

THE

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CLASS MASONRY.

AMONG the arguments used in favour of Freemasonry, both by those who have undertaken to defend it from the attacks of its enemies, and by those who have desired to place its merits before the world at large, there is none to which greater weight has been attached than that of its Universality. It has always been argued that men of every class, of every creed, and of every opinion (alone excepting the Atheist), may claim its privileges, and that to one and all the same rights will be freely conceded. Freemasonry knows no distinction, provided a candidate comes duly recommended, and in this respect stands almost if not quite alone among the many organizations of mankind. Not only is Freemasonry universal in theory, but we find that actual practice fully confirms the principle—men of every description have been admitted to a participation in its mysteries, and are still to be found ranged under its banner, so that we have the actual records both of the past and the present as witnesses that it is not universal in name alone. The term "Class Masonry" is really a misnomer, there is no such thing as Class Masonry, nor can there be, for however much the class or character of a Lodge may be different from that of all others, the class distinction applies to the Lodge only, and not to Freemasonry as a whole, or to its members individually. It is not necessary for us to give a list here of a part even of the numerous Class Lodges which are to be found working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England. Nearly every section of Modern Society has its own particular Lodge, known as such by a distinctive name, or by the written or unwritten rules which govern its members, but in all of them the same system of Freemasonry is practised, the same principles are taught, and the same Masonic rules are laid down for the guidance of the members, as is the case in Lodges which profess to be of the most cosmopolitan character. We have Temperance Lodges, Dramatic Lodges, Jewish Lodges, and, indeed, as we have already said, every class of Lodge, but we have only one system of Freemasonry taught in them all, and that is entirely free from class distinction, no matter to what extent the Lodge may be fettered, or what limits may be placed on its membership. Class distinction has really nothing Masonic about it, nor can it ever be introduced into true Freemasonry. Any hard and fast rules excluding all but a certain section from any particular Lodge, are, in our idea, unmasonic; and we very much doubt whether they could be maintained on appeal. On the other hand there may not be anything to prevent the members of a Lodge agreeing among themselves that only a certain class of candidates shall be proposed, although we do not approve of even that distinction being enforced, as it not only narrows the ideas of the Lodge as a body, but also because the distinction which thus presents itself, and which really applies to the Lodge only, is very apt to be vested with greater importance and made to appear as applying to Freemasonry at large.

We remember on the occasion of a visit to one of the so-called Jewish Lodges a remark being made by a Christian member that his friends had told him he made a great mistake in joining a Jewish Lodge, that he would never rise to any office in it, and that he would find himself out of place. All these forebodings the speaker proved to be incorrect, but the impression which resulted, not

only among many of the other members of the Lodge and the visitors, but also among the initiates of the day was anything but in accordance with the principles of the Craft. We were certainly very much surprised to hear the remarks which followed during the evening. Brethren who had been many years members of the Order, some of whom had attained the highest rank their Lodges could bestow, failed to grasp the situation, or at least failed to express what to our mind was the only rational view of the matter. They deprecated the remarks which had been made in the first place, they complained that anything like Jewish Freemasonry should be recognised, they considered that so unmasonic a title as "Jewish" should be at once disassociated from Freemasonry, but not one of them seemed to understand that the title Jewish applied to the Lodge only, and not to the Freemasonry taught in it; and it was not until the close of the evening, when the Treasurer was called upon to respond to the toast of his health that anything like a correct view of the matter was given. By that time very many of those who had heard the preliminary remarks had left, and no doubt several of them went away with the idea that the Lodge they had attended was working in opposition to one of the grandest principles of the Order. That instead of teaching universality, it was promulgating views which concerned a section of humanity only. Now what are really the facts of the case? In England there are a few Lodges which are termed Jewish Lodges, but, as in all instances of class nomenclature the distinction only applies to the Lodge, and not to the system of Freemasonry worked in it. Indeed, we may go further, for the distinction implied by this title does not even apply to the Lodges, but to the festivities which follow the several meetings. By their religious teaching Jews are prohibited from partaking of meats killed or cooked in some of the methods customary in England, and to obviate any difficulty which might arise these Lodges have, for years past, had their banquets prepared under the direction of a Hebrew chef. The difference at the table is so small that to the ordinary observer nothing unusual would be noticed, but to many Jews the neglect of such an arrangement would mean their enforced absence from the periodical festivities. We believe this alone is the distinction attached to a "Jewish Lodge," and to shew that the distinction does not in any way affect the working of Freemasonry we believe there is not one of the so-called Jewish Lodges but has had, at one time or other, Masters who professed other than the Hebrew faith, and who have been recognised as in every respect equal to those who did profess it. Thus then are we able to dispose of the distinctiveness of one of the sections of Class Masonry, and it would be equally easy to show how little other class titles have to do with the general plan of Freemasonry were it not that we considered we have said enough on the subject to enable our readers to argue for themselves and decide how inconsistent it is to associate the distinctive features of Class Lodges with Masonry at large.

