

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

MINUTES are the records of proceedings, and if they were nothing more all that would be necessary would be to see that they were correctly entered and order them to be signed. That they are regarded as of more importance than a mere register of facts is often forcibly manifested, and with some show of reason. The common belief is that by confirming minutes acts done at a previous meeting and duly entered are confirmed as well, which at once makes them law. The only remedy left is to rescind an objectionable act, which in some cases can only be done after a certain lapse of time, or under conditions very dissimilar to those under which the original motion was carried. The process is clumsy, and is often fraught with injustice. A resolution carried hastily, or under pressure—a snatched vote, in fact—becomes a fixed law, at least for a time, without a remedy being afforded, except such as we have indicated.

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In the foregoing paragraph we have dwelt briefly with the general question of confirmation of minutes. We perceive that it has arisen with regard to the proceedings of Grand Lodge. An evening contemporary hardly puts the matter fairly, because something is withheld that would have weight. If we remember rightly, at the last Quarterly Communication it was stated by a brother, of good authority, that it was competent for any member of Grand Lodge to move that the minutes of a preceding meeting or meetings should be confirmed except such portion or portions as might be pointed out. That opinion seemed to prevail, for if the minutes were correctly entered there was no reason why delay in signing them should be granted. The motive for delay was evidently to obtain a wider judgment upon a certain act done, and by postponing the signing of the minutes the right to question any part or parts of them is clearly recognised. We believe it is the wiser course to pursue. We know there is the danger of provoking talk, of vexatious delays, and of irritating grumbings, but as the Grand Master has supreme power over the conduct of the Lodge, he would take good care that a high privilege should not be turned into an obstructive weapon.

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Take the vexed question of the status of Past Masters, for instance. Is it not a fact that a very large number of brethren are interested in the matter who have not yet had an opportunity of expressing an opinion? Many men object to disturb an accomplished act, that is one that had not only been carried but had also been confirmed. They would, however, be glad of a chance to urge their views upon confirmation, and they see no reason why they should not have the opportunity afforded them. But is it quite certain that the minutes are regarded as being correct in the case now before us? Some one got up in Grand Lodge, we believe it was Bro. Le Feuvre, who took exception to the record. Possibly he did not wish to disturb the decision arrived at with regard to the Past Masters, but he decidedly had an objection of some kind on a point of accuracy. It is hardly fair, therefore, to assume that the minutes were even correct of themselves, and it would be simply deferring the consideration of a vexed question by forcing the con-

firmation of minutes which contain the record of an objectionable or doubtful act.

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The whole matter has been very properly delayed. We are not unmindful of the high authority of Bro. McIntyre, the Grand Registrar, but better far that he be proved in the wrong, than that an injustice even in form should be done. Besides, the status question had reached an angry point, and time was required to cool down the fiery spirits on both sides. If confirmation had been forced, exasperation would have been intensified, and the prospects of a settlement of a very vexed question would have been prolonged in heartburning and strife.

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What do our brethren think of this? A brother in a Minnesota Lodge is exercised in his mind as to whether it is right to tolerate a member who engages in the liquor traffic. Personally he is shocked at the idea, and writes to the editor of the *Voice of Masonry* for light on the matter. Our contemporary is cautious in his reply. He says there is not unanimity of opinion nor of legislation on the subject. He has not time to hunt up the rulings on the question, but he adds:—We, as a Mason, cannot engage in the liquor business, because neither our conscience nor our judgment of Masonic duty will permit it. We feel that we have no right to tempt our brethren to injure themselves, their relatives, their neighbours, and their country by becoming drunkards, and that if we did such work we would be guilty of un-Christian and un-Masonic conduct.

What about "labour and refreshment?" and of what is the latter to consist? If of intoxicating liquors, who is to supply them? We admit that there is a difference between the open sale of drink and supplying it to Lodges on special occasions, but it is only in degree and not in essence. To be consistent it should be made compulsory for every brother to become a teetotaler, or abolish all festive gatherings in which strong drink is used. We have some idea of what bar keepers are in America, and it may be that the business is essentially a low one. We have a better knowledge of the Licensed Victuallers in our own country, and we have no hesitation in saying that, as a body, they are not behind any other class of tradesmen in intelligence, probity, and charity. If the moral teaching of Freemasonry is not sufficient to regulate a brother's habits and conduct, we are quite sure that no penal law will be prohibitive of indulgence. On the contrary, it is calculated to provoke rebellion, as an improper interference with personal liberty. It is very singular that the people who boast so much of freedom should be the first to forge the fetters of tyranny. So it is, and ever has been; and we suppose ever will be. Virtue comes by self-control and not by force, and nowhere is that lesson more forcibly taught than in Freemasonry.

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Only a few days ago a gentleman told us of an incident that occurred during the Crimean War, which is not only interesting, but noble and beautiful. In one of the many skirmishes that took place during that prolonged campaign a Russian officer and an English soldier came to a hand-to-hand conflict. It was death to one or both, unless some unforeseen power intervened. The English soldier, in a moment

of inspiration, gave a Masonic sign, instantly the Russian officer dropped his weapon and grasped his antagonist by the hand. At the same instant another soldier, who had only observed the fierce attitude of the other two, stabbed the officer in the back with his bayonet. The wound, although severe, was not fatal, and the soldier Mason carried the Russian officer to the lines and tended him with all the care of a bosom friend. The officer recovered, but he never forgot his English brother, with whom he remained on terms of amity until the death of the English soldier, which occurred through dysentery some time afterwards.

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Our esteemed and able contemporary the *Keystone* says, in a recent number, "Bro. the Bishop of Peterborough, who for some time past has been waging a fight with death, is well known abroad for his scintillating wit and sarcasm, no less than for his ecclesiastical accomplishments and position." We regret to say that, the fight for life is not yet over, although there are signs of the flesh conquering for the present. The following is a capital story told of Dr. Magee:—

One day our brother, the Bishop, was in a railway carriage, immersed in a newspaper, when a temporal peer came along, using language of the most offensive character to a railway porter, who had mislaid some of his lordship's luggage. When he entered the carriage the peer saw the Bishop, and saw also that the Bishop must have overheard him. Profuse in his apologies, the temporal lord explained that he was righteously angry at a piece of culpable carelessness, and that in such cases he was in the habit of calling a spade a spade. "I am surprised and delighted to hear that," the Bishop grimly replied, "because from my experience I certainly was afraid you called it a shovel." The peer looked foolish and entered another carriage.

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We have before remarked upon the characteristics of some of our cousins across the Atlantic. The following incident affords an apt illustration of the fact. A man noted as a good citizen, and as a Jacksonian democrat, sought admission into a Lodge. He was elected, and at the preliminary stage of initiation was asked a well known and very important question. His reply was dramatic. Raising his right hand, he answered, with great deliberation and force: "In the Great Jehovah and the Democratic party."

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The following is not a bad companion story, taken from an American contemporary:—

Bro. Capt. L. M. Chastean, Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Captain of the Park Guard, tells this story of one of his subordinates and Attorney-General Brewster. Several years ago the Captain had in his service a guard named Smith, proverbial for his dry humour and mock dignity. One day Mr. Brewster came tearing up Belmont Avenue behind a pair of trotters. As he passed the guard, Smith frantically waved his club. In a moment Mr. Brewster reined in his horses and returned. "Well, my Lord, what is it? raising his hat to the martinet guard. "The Duke is riding too fast," said Smith, with the utmost gravity.

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Brother Knight, Lord Mayor of London, has been giving a specimen of his saltatory accomplishments in Scotland. He attended a ball in connection with the Skye gathering at Portree recently, and so expert was he in reel and strathspey that the natives were forced to admit that in the City magnate they had met their match. The "sons of the mountain" and the musicians entered into a conspiracy and thought to tire out our worthy brother, but they calculated without their host, and had to confess that his Lordship combined pluck with his agility and skill, and made a draw of the contest. The Lord Mayor kept the floor with the best of them, and when the signal for cessation was given he quietly remarked, "They little know the stuff Lord Mayor's are made of."

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That was a capital little bit in *Punch* last week. "Miss Lavinia" was reading a paragraph in the *Times*, "The Lord Mayor's Court," when "Mrs. Ramsbotham," startled at the news, exclaimed: "Caught, my dear! I had no idea that he had run away! What on earth's he been doing?" The good old soul had not heard of his worship's doings at Portree, or perhaps we might have had an interesting and characteristic homily on dancing, especially on the Scotch methods of the art.

CALL TO LABOUR.

WHAT is that mystic sound now ringing through the Lodge rooms? For weeks past silence has prevailed. The brethren have not statedly met. No Master has commanded within, or Tyler without. But now all is changed. A throng of brethren have passed the outer door, and within is heard the mystic sound of the Gavel. It speaks with no uncertain voice. It calls on to Labour. The summer is ended, the prolonged season of refreshment is over, and from seaside, lake and mountain, from office, store and manufactory, the members of the Masonic fraternity are wending their way to their "old home," the Lodge-room. How cheerful is the welcome that even the "furniture" gives them! The Holy Bible is open, with its precious promises of a benediction to "good and faithful" brethren: the Square must be open, to teach fresh lessons of virtue; and the Compasses are likewise open, to warn against the evils incident to the sway of unbridled passions. In a word, the LODGE IS OPEN; and this phrase speaks a volume. We are "called on to Labour."

Well may Freemasons honour the Craftsmen "who first invented work." How much does it imply! A meeting upon the Square—the making of Masons—the dispensation of Charity—the enjoyment of Refreshment after Labour. But what is the introduction to the autumn and winter's work? Fraternal greetings the most hearty. We meet together after perhaps months of separation. A fresh zest is given to our labour. It has the spice of novelty. We see again in their exalted stations those whom we chose to rule over us. We are glad to greet them, and we long to see them exercising their several prerogatives in their respective positions. The Masonic triad of W.M., S.W., and J.W.,—all of them are masters in turn, and worshipful. We are proud to look to the East, for it is thence that we derive our Light.

Carlyle once said: "The true epic of our times is, not arms and the man, but tools and the man," or rather, to paraphrase it Masonically, working tools and the Mason. These teach lessons to the initiate that epitomise the instruction of the great and good of all ages, inspired and uninspired. Again, we are to strive, in friendly and noble emulation, who best can work and best agree. Theodore Parker said: "Work is the only universal currency which God accepts." Although this was not spoken of Masonic work, we may well include it. Surely the teaching of the Divine lessons of Faith, Hope and Charity, of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, are acceptable to the Grand Architect of the Universe. Certainly when these precepts are exemplified in practice—when the cement of Brotherly Love is so spread as to unite, as one man, all the Freemasons on all the face of the whole earth; and when the brother in distress, or his widow or little ones, are tenderly cared for by the extension of open-handed charity, the All seeing Eye of Him who inheriteth eternity, beholds and blesses both the giver and the receiver!

Neither have the Craft in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania been idle during the months in which they have ceased to statedly meet together. In the quiet retirement of their homes, and in their intervals of vacation they have not forgotten the homeless, but have been devising a plan for erecting and sustaining a Masonic Home for aged and indigent worthy Master Masons, which, when happily matured and consummated, shall gladden many a bleeding heart, banish tears from many a weeping eye, and show to the world that our actions match our principles, and we practise what we teach.

We trust, this autumn, to see the work go bravely on. An idle Lodge is an anomaly in Masonry. When its labours cease, its best energies are dormant. Not only are its powers unemployed, they are actually impaired. The Mason's mind is like a pool of water, which, if it be ruffled by the wind, stirred by the rain, shone upon by the sun, becomes a beautiful mirror, reflecting each leaf, blade of grass and cloud that overshadow it; but if it be left to itself, at rest, it becomes a stagnant pool, its beauty changed to hideousness, and instead of attracting the eye, repelling all that approach it. Those Officers are to be sympathised with, or rather, perhaps, to be inspired with new life, whose Lodges meet only to close; who call on only to call off.

Now that the Gavel has called all Freemasons on to Labour, let us, one and all, work with a will. Let us

signify, by our regular and punctual attendance, that we have a personal interest in the welfare of the Lodge. Let the Officers carefully acquire and impressively render the true work. Let the petitions of the distressed meet with prompt attention. Thus let one and all work with heart and mind in the beneficent cause of Freemasonry. We believe that the epoch predicted by Isaiah will arrive, when all people "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more;" and we believe, too, that Freemasonry will aid in this glorious consummation. Its gospel teaches peace, goodwill towards men, and it is styled truly the handmaid of religion. Its gospel says—

"Fill brightest hours with labour,
Rest comes sure and soon.
Give every flying minute
Something to keep in store;
Work, for the time is coming
When man shall work no more."

