step towards promoting the well-being of metropolitan medical charities, and strengthening their claims on public benevolence."

THERE IS SUCH AN ABUNDANCE of FRUIT in Lincolnshire this year that growers are experiencing the greatest difficulty in getting rid of their supplies. Gooseberries have been selling as low as 3d. per stone, and apples are now beginning to glut the markets. In many cases the sales have not realised sufficient to pay the cost of carriage, and tons of fruit have been returned as unsaleable. Some growers are said to have given unsold lots away rather than be saddled with the expense of carriage home. Plums are a record crop this year, and when ripe it is feared that—from a marketing point of view—they will be almost worthless.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK left London on the 21st instant for Raby Castle on a visit to Bro. Lord and Lady Barnard. Her Royal Highness was met at York by Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company, who travelled with the train to Winston, where the Duchess was received by her hosts. Raby Castle is one of the most renowned, as well as one of the most beautiful of the stately homes of England, and it can boast, as the Duchess of Cleveland remarks in an interesting sketch she once wrote of its history, "of having had a hearth-fire always alight since the days of Edward the Confessor." It is thus older than William the Norman.

BRO. THE LORD MAYOR IN SCOTLAND.—Bro. the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the members of the civic party took their departure from Scarborough on the 18th instant, and received a very hearty send-off. Proceeding by train to Edinburgh, the Chief Magistrate and his suite made the Royal Hotel their headquarters. A visit to Mr. Lawson Johnston, at Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, was arranged for Monday, but owing to a slight attack of gout his Lordship was unable to travel that day. The party proceeded to Inverary Castle on the 21st instant, and will join Mr. Lawson Johnston on an excursion round the coasts of Scotland in his yacht, which, it may be mentioned, was once owned by Mrs. Langtry.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—It is generally allowed that none of our great railway companies lays itself out to better purpose in meeting the needs of the travelling public than the Midland Railway Company. Its service is always excellent, and carried out most punctually. Its charges, too, are very moderate, and as it will be seen from the particulars in our advertisement columns, those who may be desirous of spending a fortnight in Ireland or Scotland, a week in the Isle of Man, or Lake or other popular District, or even making still shorter excursions to our chief provincial towns and seaside resorts, will find it in every way to their advantage to avail themselves of the facilities provided for them by the management of the Midland Company.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The estate of Bro. Edmond Frank Brewster Fuller, of Messrs. Fuller and Fuller, of 70, Queen-street, Cheapside, has been valued at £26,577 7s. 11d.

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