—Keystone.

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

THE office of Grand Master of Masons is one of great dignity and importance. There is no office in civil government more honourable, and but few that involve greater responsibilities. A Grand Master is a monarch or sovereign ruler with almost unlimited powers. Excepting while his Grand Lodge is in session, his word is law to the Craft throughout its jurisdiction, subject only to an appeal to the Grand Lodge; but such an appeal does not invalidate his rulings until they have been heard and decided by the Grand Lodge. It is a proud position for any Mason to occupy who can fill it with credit to himself and honour to the Fraternity. Unlike all civil offices there are no emoluments connected with it to excite the ambition of the avaricious, nor anything of a sordid nature to sway the judgment in the administration of affairs. There are no honours to be derived from it for personal aggrandisement, nor popularity to be gained, except by a faithful discharge of its duties in an intelligent manner.

It must be evident to every Mason, and especially to those who have held official positions in a Lodge, that the duties of a Grand Master are such as can only be successfully performed by one well versed in Masonry. They require a thorough knowledge of the ancient regulations, landmarks, ritualism and usages of Masonry; of the constitution of the Grand Lodge he represents, and of all rules and regulations adopted by it for the government of the Craft. In addition to these qualifications a Grand Master should possess executive ability of the highest order, and such moral and social qualifications as will command the respect and approval of the world at large. When installed, he becomes at once the head of the Order; the Mason of all others to whom the world will look for an exemplification of those traits of character which illustrate the principles and teachings of Freemasonry. To the Craft he becomes the source of light to which they turn on all occasions. His interpretation of the law is accepted in all cases of doubt, and his counsel and advice is sought as the proper remedy in all matters of controversy among the brethren. If worthy and well qualified for such duties and such responsibilities, peace, harmony and prosperity will reign throughout his jurisdiction; while, on the other hand, should he be found wanting, strife, confusion and misfortune may prevail. Upon the first of these conditions hangs all the honours as he surrenders the emblem of authority to his successor and takes up the permanent title of "Past Grand Master."—*Masonic Advocate*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In general debility, nervous excitation, and mental depression, these unrivalled Pills have a marvellous effect. They have won the confidence of millions in all parts of the civilised world. Constitutions shaken by sensual excesses, by long residence in unwholesome climates, by sedentary habits, overwork, worry, or anxiety, are wonderfully renovated by a course of this extraordinary medicine, which, powerful as is its action on the whole system, is perfectly harmless to the tenderest frame. The Pills are composed of rare and carefully selected balsams, without the admixture of any mineral whatever, or other deleterious substance. They operate directly, powerfully, and beneficially upon the whole mass of blood. The most sceptical cannot question the fact when we see indigestion cured, liver complaints arrested, the oppressed lungs brought into healthful play, and every physical function renewed and strengthened by their agency.

A GORGEOUS CEREMONIAL.

EARLY in July the A. and A. Rite celebrated their reunion in the Valley of Toledo, and, judging from the account we give below, taken from the *Masonic Review*, published at Cincinnati, it "was an impressive and brilliant exemplification of the solemn mysteries of the Rite from the 4° to the 18° inclusive." Our contemporary says the brethren in Toledo are celebrated for their "exceptionally rich interpretations of the rituals, and for their intelligent and conscientious exaltations of the symbols." We should say so, according to the following "descriptive passage from the pen of Rev. Bro. Edward Anderson 32°, of Toledo, who was an eye-witness and a helper in the Toledo work:—

The A. and A. Rite consists of grades in Masonry from the 4° to the 32° inclusive—only from the 4° to and including the Rose Croix or 18° being conferred in the Valley of Toledo, while in the Orient of Ohio those beyond are received in Cincinnati. This is a system of Christian Masonry which culminates in the most vivid pictures of the death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ, with an intensely impressive portrayal of the virtues which are intended to be resultant in each human life therefrom. To this effect every detail of the grades most tenderly leads, and for richness of accessory, solemnity in speech and act, thrilling and heart-searching thought, deep soul music adapted to the application and inspiration of the thought, depictions that rouse, under the passionate touch of the music (a high-mass for the soul), the tearful response of any one who has a heart which has accepted the beautiful lessons of the Templar, there is no service in the Church of Rome to equal it, and only in the scenes of nature, where one catches some of the finer vibrations that reveal the music of a sunbeam, scored on the staff of the rainbow, or in the tender pathos of a loving, penitent thought, can one find anything so affecting and so effective for a reaching after the divine strength that comes to a holy soul. Tears often testify to the effect of scenes of trial as of a discipline duly borne, and whether it is Zorababel before the Ark of the Captivity, or the "Eloi" of Jesus, there is the passion of heart and not only of body, and the struggle of a soul which is felt to be eternal.

So each neophyte saw it, and each breathless looker-on "who had gone this way before," felt the impress, when under the deep effect of a quivering light on the lesson of the Rose Croix, helped by the symbolic altar cloth and the hidden voice, the sense came of meaning for the inner soul, like those other voices of God which we only catch now and then and as our finer natures assume the ascendancy, when we realize that

"There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,
But in his motion like a cherub sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal sounds!
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it."

Some sense of this rare music of the "light which is the life of the world" was had as under the gloom of a dead earth of sin, and a dead Christ in the midst of it; while all were bowed beneath a consciousness of the penalty to wrong, and when only a horrid luminousness glared from the emblems of mortality on the cross, gently there stole on the sense a new hope, as from far away came the sweet words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and as the grim token of death was changed to the Rose of Sharon, under a light that we saw through our tears, and which revealed roses everywhere, what is the wonder that all flashed with joy, and every one bounded to his feet when a full chorus, with sacbut and cornet and harp, swelled the chorus of "The Marvellous Work," and of the Benedictus, or that under the reaction all found relief in the rich harmony of Mozart's 12th mass.

Who can tell the effect to be borne through the homely lives of everyday men, as a yearning, tired and longing soul lies weeping at the sacred emblem of all that is to him his religion and his heart, when a glad hopeful voice swells the song, "Lift up thy Soul!"

Of the music, what can be said? There was in it skill and heart, and this added to all matters of adaptation to which we have alluded. Suffused eyes testified to it—and especially during the evening of Rose Croix—more than could words.

Hand to hand with the music were the flowers, which are the notes of the music of nature painted on the staff of light. The Floral Committee had shown even more of taste than of labour, and the "rose-cross" was a rose picture. Two pillars of roses flanked the cross of roses, and the background was a vast bed of roses that covered the rear of the stage, and all sent out a perfume that filled the air. The "transformation scene," with the picture of rare art in the new altar-cloth, embroidered in white satin, was a surprise and a delight which was shown in that hush of silence that tells of the breath held under charmed amazement, and which found vent in a sigh of relief as the quartette with full orchestra and piano sang the "Salva Regina."

The Great Northern Lodge of Instruction, No. 1287, will resume its weekly meetings at the "Berwick Arms," Berners-street, W., on Thursday, the 20th instant, at eight o'clock. The brethren meet under the Preceptorship of Bro. W. Cleghorn P.M. 1287.

HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

LONDON Bridge is the great central station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. From that centre lines radiate to New Cross on the one hand, and to Kensington on the other. What may be called the home branches spread out and interlace each other in the most intricate manner. The ground covered embraces most of the places selected for suburban residences, and the facilities afforded to the public for travelling at once attest the growth of population and the development of railway enterprise. The main line goes through New Cross, and on the right lines branch off to Tulse Hill, Streatham, Wimbledon, winding round to Mitcham Junction, from whence a branch goes to Carshalton and Sutton, where it diverges, one spur going to Cheam, Ewell, Epsom Town, Leatherhead, Dorking, and Horsham, the other ending on Epsom Downs. The line continues from Mitcham Junction to Croydon, and here we propose to make our starting point. The country is very beautiful all round Tooting, Mitcham, Carshalton, Sutton, Cheam, Banstead Downs and Epsom, and would well repay the trouble of a walking tour, or a bicycle or tricycle jaunt.

Croydon, as a town, is not picturesque of itself. It is a large railway centre, and is growing in size yearly. It is only recently that it became incorporated, and now it has a Mayor and a Town Council. The suburbs of Croydon are pretty, and it possesses many associations that will attract the student of history, and one memorial at least of which the Craft has reason to be proud, for here is situated the Asylum for Decayed Freemasons and their Widows. The manor of Croydon was given to the church, and an archiepiscopal palace was founded there, around which cling many historical incidents. The foundation of the church dates from the Saxon era, but the present structure was begun at the end of the fourteenth, and completed by Archbishop Chicheley early in the fifteenth century. It contains several monuments erected to various Archbishops of Canterbury, some effigies and tombs. Among those buried in the church is Dr. Richard Phillips, the vicar, who was a Roman Catholic. On one occasion, when preaching at St. Paul's, he exclaimed: "We must root out printing, or printing will root out us!" Neither result has happened, and we are not sure that Roman Catholics would wipe out printing if they could. Dr. Clewer, who was collated by Charles II., was of a less reputable character. He was a thief, had been convicted of stealing a silver cup, and burnt in the hand at the Old Bailey. There is an amusing story told of Dr. Clewer. He was waylaid on the Acton road, but he had not a farthing of money about him. This serious failure of the footpad's purpose did not at all prevent the two men sitting down together to gamble with cards, the result being that the Doctor had to go home without his canonicals. Happily such looseness of practice and morals would not now be tolerated. The country round Box Hill, Dorking, Red Hill and Wotton is exceedingly beautiful. The latter village was the home of John Evelyn, whose diary is a rich and valuable storehouse. The writer lived long and saw many changes. He began his career in the time of Charles I. and ended it in the reign of Queen Anne. He was thus a living witness of the fall of Charles I., the Revolution, the restoration of the "Merry Monarch," the reign of James II., of the abdication of the latter, and the reign of William III., and died four years after Anne began to reign. He has given some interesting accounts of two of the most disastrous events that ever befell London—the Great Plague in 1664 and the Great Fire in 1666. He took a most prominent part in the foundation of that noble pile of buildings known as Greenwich Hospital, probably the finest in the world; he was the patron and friend of Grinling Gibbons, the eminent carver, and his works on trees are still consulted as high authorities on forestry. There are some valuable memorials of this great and good man at Wotton, now in the occupation of Mr. John Evelyn, who is styled the "Squire," not only because of his social position, but because of his liberality and kindness of heart. Guildford, as we have observed, is on a spur line from Horsham. There are the remains of an ancient castle at Guildford, but they are hardly worth a journey to see, although the building and the speculations that discoveries have given rise to invest it with much interest.

Branching downwards from Horsham, one line goes to Pulborough and the other to Shoreham. A glance at the Company's map will show that a long line from Hastings to Portsmouth almost hugs the coast of the English Channel the whole of the way, and on that line and branching out of it lie the most interesting spots with which we shall have to deal. Before, however, treating of them, we shall briefly notice some of the most prominent features that present themselves along the various routes before reaching the coast line. At Pulborough the line spreads out to Midhurst, of which we have already spoken in a previous paper. Near here are the remains of Cowdray House, once a mansion of great size and strength. It was originally founded by the Bohuns, and afterwards came into the hands of Lord John Montague, as a gift from Henry VII. Sir Anthony Brown married the heiress, and some notable events occurred at Cowdray House during his time and that of his successors. Edward VI. visited Sir Anthony in 1547, and in a letter he speaks of Cowdray as a "goodly house, where he was marvellously, yea, rather excessively banketted." Queen Elizabeth was the guest of Lord Montague, son of Sir Anthony Brown, who was half-brother of the member of the family bearing that name. Queen Bess was fond of flattery, and her host ministered to her bent by addressing her as "The Miracle of Time," "Nature's Glory," "Fortune's Empress," "The World's Wonder," and then the chronicle goes on to add that she was "most royally feasted; the proportion of breakfast was three oxen, and one hundred and forty geese." The mansion was destroyed by fire in 1793, which was not the only calamity that befell the family at that time, for, according to the work on "Ab-

beys," &c., to which we have before referred,—“A few weeks after this stately pile was destroyed the noble owner, the young Viscount Montague, during the life of his mother, and before the intelligence of the fire could reach him, was drowned, together with his fellow-traveller Mr. Sedley Burdett, brother of Sir Francis Burdett, in rashly attempting to navigate the Falls of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, in October 1793.” The history of the family is romantic and very patriotic. From Midhurst the line runs down to the coast, as does the other branch from Pulborough, but on this latter line Arundel is situated. The castle is of ancient foundation, and was given to Roger de Montmorency by William the Conqueror, who created him Earl of Arundel. There is a legend, of course, in connection with the Castle. It is stated that the Queen Dowager of France fell in love with William de Albi, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, and wanted to marry him. He refused, and the slighted lady sought revenge. She caused him to be seized, and cast into a cave containing a lion. The Earl proved himself to be a second Samson, he put his arm into the brute's mouth, and tore out its tongue. Some spiteful chronicler adds that the Earl actually reached the tail of the lion, and “turned him the wrong side outwards.” A brave deed is recorded of a woman in connection with this Castle. In 1139 the Empress Maud became the guest of Adeliza, relict of Henry I. King Stephen, anxious to seize Maud, appeared before the Castle with a large army. Nothing daunted, the Queen Dowager sent the following spirited message to the King: “She had received the Empress as her friend, not as his enemy; she had no intention of interfering in their quarrels, and therefore begged the King to allow her Royal guest to quit Arundel, and try her fortune in some other part of England. But,” added she, “if you are determined to besiege her here, I will endure the last extremity of war rather than give her up, or suffer the laws of hospitality to be violated.” This noble message had its effect, and Maud retired to Bristol. We shall not dwell upon this old Castle; it will be enough to say that it was allowed to go to ruin, but Charles Howard, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, restored it in 1815, at a cost of over half a million. This fact alone tells the story of its vastness and importance. It is the seat of the present Duke of Norfolk. Bramber is not far from Shoreham. It possesses a ruined Castle with a chequered history; this alone affords any attraction to the tourist. The main line to Brighton runs past Red Hill to the Three Bridges. From here a branch goes east to Tunbridge Wells, and from it spurs reach down to the coast line in several directions. The ground covered by these lines embraces some pretty bits of Sussex scenery, but we shall not dwell upon that point.

Instead of commencing the coast line track at Hastings, which, together with St. Leonards, will be dealt with in the next paper, we purpose starting at Eastbourne, situated at the terminus of a spur line, which stretches out from Pevensey and Polegate. Eastbourne is a striking example of what money and enterprise can do. The Duke of Devonshire, who holds large property here, and who has been very liberal in help, and the London and Brighton Railway Company, have made the place what it is—one of the most charming of seaside resorts. Nature has not been particularly bountiful to Eastbourne, but art has developed her resources, and the two combined have effected a wonderfully beautiful transformation. The land is somewhat flat, and the climate would be relaxing were it not for the sea breezes, which have little obstruction, and which render the air healthy and bracing. The town is well drained, and is made picturesque by the planting of trees and shrubs. Devonshire Park and buildings afford the means of recreation all the year round, the Wish Tower is one of the landmarks of the place, but the great object of attraction is Beachy Head, which reaches a height of between five and six hundred feet. A splendid view is obtained from its summit, and when the sea is rough, the visitor can watch the tempest in all its grandeur in perfect security. We are not much concerned with the past of Eastbourne. There is a small house known as Oak Cottage, near which was an oak tree in which, it is stated, Charles II. concealed himself whilst waiting a chance to escape to France. If not of much historical account itself, it has near neighbours that yield a full measure of interest. There is no doubt that William the Norman landed his army of 60,000 men, which he brought over in 900 ships, at Pevensey Bay, and that a castle was erected at Pevensey, the ruins of which form a continual source of pleasure to visitors. Professor Airey says that Cæsar also landed at Pevensey Bay in two successive invasions of this country. If that be so, what mighty interest centres round the spot. The two most important events in the history of the country began at Pevensey—events that led to the foundation of a nation that has no parallel in history. Pevensey is first mentioned in 792, but the walls of the castrum, still standing and defying time, attest the ancient character of the work, which is stated to be the finest Roman building in the country. Pevensey Castle, therefore, is a national shrine, the spot where was begun the great changes which have resulted in the foundation of a glorious empire. A few miles further inland are the ruins of Hurstmonceaux Castle. It was a brick building, and the remains show that it was a place of great strength. There are many associations connected with the Castle which should be read up before visiting the ruins. Pursuing the journey westwards, the old town of Lewes is reached. The Castle is the great point of attraction, and is worth a visit. Formerly a rich Priory existed, and at one time there were thirteen churches in the town, now reduced to about half that number. Nothing remains of the Priory except a slab forming the marble tombstone of Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror and wife of William of Warren, who founded the Priory. The slab is richly sculptured in bas relief; some leaden coffins were found in the neighbourhood during railway excavations, which are believed to contain the remains of others concerned in the foundation of the Priory. The whole have been deposited in a small Norman building, called “Gundreda's Chapel,” built for the purpose, close to the parish church of Southover. From Lewes there is a line running down to Seaford and Newhaven. From the latter place there is a capital service of boats to Dieppe, Havre

and Honfleur. Tours are arranged for France and various parts of the Continent on a most liberal scale, particulars of which are given in the Company's time tables. From Lewes the line goes to Brighton—London by the sea. This latter title indicates its character completely, with one important difference. London is cosmopolitan, and so is Brighton, but it is chiefly the "Upper Ten" who flock to the seaside town, while the poor and rich of every clime congregate in the great metropolis. Brighton is essentially aristocratic, and all that money can purchase is to be had there. It is subject to popular incursions, but the backbone of the place are the rich visitors and the residents who, owing to the railway facilities afforded, are enabled to go to and from London, transact their business, and enjoy all the advantages of good society and the pure ozone of the sea. Brighton is a marvel of progress; it is ever growing, and what it will become is almost beyond conception. Past Shoreham and Lancing, where quiet people sojourn, is Worthing. This place has some of the airs and graces of its near neighbour, Brighton, but it is quieter and cheaper. It is the children's paradise, and the beach is much frequented by them. The town lies low; behind are hills, which keep off the north and east winds. Worthing is noted for the growth of figs, which ripen properly and find a market in Brighton. There are some pretty drives and walks in the locality, some old churches worth seeing, and excellent bathing. At Ford Junction a spur line projects out to Littlehampton, and further on another one to Bognor. The first-mentioned place unites the advantages of good bathing, almost extreme quietude, and agreeable walks in the country, which is beautifully wooded. The river Arun, close by, we are told, yields good sport for the angler. Bognor is a little more lively, it is however frequented because of the quiet and innocent relaxation it affords. Between Barnham Junction and Chichester is the far-famed Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, and the scene of the most pleasant race-meeting of the year. It is held in Goodwood Park, and being private property regulations can be enforced that would not be possible on an open racecourse. The public are only tolerated, but it is a generous toleration that is exercised, and those who go to what is termed "glorious Goodwood" are only subject to such conditions as would come naturally to all well-bred persons. Cairney's Seat, an elevated spot, commands a fine view of the surrounding country. A mile away is Rook's Hill, one of the principal summits of the South Downs; this is more than 700 feet above the level of the sea. In the house are some fine paintings by Vandyck and Gainsborough, Kneller, Reynolds, and Lily. Here also are to be seen the silver breakfast plate used by Napoleon on the morning of Waterloo, and the shirt of Charles I. This collection is incongruous, but it is nevertheless interesting. The park is always open, and the house can be viewed when the family are away. We have coupled Gainsborough's name with Vandyck's, because the great Suffolk painter almost idolised the wonderful Dutch artist. The last words that Gainsborough uttered were: "We are all going to heaven, and Vandyck is of the party."

Beyond Drayton, the station for Goodwood, is Chichester, an ancient city, clean and pleasant. The cathedral is the great attraction, but its position mars its proportions and obscures its effects when approached. It shows best at a distance, with its fine spire rising about 300 feet high. The original edifice was founded during the eleventh century. It suffered twice from fire, and the restorations during the course of centuries were not wisely effected. Cromwell's Ironsides did enormous damage to the interior of the structure. They were particularly iconoclastic at Chichester, and have left the signs of their destructiveness to the present day. Still it is a grand old monument, and ought to be seen. It is nearly as broad as York Cathedral, and has two aisles on each side of the nave, a unique arrangement. The Consistory Court was founded for the trial of the Lollards, and dates from the time of Henry VI. The judge's chair is still to be seen, and a sliding panel conceals a dark room, which appears to have been used as a prison. The edifice contains some fine mural tablets by Flaxman. One represents Miss Agnes Cromwell, and is regarded as one of the finest productions of this famous sculptor. There is also one in memory of Collins, who was a native of the town. The poet is shown sitting pensively, bending over the pages of the Bible, while his lyre and his manuscripts lie neglected by his side. Collins suffered the pangs of poverty while in London, but a legacy of £2,000 succoured his later days, which were darkened by a mental malady that left him only intermittent periods for enjoyment. The choir is rich, and there are portraits of the English sovereigns from the Conquest to George I., and of the bishops down to the Reformation. Formerly a wall surrounded the city, and gates guarded the entrances thereto. The latter have been removed, but a portion of the former remain, and have been converted into a terrace walk for the palace and deanery. From Chichester the line goes on to Havant for Hayling Island, a place resorted to by those who want sea air, quiet and rest. The line continues on to Portsmouth, and from hence the Isle of Wight is reached. Here for the present we bring our peregrinations to a close.

The London brethren are about to lose an influential member of their body by his removal to a different locality. Brother Charles Atkins, the Junior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence, having been advised that another winter in London might have serious results, has determined to change his locality to Torbay, where the air is more genial, and where he has taken the Queen's Hotel. The brethren of the Egyptian Lodge, No. 27, and of the John Harvey Lodge, No. 1260, will miss in Bro. Atkins a Past Master who has served those Lodges faithfully and well.

DEATH.

MORGAN.—At his residence, Harewood Villa, West Barnet, Herts, on the 13th instant, in his 93rd year, WILLIAM AUSTIN MORGAN, for many years Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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FINANCE AND THE NEW TEMPLE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Now that the question of a new Temple is before the Craft, it would be well to consider the financial position of Grand Lodge. It is desirable that the restoration and improvements of Freemasons' Hall should be as complete as possible, even though the work has to be delayed for some time. There is no occasion to hurry to conclusions, and I trust there is no necessity for warning against favouritism or jobbery. But lest I should be accused of starting a hare and declining to hunt, to use a metaphor of Bro. Havers', I may say at once that I have too much confidence in the honour and integrity of the leading spirits of Grand Lodge to feel any doubt as to whatever action may be decided upon and carried out. What I fear is, that undue haste and financial trepidation may lead to results more costly and less satisfactory than they ought to be. I will just go back two or three years. When Bro. Raynham Stewart proposed to increase the grant to the Benevolent Institution, £800 a-year, there was much tribulation. Fears were entertained that the income of Grand Lodge would not bear the increased strain proposed to be placed upon it, and indeed there was great danger of the proposal falling through. It was then, Sir, that you came to the rescue, and I have now before me a reprint from your excellent journal of 4th March 1882, entitled "Receipts and Payments of the Fund of General Purposes from October 1879 to September 1881." That table settled the financial question, placed information before the brethren they hitherto were not in possession of, and quieted the fears of the alarmists. Bro. Stewart started a noble idea, but you made its accomplishment possible by placing the financial position of Grand Lodge before the brethren in a clear and unmistakable manner. A few figures taken from this table may not be without their value just now. The balance in hand in October 1879 was over £2,000—two years later it was more than doubled. In those two years Stock was disposed of to the value of £6,730, but during the same period no less a sum than £13,060 was invested. The improvement was very marked, and there is no doubt but that it has continued. For instance, I believe I am right in stating that at the time Brother Stewart made his proposal the actual amount invested by Grand Lodge in Government Stock was £11,150; at the present time, according to the report of the Special Building Committee, it is £22,000. This not only shows a wonderful vitality, but it also vindicates the action of Grand Lodge in making the increased grant to the Benevolent Institution. It is also suggestive as to the future, and should give confidence to those who have to deal with the question of a new Temple and the changes and improvements that have been rendered necessary by the late fire.

I am neither an optimist nor a pessimist; I would not stand still, nor would I rush wildly on. I would rather be hopeful than doubtful, and with such an example of the recuperative power of Grand Lodge as I have laid before my readers I think there need be no fear as to its being able to find ways and means to carry out any scheme that may be determined upon. It is essential, however, to have due regard to facts, and with your permission I propose to deal with the main features of the report prepared by the Special Building Committee. The first thing that strikes me is the sum of £6,000 proposed to be given to Mr. Bacon for the tail end of his lease—five years and four months—including the furniture and fixtures and "goodwill." It would be interesting to know what the goodwill represents in money, and what Messrs. Spiers and Pond are prepared to pay for it. I presume due allowance has been made for the difference between the value of the fittings to be purchased and those that will be required for the new hotel. I take it for granted, too, that the question of dilapidation formed a matter of consideration when the sum of £6,000 was fixed. It is a pertinent question to ask—How much would Mr. Bacon have to surrender at the end of his lease, and what are his responsibilities with regard to the building? I have no doubt all these points have been considered, but they have not been put before Grand Lodge, and it is necessary that they should be taken into account before the time for decision arrives. Not only is it proposed to pay £6,000 to Mr. Bacon, but the rent he now pays, £360, will be lost.

Now let us look at the case of Messrs. Spiers and Pond. At present they pay £1,200 a-year, and hold an unexpired lease of twenty-two years. It is proposed to increase the rent to £2,000 a-year, and grant a lease of fifty years from the time of the completion of the alterations. For this increase of rent it is proposed to rebuild Bacon's Hotel at a cost of £15,000. Of course a new banquetting hall will be included, although nothing is said about it in the report we are dealing with. The kitchen is to be removed to the top of the building, at a cost of £5,000. Then there would be fittings, decorations and contingencies, which are put down at £4,000. The total outlay for this portion of the scheme would be £30,000. This is only an approximate estimate; in all probability the cost will far exceed the estimate, it almost invariably does; and if that should be the case, then the return to Grand Lodge would be little, if any, more than 2 per cent. upon the outlay. That is too small, and on the face of it a bad speculation,—that is if it stands alone. According to the evidence of the Special Building Committee themselves they propose to borrow £18,000 at 3 per cent. Now take their figures, £30,000 for the hotel part of their scheme, and it will be seen that the interest upon that sum would be £900; but they only get £800 back, a clear loss of £100 a-year.

There are other features of the scheme which may justify this arrangement. Messrs. Spiers and Pond give up their present banquetting room and kitchen, but these are more than made good by removing the kitchen to the top of the building, and by granting them the whole of the space under the new temple. The gain to Grand Lodge would be the present kitchen, to be used as a supper-room, and the banquetting hall. To unite the latter with the destroyed buildings so as to form a grand Temple, would cost £16,400, less insurance £6,400, leaving £10,000 to be provided. Does this sum include the restoration of the damaged statue, provide for replacing the burned pictures as far as possible, and for a new organ? What allowance has been made for loss during the work of alterations and rebuilding? I presume that Mr. Bacon's rent would cease directly the contemplated arrangement was signed; we know that Messrs. Spiers and Ponds' increased rent would not begin until all the alterations had been completed. Between the two periods a considerable time would elapse, and unless this and other contingencies have been provided for I fear the present scheme would greatly exceed the estimates put forth.

Of course Messrs. Spiers and Pond would pay any increase of rates that might occur. It is hardly likely that the parish authorities will allow such an opportunity for increasing the assessment to pass. They will naturally say an outlay of £50,000 means an increased value, and we must share in the advantage. Did the Committee take this matter into their consideration?

All these are points, Sir, which require the most thoughtful study. If I have raised some matters that have escaped notice, if I have called attention to the subject in such a way as to attract attention, my labour will not have been in vain. Like the Craft in general, I desire that the work that has become necessary should be done well and at a fair rate. I do not believe in the cheap and nasty theory; I have no sympathy with "screws," and cannot tolerate meanness. At the same time I cannot escape from the condition of prudence which the teaching of the Craft enjoins, and which is necessary in all the affairs of life. I hope the whole question will be thrashed out between this and December, and that when the work to be done has been determined upon, it will be carried out with skill and punctuality.

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

RE-BUILDING THE TEMPLE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Publicity having been given to my intention to submit a motion for consideration at the ensuing Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, in relation to the rebuilding of the Temple, I think it advisable to afford further information at once, thereby placing beyond doubt before your readers what my ideas on the subject are, and probably saving valuable time, as well in the interval between this date and the 5th December next, as on the occasion of the Grand Lodge meeting of that date.

Roughly expressed, and subject to other wording, my proposition will be, that under the direction and authority of the Grand Superintendent of Works (who shall not thereby be precluded from submitting his own designs), those architects, being members of our Order, who may be desirous to compete, shall be invited to send plans and designs for the new building to the already constituted building committee. That prizes of the respective values of, say, thirty (or fifty) guineas, twenty (or thirty) guineas, and ten (or twenty) guineas, be offered for the three most approved designs. That the said designs shall be sent in under mottoes, the names of the respective architects remaining undisclosed until after selection, and the approximate cost of each design shall be stated. That they shall be exhibited for one month, and the selection of the prize designs be made, by ballot, by Master Masons (the details of the method of such ballot are of the most simple and effectual kind, and need not be explained in this letter). That the Building Committee be requested to report, at such date as may be determined, the result of such ballot, with the names of the successful competitors, and their own opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of accepting one or other of the prize designs.

In the event of this proposition, or some modification thereof, which will ensure the reception of competitive designs being accepted, it will almost, as a matter of course, follow that the designer of the plans which will be ultimately approved of by Grand Lodge will be the architect of the new building, under the direction and superintendence of our own Chief Officer of Works, should he not be himself the successful competitor. Tenders from some of the most eminent contractors should be invited in the manner customary when edifices of importance are to be erected; and so, in the result, we may hope to have a building worthy of our great English Craft as a body, and of the important work which will be carried on within its walls.

It would not become me to enter now into arguments on behalf of my proposition; at the proper time I shall be able to adduce excellent reasons for its adoption. Meanwhile, others should be free to form their opinions, and to be prepared with counter arguments if they see fit.

By the way, a question put by the Worshipful Bro. Henry Maudslay P.G.D., &c., seems to be worthy of consideration before it is finally settled upon what part of the property of Grand Lodge the New Temple shall be erected. It there are premises westward of the present ruined Temple, which can be adapted for the new building, it may be found advantageous both in respect of economy and increased convenience to utilise them. Particulars of a survey lead me strongly to believe that the loss which would result from the absorption of Bacon's Hotel, as proposed by the Building Committee, need not be incurred; and that altogether far better arrangements could be made towards the west than towards the east of the present Grand Lodge Offices and Lodge Rooms. These particulars are at the

service of any brother who would care to be acquainted with them, and would see me on the subject. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the members of Grand Lodge generally will see the propriety and policy of not too greatly hastening a decision on such an important matter as this, for it is not only in the present interests of our Order, in regard to our "home," that we should be concerned, but the probable requirements of future generations of Freemasons demand from us a dutiful and careful consideration.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS P.M. 1216, P.Z.

Clapham, S.W., 10th September 1883.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I regret that I was unable to be present at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, as I was particularly anxious to hear what was said in support of the proposal, submitted by the Special Building Committee, for the re-building of our Masonic Temple. The little experience I have had in building matters has taught me to look upon any estimate submitted by a builder as very little short of a delusion and a snare. I know the building trade has a bad name for not working to estimate, and my dealings with representatives of it has certainly induced me to think that the bad name is more than deserved. What, I ask, is the margin we are to allow on the expenditure of the £40,400 which the Committee recommend? Upwards of forty thousand pounds to be spent in building operations—and this is the proposal:—£15,000 for re-building Bacon's Hotel, £5,000 for removal of Tavern kitchen, £4,000 for fittings, &c., and £16,400 for re-building enlarged Temple! What a chance for "extras," and with a body like the Freemasons of England to find the money! Really, the question of our new Temple, and other buildings, is a most serious one, and it is to be hoped that before operations are commenced every precaution against failure will be adopted. By failure I mean to imply, not exactly failure in finishing the work, but rather, failure in finishing it at a price near what is proposed.

The question as to the advisability or otherwise—from a financial point of view—of accepting the proposed scheme, is one which must also receive serious attention. The brethren of the Craft are asked to expend £30,000 in alterations and additions to the Tavern, for which they will secure an annual improved rental of £440! That is investing money at less than one and a half per cent., and seeing that the Committee propose to pay three per cent. for their loan, it is, on the face of the proposal, a bad speculation. I suppose the brethren may look upon the work from a speculative point of view, as well as from one of convenience. I think it would be worth while considering the advisability of restoring the Temple to its former size, which could be done without any cost to the Craft, as the Insurance is said to be sufficient for the purpose. The expenditure of some £1,000, £2,000, or even £5,000 in addition, might perhaps give some further accommodation, and the Craft would be spared the great outlay now suggested, which to my mind would exceed £50,000 before the work was thoroughly completed. It is very easy to speak of an amount of forty thousand pounds, or to express it on paper, but I am of opinion that the Craft would not add lustre to its name by such a lavish outlay on a building which they only use some four or five times a-year. The proper course, to my way of thinking, would be to invite suggestions as to what could be done for, say, £3,000. An offer of a premium of £100 or £150 for the best proposal would, I think, be sufficient to call forth something of service to the Craft, and the whole subject could be easily disposed of. Of one thing I am certain,—the outlay proposed is far above what ought to be spent.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully,

DELTA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have often wondered whether the offices of Senior and Junior Grand Wardens especially are sinecures, merely complimentary posts to be conferred upon brethren without the conditions of labour attached to every other position in Grand Lodge. I believe I am correct in saying that the 25th April last was looked forward to with great interest, that being the day fixed for the Annual Communication, when the list of Officers for the year was announced. I find at the top of that list Bro. the Earl of Milltown S.G.W., and next to him Bro. the Right Hon. Col. Stanley J.G.W. The position of the Most Worshipful Grand Master is well understood, against which no voice of complaint can fairly be raised. The Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, is well known for the interest he takes in the Craft and the time he devotes to the work of Grand Lodge. Other Officers of importance are usually in their places, and show by their presence that they appreciate the honour that has been conferred upon them. The Grand Wardens, however, are exceptions to the rule, why, I cannot understand. It is very well to have honours, but they entail responsibility and labour, and unless the holders of the offices I have named are equal to the demands of duty, it ought to be a question of the future whether the useful as well as the ornamental should not be a necessary qualification for the posts of S.G.W. and J.G.W. I do not think that either of the brethren I have named has attended Grand Lodge since their appointment; and while I have every respect for those brethren who have acted as deputy for them, I do not think it right that two of the most important and honourable offices in the Craft should nearly always be filled by proxies.

Truly and fraternally yours,

A P.M.

NEW DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF VICTORIA

WE learn from the Australian papers that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, has offered the post of District Grand Master of Victoria to Sir W. J. Clarke, who is at present District Grand Master of Victoria under the Irish Constitution. It is believed that Sir William will accept the appointment, and further that the Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master of Ireland, will consent to the Irish Lodges transferring their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. It is also expected that the Scotch Lodges will fall in with this arrangement.

MASONIC DUTIES.

WE extract the following from the Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of New York, 1883, and commend the remarks to our English brethren:—

"It is no light matter for men endowed with reason to assume obligations of the most binding character. It is still more serious when obligations thus taken upon themselves be forgotten or recklessly disregarded. It is difficult we know for men, owing to weakness of human nature, in any of their relations to their fellow men to divest themselves wholly of their selfishness; but for a Mason to be wholly selfish is at war with every principle of the Fraternity, and a violation of every duty. All associations have in view the attainment of some real or supposed benefits to their members or to the public. Generally they have but a single object. Not so with the Fraternity of Freemasons. It is not only a beneficent institution—one of mutual aid in pecuniary difficulties and distress—but there are higher and nobler duties they have undertaken to perform, in which human happiness has no less an interest. It is not sufficient that a brother fails to do violence to the person or property of another—any gentleman is as good a member of society as such. Our duties do not cease here. The Masonic virtues are not all negative. He is no Mason who confines his knowledge of Masonry to the ceremonies of initiation and the lectures, however perfect his memory serves him in their repetition. We by no means wish to undervalue these negative virtues, for we fully appreciate the vast amount of good, not only to Masonry, but to the world at large, by even these—an amount wrought which the profane cannot estimate, and to which justice is rarely ever done by the initiate. But our brother's welfare demands the exercise of greater moral excellence. Self need not be wholly ignored, but must content itself with a less prominent position. Masonry does not interfere with any of our duties to God, our neighbour, or ourselves; but while we have a sufficient portion of our time to devote to our duties to the two former, and to refreshment and sleep by the proper ruling of our time, we have enough of hours to devote to the necessities and welfare of our brethren. It will not do for men to declare on entering the door of the Lodge, that they are not induced to become Masons by selfish motives, but have an earnest desire to do good to their fellow-men, and to make themselves more useful members of society, and then make the altar but a stepping stone to their ambition, whether in or out of the Lodge. It will not do for them to acknowledge the ties of a brotherhood, with all the sacred obligations which its name implies, and then persecute, backbite or destroy by insinuation, a brother's reputation, or heap indignities upon a brother without cause or provocation other than what may have been created in the imagination of a wilful purpose to break down his good offices which have been hitherto exercised for the benefit of a Lodge."

Few, in this world, will ever be able to utter what they feel. Fewer still will be able to utter it in forms of their own. Nor is it necessary that there should be many such. But it is necessary that all should feel. It is necessary that all should understand and imagine the good; that all should begin, at least, to follow and find out God.—Macdonald.

"Transactions"—Grand Lodge of New York. One Hundred and Second Annual Communication, 1883. An elegant steel portrait of a very handsome man—M.W. Benjamin Flagler, Grand Master: full Reports and Statistics, and ample and interesting Report of Committee of Correspondence.—*Masonic Review*.

Obituary.

By the decease of Bro. Henry Bray, which sad event took place on the 25th ult., the members of the Creaton Lodge, No. 279, have sustained the loss of a respected and genial companion. The late Bro. Bray was initiated on the 9th November 1882, consequently he had not been very long a Mason, but he had secured the friendship and esteem of his fellow workers. He was also a member of the City of London Volunteers, and held the post of Quarter Master Serjeant. In business he was known to, and respected by, a large circle of friends, and many will regret his early death. At his funeral, which took place on the 29th ult., there was a large gathering of Craftsmen and members of his Corps, who assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to an esteemed man and honourable comrade.

Recent Masonic necrology contains the names of Bro. Henry Reed and Bro. Benjamin Richman. Bro. Reed was a well-known printer and stationer of Oxford-street, who was among the first to produce Masonic printing of an attractively artistic character, and his Lodge and Chapter summonses and banquet menus obtained a high reputation for beauty of design. He was initiated in the Westbourne Lodge, No. 733, and subsequently became Master of that Lodge. He was Scribe E. of the St. James's Union Chapter, No. 180, the Westbourne Chapter, No. 733, and the Vane Chapter, No. 538. He was a Mason of great perseverance, and bore a high character. He was one of the passengers on board the Princess Alice steamboat, on the 3rd September 1878, when she was run down by the Bywell Castle, but both he and Mrs. Reed, who was with him, were rescued. Bro. Benjamin Richman, who died suddenly, on the 5th inst., was a member of the Rose of Denmark Lodge, No. 975, and at its last meeting was elected Master for the ensuing year.—*Evening News*.

A Committee meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on Wednesday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Col. Creaton, Past Grand Treasurer, in the chair. Amongst those present were Bros. John Bulmer, A. H. Tattershall, Henry Moore, W. H. Goodall, Charles Atkins, Horace B. Marshall, Charles Belton, Charles J. Perceval, Raynham W. Stewart, J. H. Sillitoe, Charles Lacey, W. Stephens, C. A. Cottebrune, T. W. C. Bush, J. Joyce Murray, H. Massey, and James Terry Secretary. After confirmation of the minutes, the Secretary reported the death of one male and two female annuitants. The Warden's report was presented, and the Chairman was authorised to sign cheques. On the motion of Brother Raynham W. Stewart P.G.D., it was ordered that the usual quantity of coals be supplied to the inhabitants of the Asylum at Croydon. The application of two widows for half of their late husband's annuities were granted. Three petitions to be placed on the list of candidates for the election next May were examined and approved. One petition was deferred for further information with respect to an annuity the petitioner was said to be in receipt of. The usual vote to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

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Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against Brown and Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See *Times* of July 24th, 1873. Bottles 1s 1d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 20s. Sold by all Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS.—Head Quarter Staff, Cabul, May 31st, 1880. Mr. R. Freeman Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of special service to me in all-viating the wearisome spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne. Yours faithfully, CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., the Divisional Head Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.

The *Times*, August 13th, 1877. From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army. Okoun, July 25th, 1877. The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I effected miraculous cures.

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TARIFF on APPLICATION to Bro. A. BEGBIE.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.**PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPECIAL BUILDING FUND.****SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.**

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Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "SPECIAL FUND," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am personally interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.**OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.**

The favour of your VOTE and INTEREST is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother CHARLES GEORGE GIBSON P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

- W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
 W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 186 P.G.J.W. Devon.
 W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
 W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
 *W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
 W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
 *W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 485, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
 *W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
 W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
 *W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
 W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

**VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR
MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,**

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by

Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.**FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.**

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. THOMAS VINCENT LEE, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

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G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, September 1883.

BRO. G. S. GRAHAM'S

(EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL)

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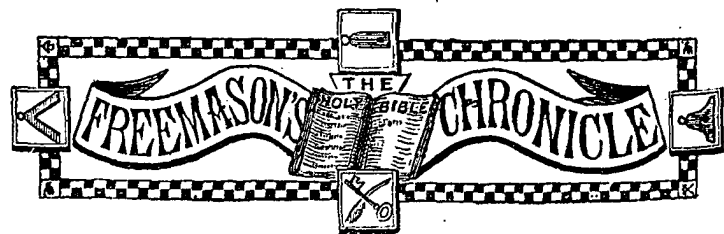
OCCASIONAL PAPERS

ON

THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

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LONDON: W. W. MORGAN,
BELVIDERE WORKS, HERMES HILL, PENTONVILLE, N.
AND BY ORDER OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.**FREEMASONRY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

WE learn from the Australian papers that a large meeting of Freemasons took place at the banquetting room of the Masonic Hall, Adelaide, South Australia, on Monday night, the 30th July, under the presidency of Brother H. C. Mais, when a subject of the gravest importance concerning the progress of Freemasonry in that Colony was discussed.

Brother H. M. Addison proposed, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of South Australia be formed, and that immediate steps be

taken to that end." The subject of a Masonic Union had been a long time under discussion, and it was felt that the time had arrived when the Masons of South Australia were competent to manage their own affairs. It had been stated that steps would be taken to form a Grand Lodge in South Australia to follow up the Victorian movement, and as it was within the power of any three Lodges to form such a Lodge it had been deemed wise to call the Craft together to consider the position. Brother Addison enumerated the advantages of the proposed union. These would be self-government, freedom from taxation, the absence of distinction as to Constitutions among Masons of South Australia, and the appointment of their own ruler. The objections which could be made to the resolution would come with equal force in ten or even fifty years' time. Brother Hugh Fraser seconded the resolution, and spoke warmly on the advantage of the union in the appointment of their own rulers.

Bro. W. Barlow moved, as an amendment—"That after the word 'formed' in the resolution there should be inserted the words 'with the consent of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland.'" They were bound by loyalty and courtesy to consult the Grand Lodges in the matter before taking a decided action. If they carried the resolution they would place brethren who went home in a false position. Bro. John Lee seconded the amendment, believing that the Grand Lodges would grant the request. Brother Seabrook replied to the amendment with two facts—the Grand Lodge of Scotland had intimated that they would not give such an application their consent, but if a Grand Lodge was formed in South Australia it would have their full sympathy. That was three years ago. Brother Downer when he went home received a similar answer. Brother Saint pointed out that if the amendment was carried there was no one authorised or competent to correspond with the Grand Lodges at home, and certainly the Grand Lodges here dare not do it. Bros. Skethaway, Knight, Hocken, Solomon, and Wigg supported the proposition, and after hearing Brother Addison in reply, his proposition was eventually carried by 107 votes as against 20 for the amendment.

Bro. Williams moved—"That those brethren now present undertake to use their best efforts to carry out the first resolution, and hereby form themselves into a Masonic union for that purpose, with power to add to their number." Bro. Lee seconded, and the proposition was carried.

An Executive Committee of fifteen was appointed, five each from the English, the Irish, and the Scotch Constitutions, to carry out the objects, with power to add to their number.

Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and Bro. Addison, and the proceedings ended.

The following is a list of the Masonic bodies meeting in South Australia, as compiled from the latest edition of the South Australian Directory:—

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—

District Grand Lodge meets on the first Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, at 7 p.m.

CRAFT LODGES—

- 423 Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
- 505 Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
- 583 United Tradesmen's, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
- 584 Fidelity, Institute, Gawler
- 585 Koorunga, Burra Institute, Koorunga
- 598 Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
- 649 Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
- 842 MacDonnell, Institute, Glenelg
- 875 Clare, Institute, Clare
- 917 Union, White Lion Hotel, Kadina
- 1172 Prince of Wales, Institute, Mount Barker
- 1207 Mount Gambier, Mount Gambier Hotel
- 1240 St. John, Masonic Hall, Strathalbyn
- 1252 Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Moonta
- 1759 Areas, Institute, Laura
- 1819 Governor Jervois, Howe's Assembly Rooms, Port Pirie
- 1876 Flinders', Flinders' Hotel, Port Augusta
- 1921 Victoria, Institute, James-town
- 1934 Concord, Institute, Terowie

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER—

- 583 South Australian, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide

SCOTCH CONSTITUTION—

District Grand Lodge meets on the Wednesday on or before full moon, in the months of February, May, August and November, at the Ship Inn, North Parade, Port Adelaide

CRAFT LODGES—

- 341 St. John, Masonic Hall, Port Adelaide
- 555 St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
- 612 St. Vincent, Port Wakefield
- 629 St. James, Saddleworth

IRISH CONSTITUTION—

Provincial Grand Lodge meets in March, June, September and December, at the Alfred Masonic Hall, Waymouth, St. Adelaide.

CRAFT LODGES—

- 363 Duke of Leinster, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide
- 406 Perseverance, MacDonnell Inn, Salisbury
- 408 East Torrens Lodge of Faith, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide
- 410 Light, Institute, Kapunda
- 412 Corinthian, Goolwa Hotel, Goolwa
- 415 Penola, Prince of Wales Hotel, Penola
- 416 St. John, Town Hall, Auburn
- 455 Mostyn, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide

- 457 Kincaig, Naracoorte
- 461 Warooroo, Riverton

INSTRUCTION—

- Alfred, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide

MARK—

- 363 Leinster, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide

ROYAL ARCH—

- 363 Leinster, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT GUERNSEY.

THE Freemasons, members of the three Lodges in Guernsey, "Mariners" 168, "Loyalty" 243, and "Fidelis" 1809, having decided about two years ago to obtain a suitable building for their meetings, appointed a Committee from each Lodge to carry out this object. The members nominated were Bros. T. Pengelley, A. C. Quick, and R. M. Smythson for "Mariners," F. J. Weyson, J. H. Parsons, and P. Le Page, "Loyalty," and J. S. Sneath, T. M. Bichard, and T. Le Rav, "Fidelis." These brethren formed a Board, with Bros. Sneath President, Bichard Vice-President, Pengelley Treasurer, and Le Page Secretary. These brethren made diligent search, and at length fixed on a site in Le Marchant-street, a portion of the freehold estate of the Le Marchant family, and this property was in all respects considered very eligible. A plan of the proposed structure was prepared by Mr. Thomas Le Page, of the Bonet, and being approved by the Board and the members generally, tenders were invited for the construction of the building, and several were set in, that of Mr. Gervase F. Peek being accepted. While clearing away the old premises an important discovery was made; in an upper room over what was a blacksmith's shop, some old decorations on the walls plainly pointed out that it had been used for Masonic purposes; and further inquiry revealed the fact that about a century ago a Masonic Lodge was held here. The ground having been cleared, the corner stone was laid with befitting ceremony by Bro. Sneath, President of the Board, on the 3rd March 1882. The work progressed rapidly, the contract having to be completed in nine months, but as according to the original design the front elevation was to be of stucco, many brethren were of opinion that as Guernsey was the island of granite, such an important building as a Masonic temple should have at least a granite front. Negotiations were entered into with Bro. John Hamley, of St. Sampson's, who generously undertook to give the granite, and carry out the architect's design, the Board paying for the labour. This entailed an immense amount of labour, the carving of the pilasters and other ornamental portions in such hard material being a long and tedious work. Ultimately, however, the whole was completed, under the supervision of Bro. Thomas Le Page to the satisfaction of the Board of management. The building contains a spacious entrance hall, with offices on either side, lavatories, &c., and at the back the banquetting-room, which is forty feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twelve feet high, with accommodation for at least one hundred brethren. On the first floor there are Committee and Dressing Rooms, and the Lodge room proper; this is a noble apartment, 40 feet long, 24 feet wide, with a covered ceiling 18 feet high. It is lighted by a sunlight in the centre, and its proportions are admirably adapted for the working of the Lodges. The furniture of this room is of a very elaborate character, and has been furnished by Messrs. Lovell and Cox, of Trinity Square. It is of solid English oak, the Officers, chairs and benches, which are of massive design, being covered in deep blue Utrecht velvet, bordered with brass nails. The chairs and pedestals are beautifully carved, the supports being in the various orders of architecture, ornamented with Masonic emblems. The floor is covered with linoleum, and the sacred pavement is of Brussels carpet, woven in a single piece, with a deep Masonic border, forming a most artistic specimen of carpet work. The walls are at present only tinted (which was kindly done by Bro. J. Helman), but will ultimately be decorated, as well as the ceiling, in appropriate style. An admirable system of ventilation has been introduced, which on the day of consecration answered remarkably well. An adjoining building, also the property of the Lodge, will shortly be restored as a hall-keeper's residence, and for other purposes of the Temple. Having been so far completed, the building was handed over to the Board, who at once took measures for its Consecration. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th inst. the brethren assembled at the New Temple, in full regalia, amongst those present being Bros. Dr. Le Cronier D.P.G.M. Jersey, W. H. Gulliford P.M. Covent Garden, F. J. Price Brunswick 159, Thomas J. Ainsley W.M. Yarborough 244, Thomas Baudains W.M. St. Aubins 958, Charles Naylor P.P.D.C. Jersey, J. G. Hamilton J.D. 1003 Jersey, C. Donaldson P.M. Yarborough 244, F. G. Newman S.W. Prince of Wales Jersey, W. Rousby Yarborough 244, G. C. Godfray 509 Jersey, H. M. Bartlett W.M. 1003 Jersey, B. Collette, M.D., P.M. and P.P.G. Secretary Doyle's 84, the Officers and brethren of Mariners, Loyalty, and Fidelis Lodges, with some other visiting brethren of Doyle's Lodge, and St. Ann's, Alderney, in all numbering 110. Bro. T. Pengelley, W.M. Mariners Lodge, 168, proceeded to open the Lodge in due form, the Officers being Bros. J. S. Sneath P.M. Fidelis 1809 I.P.M., J. W. Lindsay W.M. Loyalty 243 S.W., T. M. Bichard W.M. Fidelis 1809 and P.P.G. Supt. W. Jersey J.W., W. Helman P.M. Loyalty 243 S.D., J. H. Parsons P.M. Loyalty 243 J.D., A. C. Quick P.M. Mariners 168 I.G., W. H. Courtenay P.M. Mariners 168 Steward, R. M. Smythson P.M. Loyalty 243 Sec., and Barnes Loyalty 243 Organist. The dispensation having been read, the Consecrating Officer and assistants, with

other distinguished brethren were then received with befitting ceremony, and the W.M. resigned his chair to the Consecrating Officer. The Consecrating Officer was W. Bro. Jas. Terry P.P.S.G.W. Norths and Hunts, P.P.J.G.W. Herts. and Sec. R.M.B.I., assisted by W. Bro. Rev. F. H. S. Pendleton P.M. Mariners 168 and Grand Orient of Uruguay 33° Chaplain, W. Bro. R. H. Halford P.P.G.D. Herts D.C., and W. Bro. J. G. Holmes P.D.G.S.W. Malta. The Chaplain gave the introductory prayer, and Bro. J. S. Sneath P.M. 1809, President of the Board, invited the Consecrating Officer to consecrate the Temple to Masonry. This brother having signified his pleasure so to do, called upon the Chaplain to deliver the oration. This having been done in most eloquent terms, wherein the beauties and objects of Freemasonry were pointed out, and the duties and obligations of the brethren, to God, to their fellow men, and to each other, forcibly referred to, the anthem "Behold how good and joyful" was sung. The Consecrating Prayer being offered, the hymn "Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah," was sung, and the President of the Board delivered up the working tools, and handed in the plans of the completed structure. A procession was next formed of the Consecrating Officer and his assistants, with elements of consecration, solemn music playing, the Chaplain incensing the Temple and repeating appropriate passages of Scripture. This was done three times, the Consecrating Officer the first time halting in the East, scattering corn and dedicating the Temple to Masonry; the second time halting as before, pouring out wine, and dedicating the Temple to Virtue; the third time halting as before, pouring out oil, and dedicating the Temple to Universal Benevolence. The hymn, "When once of old in Israel," was then sung, and the Chaplain pronounced the Dedicatory Prayer. The Consecrating Officer then declared the Temple duly consecrated and dedicated according to ancient form to Masonry for all time. The anthem "I have surely built Thee an house" followed, and the final Benediction was pronounced by Bro. Terry. At the close of the ceremony Bro. Wybert Rousby presented a magnificent dress sword, formerly the property of Signor Marin, the eminent vocalist, for the use of the Tyler of the Temple, which was graciously accepted by the W.M., who also announced that a handsomely bound Bible had been presented by a brother for the services of the Temple; and that another brother had given the splendid cushion upon which the sacred volume rested. Bro. Terry presented a beautifully carved gavel, made from wood brought over from Lebanon. The ceremony was then closed in due form, but before the final dismissal the brethren sang the hymn "Now the evening shadows closing." Votes of thanks were accorded to the Consecrating Officer and his assistants, and after hearty good wishes from the visiting brethren, the Lodge was closed in due and solemn form.

In the evening a banquet was held at St. Julian's Hall, when the several distinguished brethren from a distance, and most of those present at the Consecration ceremony, with others who were not able to be there, numbering in all over 100, assembled. The chair was occupied by Bro. J. S. Sneath, President of the Board, supported on the right by Bro. Dr. Le Cronier, Bros. W.M.'s Pengelley, Richard, were respectively Bros. G. H. Smythson and P. Le Page, and other Provincial Grand Officers, and on the left by Worshipful Bros. Terry, Halford, and Pendleton; the Vice-Chairmen. The room was very tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and had a very pretty effect; Brother James Mabey, of the Yacht Hotel, was caterer. Grace both before and after meat was pronounced by Bro. Chaplain. The usual Loyal, Patriotic, and Masonic toasts were then given by the President, and honoured in Masonic form. The Consecrating Officer was proposed by Brother Pengelley, and responded to by Brother Terry in eloquent terms. Our Visitors and Guests was proposed by Brother A. C. Quick, and responded to by Brother Dr. Le Cronier. Brother James Terry proposed the Board of Management, to which the President replied, giving a brief résumé of the rise and progress of the Temple. Bro. Lindsay proposed the health of Bro. Halford, as Director of Ceremonies, to which that brother responded. The Jersey and Alderney Lodges were proposed by Bro. Terry, responded to by Bros. Ainsley and Naylor, Jersey, and Bro. MacGowan, St. Ann's, Alderney. Bro. Halford proposed the Worshipful Masters of Mariners, Loyalty, and Fidelis Lodges, to which their respective W.M.'s replied. The Masonic Charities was proposed by Bro. T. M. Richard, and responded to by Bro. Terry, who pointed out that over £47,000 had been subscribed this year at the Anniversary Festivals of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and Benevolent Institution for the Aged and Distressed. In the Girls' School there were 225 girls who were clothed, maintained and educated for seven years. In the Boys' School, 205 boys were also clothed, maintained and educated for seven years. Whilst on the funds of the Benevolent Institution, there were 350 annuitants, the men each receiving £40 per annum, and the widows £32 a year each. Bro. Palmer proposed the Past Masters; Bro. Weyson the Architect and Contractor, Bro. W. De Jersey the Organist, responded to by Bro. Barnes, and our Seafaring Brethren by Bro. Le Huray. The President then gave the final toast, and the proceedings were brought to a close in a most harmonious manner. During the evening Bro. Wybert Rousby gave a very stirring recitation entitled "The Mummy," and several of the brethren contributed songs and recitations, adding greatly to the pleasure of the entertainment.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro and Mrs. JACQUES WYNNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable ball-dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classes.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

ACADEMY—74 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

BRO. JACQUES WYNNMANN WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MASONIC BALLS. FIRST-CLASS BANDS PROVIDED.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:—

PRINCE LEOPOLD LODGE, No. 1445.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held on 6th inst. at the City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe, where the Lodge was opened by Bro. Samuel Lewis, the W.M. Since the last regular meeting of the Lodge, held in July last, permission has been granted by the authorities for the brethren to hold their future meetings at the above address, and we congratulate the Lodge on having secured so desirable a room wherein to transact their business. After the minutes of last regular Lodge meeting and those of two emergency meetings had received confirmation, the formal authorisation of Grand Lodge for removal of the Lodge was read to the brethren, and then the report of the Audit Committee was presented. This showed the Lodge to be working on a sound basis, and a balance in favour was reported in the hands of the Treasurer. The report was unanimously adopted; Bro. W. H. Myers P.M. then took his seat as Installing Master, and the W.M. elect, Bro. William McDonald, was presented, and with due observance of ceremonial, installed into the chair of the Lodge. The brethren having saluted their new Master in the three degrees, Bro. McDonald invested the following Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Robson S.W., F. Kimbell J.W., Wm. H. Myers Treasurer, H. Winkley Secretary, H. Seymour Clarke S.D., J. Chamberlain J.D., M. Smith I.G., G. C. Young Org., A. Gooch M.C., W. Toombs Steward, J. Marsh Tyler, S. Lewis I.P.M. A capital banquet was supplied by the proprietors of the City Arms Tavern, but the staff of waiters employed was not sufficient for the occasion; as a consequence, more than two hours was spent in the discussion of the good things provided, and this necessitated the after proceedings being somewhat unduly hurried over. We call attention to this little grievance, and feel assured on future occasions a remedy will be adopted. On rising to propose the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Bro. McDonald briefly enumerated the claim the Queen has on the loyalty of her subjects; this, by Freemasons, is always readily accorded. In speaking to the toast of H.R.H. the Grand Master, the W.M. said, the zeal the Prince of Wales displayed in everything connected with the welfare of the Craft was fully recognised. He had gained the confidence and esteem of the brethren, and it was with every satisfaction he called upon those present to honour the toast. After the 3rd toast—"The Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers Present and Past"—had received full recognition, the announcement that the restraint as regards tobacco might on application be removed, was received with much enthusiasm, and the brethren immediately acted upon the suggestion. After a full fire had been established, Bro. Lewis I.P.M. rose to propose the health of the W.M. One and all must be pleased to greet as Master of the Royal Leopold so esteemed a brother as the one now called upon to rule the destinies of the Lodge. Bro. McDonald had familiarised himself to every member who had attended their Lodge of Instruction, and all appreciated the zeal he displayed in carrying out the work of Freemasonry. He (Bro. Lewis) had every confidence in offering the toast for the reception of the brethren. In reply, the W.M., after thanking them for the way in which they had received the toast, trusted that that day twelvemonths he might be able to hand over to his successor the Warrant of the Lodge with the consciousness that he passed it on in as pure and unsullied a manner as he had received it. He cordially thanked one and all for the way they had honoured the toast. In offering the toast of the Past Masters, the Worshipful Master spoke in the highest terms of the way in which Brother Lewis had conducted the duties of the Lodge. Bro. Partridge also was deserving of praise, while as regarded Bro. Myers, he was ever energetic and zealous in promoting the welfare of the brethren. Bro. Lewis was the first to reply. During his year of office he had striven to do his best, and was gratified to know he had secured the approval of the members of the Lodge. Brothers Myers and Partridge also responded. The Visitors were next complimented. The Prince Leopold Lodge was ever cordial in the reception it gave to its visitors. One of their guests had that day travelled from Nottingham in order to be present, and the Lodge could but be gratified at the honour done it by the attendance of such distinguished Masons as was embodied by the Visitors present. Some very happy and pertinent remarks were offered by several of the guests. All spoke in praise of the way in which the work of the day had been carried out; and the Lodge was congratulated on the capital quarters it had secured for the celebration of its duties. The next toast given by the Worshipful Master was that of the Initiates—the two brethren who had been introduced at the emergency meetings of the Lodge. Bro. John Hales, in a capital speech, was the first to reply. As a new member he trusted the brethren present would pardon him if he failed to speak as eloquently as those who brought to bear the experience gained by years of association with the Craft. He could assure them, however, he had no self-seeking glorification to advance. The organisation of Freemasonry was one of the oldest in existence, and all classes of society appreciated the honour of being ranked among its members. The charges he had already listened to could have but one tendency, that was to ennoble those who acted up to their teaching. The manner in which he had heard them delivered won his approval, and he had come to the conclusion he had taken a proper step when he joined the Order. He was not a young man; still, old as he was, he felt he had learned something by his association with Masons. He did not hesitate to state that he aspired to be a Master in the Craft. He was fully aware he had to serve a full term of apprenticeship; but he had aspirations, and trusted in course of time they would be realised, and that he might some day boast of being a Master of this, the oldest organisation in the world. Brother Tyson also spoke; he fully endorsed the sentiments of his brother initiate. The other toasts honoured were the Treasurer and Secretary and the

Officers. Able replies were elicited, and then the Tyler gave the parting benediction. Some capital singing enlivened the proceedings, and the musical ability of Miss Thomas was exercised to the entertainment of the brethren. This young lady is a brilliant pianist, and it is always a pleasure to listen to her performances. Bro. Toombs was most zealous in the fulfilment of his duties as Wine Steward. Amongst those present as Visitors were S. M. Lazarus P.P.G.J.D. Wilts, M. H. Hale S.D. 27, G. F. Cook P.G.A.D.C. Herts, W. M. Cook S.D. 22, P. McCarthy 1076 P.M. 820, G. T. Holdom S.D. 1306, C. Robson 960, C. Hubbard P.M. 820, J. Cox Sec. 1766, W. J. London, F.G.S., S.D. 1663, H. Medwin W.M. 1613, James Salmon S.D. 1339, T. Fox 1613, J. Archer 1613, G. Saling 205, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211.

BRUNSWICK LODGE, No. 732.

THE regular meeting of this Lodge, celebrated for its perfect working, was held on the 13th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, under the Presidency of the W.M. Brother S. H. Soper, who was supported by Bros. Histed S.W., Nell J.W., Ridley Treasurer, Freeman Prov. G. Secretary as Secretary, Botting S.D., Deaman J.D., Harker as I.G., Thomas Tyler, and F. Daniel I.P.M. P.M.'s Bros. Alderman Davey P.P.G.J.W., Bennet, Kidd, and W. Smith P.P.G.P. Visitors—Bros. F. Batts 1947, E. Medcalf 1947, T. Berry 1821, R. Pearce 1821, W. Roe P.G.O. 1636, Godfree I.P.M. 1821 P.G.S. Sussex, W. T. Nell P.P.G.P. Sussex, J. Savers 1636 and 315, R. Nicholson 315, E. Mitchell 1829, Hawkes P.P.G.S.B., C. Sandeman Past Prov. A.D.C. Sussex, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. A letter was read from Sir Walter Barrell, Bart., M.P., P.G.M. Sussex, thanking the brethren for their kind letter of condolence on the occasion of his sad bereavement by the death of his son. It was announced that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex will be holden on the 12th October, at the Royal Pavilion, on which occasion the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master will preside. Bros. Clowser and Bowyer, having answered the usual questions in a very satisfactory manner, were duly raised to the third degree by Bro. Daniel I.P.M., who conducted the ceremony by the courtesy of the W.M. Bro. Daniel not only gave the traditional history, but also the lecture on the tracing board. Lodge was then closed until the 11th October. The brethren, twenty-eight in number, sat down to a sumptuous and recherché banquet and dessert, provided by Bros. Savers and Marks. The elegant and artistic floral decorations were in excellent taste, while the magnificent room was lighted by the electric light. Grace having been said, the W.M., in genial and eloquent terms, proposed the Loyal toasts, which were enthusiastically received. In proposing the toast of the Right Worshipful the Earl of Lathom and the rest of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England, the W.M. regretted the absence of Bro. W. R. Wood, a G. Officer of the Province, but who is likewise Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of England. Bro. Soper had just received a telegram from him from London; he as well as every brother present regretted his absence. The W.M. next proposed the health of the R.W. Sir W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Sussex. He had had the honour of attending Provincial Grand Lodge, where he had met Sir Walter on many occasions. All in the Province regretted the death of his son, who would have been a credit to the Order. Still, he has another son, who will shortly join the Craft, and then it might be said all the family would be Masons. Sir W. W. Burrell is a type of the old country gentleman, and a thorough Mason. We have present a good representative in the person of Bro. Freeman, Prov. Grand Secretary, and he should ask him to reply. Bro. Freeman, in very eloquent terms, responded. The Province of Sussex, he said, has a chief they may be proud of; no one looks after the interests of the Craft with more energy than he. May he be spared for many years to be among them. The toast of the R.W. Bro. J. H. Scott P.G.J.D. Deputy P.G.M. Sussex, and the Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge Past and Present, came next: they had seen what Bro. Scott had done for the Province, he regretted his absence, which was owing to illness. They had, however, several Provincial Grand Officers present. Bro. Smith P.P.G.P. responded; he regretted the absence of Bro. Scott, but was pleased to respond to the toast. Bro. Daniel Immediate Past Master said, it was a privilege enjoyed by the Immediate Past Master that he had to propose the health of the W.M. This was the last occasion on which Bro. Soper would fill the chair. The brethren of the Lodge could, however, congratulate themselves upon having had a good exponent of the tenets of the Craft, and one who had worked in the true spirit of Freemasonry. The W.M. in reply had to thank Bro. Bennett P.M. for his introduction to this Lodge. They were ever a band of brothers, and the harmony of the Lodge had been well sustained during the past year. He had done his best, and thanked the Officers for their kind assistance. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Masters. Bro. Daniels I.P.M. responded. Bros. Freeman, Legge, Smith and Bennett also addressed the meeting. With the toast of the Visitors was coupled the names of Bros. H. M. Levy P.M. 188 and Bro. C. Sandeman, who both responded. The toasts of the Wardens and Officers followed, and Bros. Histed and Nell replied. The Tyler's toast was then given. During the evening the W.M. and Bros. Willard, Nicholson and Davies contributed some excellent songs. To Bro. Smith, who acted as M.C., every credit is due for his attention to the comfort of the members and visitors. Bros. Savers and Marks also sustained their reputation as caterers.

An emergency meeting of the Beadon Lodge, No. 619, will be held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich, at four o'clock in the afternoon, under the Mastership of Bro. R. P. Forge.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on the 13th inst., at the Brown Bear, High Street, Dootford. Present—Bros. Sanderson W.M., Good S.W., Banks J.W., Speight P.M. Secretary, Freeman S.D., Greener J.D., Ingram I.G., Bolton P.M., Hatchings Preceptor; also Bros. Emblin, Williams, Hoer. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was advanced, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed, Bro. Hoer candidate. Lodge was then opened in the third, and resumed in the second degree, when the usual questions were answered by Bro. Williams. Lodge was resumed, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed. Both ceremonies were able and impressively rendered by Bro. Sanderson, who is the present W.M. of the Temperance Lodge. Bro. G. Goode, W.M. of the Royal Oak Lodge, was elected to the chair for Thursday, the 20th inst. Lodge was then closed.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., Saturday, 8th September, 1883. Present—Bros. Gribbell W.M., Gellen S.W., Galer J.W., Percy Preceptor, Lorkin Treasurer, Fenner Acting Secretary, Bird J.D., Manger I.G.; also Bros. Houghton, Gash, and Powell. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Houghton offered himself as candidate, and was examined and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. Bro. Fenner worked the third, and Bro. Gash the fourth section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was resumed to first degree, when Bro. Gellen was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was closed in ancient form and adjourned.

Brethren are reminded that Bro. Jas. Terry P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hunts will rehearse the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation at this Lodge of Instruction on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., at 7 o'clock. Brethren are requested to wear aprons.

Camden Lodge of Instruction, No. 704.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at 305 High Holborn. Present—Bros. G. H. Cobb W.M., Snodin S.W., Jenkins J.W., W. Simpson Sec., Tonge S.D., Glazier J.D., T. Izant I.G., Fox Preceptor, Pain P.M. After preliminaries, the ceremonies of the first and second degrees were rehearsed by Bro. Snodin; Bro. Glazier acting as candidate. Lodge was closed in second degree. Bro. Jenkins was elected a member. After other business, Lodge was closed in due form.

Tredegar Lodge of Instruction, No. 1625.—Royal Hotel, Mill End-road, on Monday last. Bros. B. Candick W.M., McDonald S.W., Tyer J.W., Loane S.D., Job J.D., Price I.G., Moss J.W. 1275 Preceptor, W. H. Myers P.M. 1349 Master of Ceremonies; also Bros. F. Robinson, Eastland, M. Isaacs, Peterkin, Bardoleau, Phillips, Brown, Stewart. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was advanced, and Bro. F. Robinson was placed in the chair of K.S., Bro. Candick rehearsing the ceremony of installation in his usual impressive manner. Bro. Stewart worked the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bros. G. Brown P.M. 169 and G. Rice 554 were unanimously elected members of this Lodge. Bro. Moss proposed, and Bro. P.M. Myers seconded, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes for the very able manner in which Bro. Candick had rehearsed the ceremony. This was carried unanimously. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in due form.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held at Bro. Loughurst's, Canonbury Tavern, N., on Monday, 10th inst. Present—Bros. Jones W.M., Dixie S.W., Western J.W., Killick P.M. Treasurer, Collingridge Secretary, Weedon S.D., Percy P.M. acting Preceptor; Bros. Wright, Osborn, Langton. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Langton acting as candidate. Bro. Dixie was appointed W.M. for Monday, 17th inst. at 8.30. Lodge closed in due form.

Southgate Lodge, No. 1950.—A regular meeting of the above Lodge was held on Thursday, 6th September. Bro. Tibbitts W.M., assisted by his Officers, opened the Lodge in due form. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. Osborn P.M. 1602, Dawes P.M. 619, Williams S.D. 901, G. Snook 1693, Collings 1693, Moffatt 67, Blum 1185. After transaction of Lodge business, the brethren partook of dinner. The usual toasts were given, and a long musical evening was indulged in, songs being rendered by Bros. Dawes, Lewis, Snook, Woodman, and others. Bro. Collings, a visitor, added much to the enjoyment by accompanying on the piano.

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During the time they attend School in this City.

CAREFUL SUPERVISION, KIND TREATMENT, BEST BODILY & MENTAL CARE.

High References in England and Hamburg.

P R O S P E C T U S F R E E

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

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SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

- 109—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N. at 8 (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1621—Eccleston, King's Head, Elmore Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 1767—Kensington, Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
 M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
 M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

- 147—Peace, Private Rooms, Maltham
 309—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 1558—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
 1597—Miserable, Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines
 R.A. 63—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol

MONDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

- 22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
 171—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (Inst.)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W. at 8 (Instruction)
 186—Industry, Bell, Carter Lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 8.30 (Inst.)
 518—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham
 901—City of London, Gresham-street, E.C.
 1475—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (Inst.)
 1489—Margress of Rinon, Pembury Tavern, Amburst-road, Hackney, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finchbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1627—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
 1628—Tredgar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road. (Inst.)
 1693—King's Head, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
 1691—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
 1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ledbrooke Hall, Notting Hill
 R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
 77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
 236—York, Masonic Hall, York
 902—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebdon Bridge
 331—Phoenix Public Room, Truro
 359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge
 424—Rorough, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead
 466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton
 622—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
 925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield
 1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
 1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
 1141—Mid Sussex, King's Arms Hotel, Horsham
 1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 1196—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
 1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
 1410—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1609—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
 R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
 R.A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
 R.A. 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
 R.A. 482—St. James, New Inn, Handsworth
 R.A. 557—Valle-ort, Masonic Hall, Callington, Cornwall
 R.A. 734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Duffield
 R.A. 779—St. Augustine, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 M.M. 9—Fortesque, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
 M.M. 141—Skelmersdale, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
 K.T. 39—Fearnley, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury

TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.

- Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stenney (Instruction)
 704—Camden, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 890—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
 1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
 1319—Fraser, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
 1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
 1446—Mount Edgecumbe, 19 Jernyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
 1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1552—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (Inst.)
 1695—New Finchbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finchbury Park, at 8 (Inst.)
 1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
 R.A. 933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
 213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
 373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
 384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
 403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford
 418—Mentoria, Mechanics' Hall, Hestford
 448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
 452—Frederick of Unity, Freemason's Hall, 105 High Street, Croydon
 510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
 651—Brecknock, Castle Hotel, Brecon
 667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
 1006—Tregulow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall

- 1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 1089—De Sturland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
 1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
 1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
 1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
 1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Cootle, at 6 (Instruction)
 1534—Concord, George Hotel, Preswiche
 1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
 1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
 1761—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
 1841—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Ragley
 R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
 R.A. 50—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, Sunderland
 R.A. 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
 R.A. 601—Oakley, Masonic Hall Church Street, Basingstoke
 R.A. 1151—Unity, Town Hall, Tywardreath, Cornwall
 M.M.—Lebanon Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 M.M.—York, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
 M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER.

- Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C., at 6
 15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 30—United Mariners', The Lizard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst.)
 103—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 234—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crown-dale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (Inst.)
 339—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst.)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
 913—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
 949—Whittington, Red Lion, Pinner's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
 885—Dalhousie, Town Hall, Hounslow
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth
 1289—Finchbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 1391—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
 1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glebe-gall Road, Cubitt Town
 1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
 1475—Peckham, Lord Welling's Hotel, 518 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst.)
 1601—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1621—Eccleston, Criterion, Piccadilly
 1682—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1701—Creston, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-st., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30 (Instruction)
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

- 20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
 121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
 125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
 128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
 178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
 200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Glohe-street, Scarborough
 210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
 221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
 246—Royal Union, Freemasons Hall, Cheltenham.
 274—Tranquillity, Barr's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
 290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
 325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
 342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 70 Commercial Road, Landport
 363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
 387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
 429—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire
 451—Sutherland, Town Hall, Burslem
 537—Zetland, 9 Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.
 581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
 592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester
 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
 633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
 750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
 753—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
 795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead
 818—Royd, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 949—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Worthington
 979—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
 1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffeld, Yorks
 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
 1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale
 1161—De Grey and Ripon, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
 1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
 1248—Holte, Holte Hotel, Aston
 1255—Dundas, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
 1331—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
 1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Darham House, Northallerton
 1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenaeum, Lancaster
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
 1443—Sale n. Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
 1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe
 1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Harsea, Hull.
 1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramshotton
 1639—Browlie, Swan Hotel, Kingston on Thames
 1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Sloughwaite
 R.A. 320—Integrity, Junction Inn, Mottram
 R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
 R.A. 580—Unity, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
 R.A. 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
 R.A. 632—Harmony, Trowbridge
 R.A. 726—Royal Charley of Fortitude, North Western Hotel, Stafford
 R.A. 847—Fortesque, Masonic Hall, High Street, Honiton
 R.A. 1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Tamworth
 R.A. 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.

- House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
 3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 9. (Instruction)
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
 701—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
 902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1185—Tavis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
 1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton
 1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
 1278—Burdett Courts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park
 1331—Emblematic, Horns Tavern, Kennington
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton

- 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
 1623—West Smithfield, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
 1728—Temple Bar, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
 1963—Duke of Albany, Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, Lavender Hill
 R.A. 763—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
 R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-ct., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)
 42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
 56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
 98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
 343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
 367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
 432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
 523—John of Gannet, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
 600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
 663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
 971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
 1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
 1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1194—Abney, Masonic Hall, Battle
 1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
 1320—Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath
 1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
 1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
 1432—Fitzalan, Wynstay Arms, Oswestry
 1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Deara House, Lindley
 1560—Crantbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hasfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 38—Cyrus, Council Chambers, North Street, Chichester
 R.A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 R.A. 248—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 283—Wisdom, Swan Inn, Haslingden
 R.A. 1116—Equality, Red Lion, Accrington
 M.M. 1—Canynoges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
 M.M. 17—1 Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
 K.T.—William de la More, Masonic Rooms, St. Helens, Liverpool

FRIDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.

- House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
 Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 26—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 507—United Frigates, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 706—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
 780—Ryal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
 811—Ranelagh, Six bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke of Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
 1165—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
 1366—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ludbrooke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
 K.T. 6—St. George's, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
 162—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 453—Cungwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 616—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
 641—De Lorraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
 1098—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
 1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
 R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30
 R.A. 31—Bertha, Masonic Hall, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury
 R.A. 52—Royal George, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich
 R.A. 403—Hertford, Shire Hall, Hertford
 R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
 R.A. 622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Winborne
 R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 M.M. 123—Callender, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
 K.T.—De Furnival, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
 1641—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
 1824—Kecleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
 1871—Gosling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
 R.A. 176—Caveac, Albion, Aldersgate Street
 R.A. 1044—Mid-Surrey, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

BURRELL LODGE, No. 1829.

ON Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., a meeting of the brethren of this Lodge was held at the Royal George Hotel, Shoreham. The W.M. Bro. J. Harrison P.M. 804, P. Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works, Hants and Isle of Wight, presided, while among those present were Bros. T. Packham I.P.M. Prov. G. Steward, E. Bridges S.W., T. Hardy J.W., H. Cheal Secretary, R. B. Higham S.D., A. Gill J.D., R. B. Y. Powell I.G., K. Smith Organist, W. Swales, T. Holloway, and G. Fieldus, Stewards; T. B. Gates, R. Furzey, J. Parnell, Hughes, F. New, A. J. Carpenter, J. Parsons, E. Mitchell, and G. E. Pitt, while among the visitors were Brothers W. Harris W.M. St. Patrick's 295, D. Fegan S.D. St. Patrick's 295, R. Paige, G. Dickinson, Lansborough 1681, W. Stanton, Lebanon 1326, Thacker, Royal York 315, M. Grinberg, Atlingworth 1821, &c. In addition to the ordinary business of the meeting the following were elected Officers for the ensuing year, viz.—Brother Capt.

Raymond Burrell W.M., Bros. T. Packham I.P.M. Treasurer, J. Harman Tyler. Brother T. Packham then said he had a most pleasing duty to perform on behalf of the brethren of the Burrell Lodge, in making a presentation to their esteemed W.M. Brother J. Harrison, in appreciation of his great work on behalf of the Masonic Charities. With the utmost confidence he could say that Brother Harrison possessed all the virtues of a good Mason, and he knew no one more energetic on behalf of the Masonic Charities, or who worked better in furthering the interests of any good cause. As their W.M., he was drawing near the expiry of his term of office, and while occupying the chair had not only done excellent work in the Lodge, but, during the year, had worked so hard in the cause of Masonic Charities, that the brethren had decided, at a meeting held in July, to tender him a cordial vote of thanks, the same to take the form of an illuminated address. On behalf of the Lodge, he trusted Bro. Harrison would be long spared to work amongst them, and concluded his remarks by wishing health and happiness to him and his family. The address, written by Mr. F. Curtis, was an excellent work of art, and read as follows:—

“Burrell Lodge, 1829. At a meeting of this Lodge, held at the Royal George Hotel, Shoreham, on 5th July 1883, it was proposed and unanimously resolved, ‘That a cordial vote of thanks be given to Brother John Harrison W.M., of this Lodge, for his energy and continued working in the cause of the Masonic Charities, and particularly in representing this Lodge as Steward at the Annual Festival of the Boys' School on 20th June 1883, when he took up the sum of £222 12s, and that the same be recorded on vellum and presented to him.’ (Signed); T. Packham I.P.M., E. Bridges S.W., T. Hardy J.W., H. Cheal Secretary. 6th September 1883.”

Brother J. Harrison, on rising to respond, was warmly received. He thanked the brethren sincerely, and could assure them that he valued very highly the gratifying token of their esteem which he had just received. Reference had been made to his work on behalf of the Masonic Charities. He had been honoured by representing the Burrell Lodge, and felt great pleasure in doing his utmost to assist those who were unable to help themselves. On the motion of Bro. E. Bridges, the Lodge resolved to present Bro. Harrison with a Past Master's gold jewel on his retirement from office. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren sat down to a complimentary banquet given in honour of Brother Harrison, and served up in excellent style by Bro. Gates. Bro. T. Packham presided. The post prandial proceedings included several toasts. The Chairman gave “The Queen and the Craft,” “The M.W.G.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Officers of Grand Lodge, present and past,” when Bro. Harrison gave in complimentary terms “The R.W. Bro. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M. of Sussex, and Officers of Prov. Grand Lodge, present and past. Bro. Packham responded, and then gave what he termed the toast of the evening, “The W.M. Bro. J. Harrison P.M. 804, P. Prov. Grand Supt. of Works Hants and the Isle of Wight, and the Masonic Charities.” It was gratifying to see so many present who were unable to attend the Lodge meeting—a testimony of well-deserved respect to their W.M. Alluding to Bro. Harrison's energy on behalf of the Masonic Charities, he remarked that there were Masons and Masons. There were some who took little or no interest in their Lodge work, while there were others, like Bro. Harrison, who fully carried out the principles of charity. In their W.M. they had one who could not be surpassed in his devotion to the cause of their great Masonic Charities.—Bro. Harrison, in responding, thanked the brethren for cordially receiving the toast, and associating his name with the Charities. He had for many years taken great interest in the institutions associated with the Craft, and he trusted to be able for many more years to work as heartily as he had done in the past. Their appreciation of his services would stimulate him to greater exertions, and to endeavour to keep the Burrell Lodge in the front. Since the Lodge had been opened, four years ago, the brethren, independently of the Lodge, had subscribed £229 19s to the Charities, and possessed thirty-eight votes for the Boys' School, twenty-six for the Girls', seven for the Old Men's Institution, and six for that of the Old Women. Considering the short time the Lodge had been opened, it had done more than any other in the kingdom. He himself had 33 votes for the various Charities, and he said this, not in any spirit of egotism, but to urge the brethren to work with increased zeal. He trusted next year to place before the Provincial Grand Lodge a scheme for the establishment of a Charity Organization for Sussex, similar to those in Lancashire and Yorkshire, which would enable them to send all the children of deceased Masons (should they require it) to a school in the neighbourhood, and thus avoid breaking up the family, as was the case when one was selected and sent to the Boys' or Girls' Schools. Of late years Sussex had been singularly fortunate in not requiring the assistance of the Masonic Charities, but he knew of several deserving cases which would soon demand their careful and Masonic consideration. He should do his utmost to render what assistance was possible, and confidently relied upon the co-operation of the brethren of the Burrell Lodge. Bro. Packham gave the next toast, the W.M. elect, and congratulated the Lodge upon securing one of the family which gave its name to the Lodge as their W.M. for the ensuing year. The remaining toasts were the Visitors, the I.P.M. and P.M.'s, and the Tyler's toast. A most agreeable and harmonious evening was spent.

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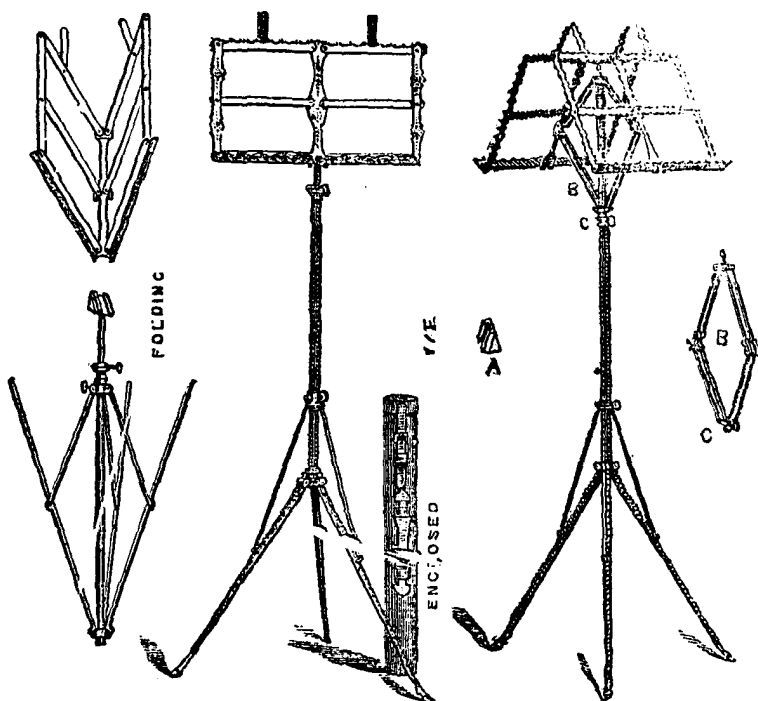
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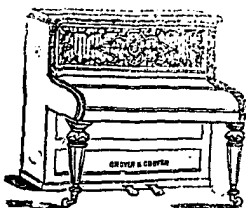
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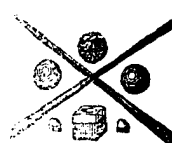
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