Having said thus much, to shew the error of the term "Class Masonry," we shall conclude the subject with a few words as regards Class Lodges. We have written on this subject from time to time, as new Lodges have been formed which at their start have laid down rules of exclusiveness or distinction which are uncommon, and, however much may be said in favour of this distinctiveness we think it is always best to let the rules which enforce it take the

form of an understanding among the members rather than a written law published to the world, and unalterable without great trouble. We are especially adverse to the title of a Lodge being of such a character as to imply that it is a class Lodge; it not unfrequently happens that the tastes of the members will not always be the same, and after a time the name of the Lodge may imply something exactly opposite to what is professed by its members. This is particularly noticeable in the case of Lodges bearing "locality" names, when, after a few years' existence, it has been found desirable to remove them to other districts; but the inconsistency is not confined to "locality" Lodges alone, as perhaps some of our readers may know. There are instances in which Lodges have been started, and carried on for a time, as Class Lodges, that are now of a truly universal composition, having no particular reference to their title, and for that reason attracting attention as curiosities. All this might be avoided if a stricter adherence to the principle of universality were observed. Not only should brethren prove themselves, by their actions as Masons, to be members of a truly cosmopolitan order, but they should also avoid anything which might be mistaken for a departure in the opposite direction, and of all things should they avoid anything in the name or description of their Lodge which might lead to an error of this character.

THE EVOLUTION OF MASONRY.

FROM THE VOICE OF MASONRY.

IT is only in fable that Minerva springs full armed from the brain of Jove; only in fable does Masonry spring from a single mind. Like all human institutions it is an outgrowth from something that preceded it; an evolution, not a creation *de novo*. No demigod in some far-off past sent it spinning full-orbed down through the centuries; it grew, little by little, from out the accumulating needs and experiences of mankind.

If we were to touch Masonry only in its symbolic and legendary aspect we might at first be impressed with the idea that the Institution is a survival in a direct line from the myths of antiquity, taking on a local colouring as it was transmitted through the medium of Jewish monotheism; and the tendency to give this aspect an undue and misleading importance is very strong, owing to the large part which its symbolism and legends have played in its so-called historical literature. Indeed that literature has mainly consisted of attempts to connect Masonry through these with the mysteries of the ancients, where it has not, as in many instances, started with the assumption of such a connection. The reason for this is not far to seek. The love of the marvellous, and the susceptibility to it, if not innate, is yet so strong in the human mind that there is always a tendency to try to connect that whose origin is lost in obscurity with some supernatural agency; to link it with the mythical past and thus take it out of the prosy domain of cause and effect in which the life of to-day is admitted to move. This tendency is by no means likely to be weakened by initiation into an institution whose methods of teaching are so realistic. It offers to the novice the untried and unknown; hangs before him an impenetrable veil, and allows him to people the beyond with the creatures of his imagination. Approaching it with the idea that it is a very occult thing, his mind is in a condition well fitted to receive its traditions and allegories as the sober verities of literal fact.

When we remember that all which the great body of the Craft knew of its history had, like its legends, been handed down by oral tradition, and that they were without guide to show the boundary lines of either; that all the elaborate works on Masonry in existence have been written since most of its prevailing legends had become a part of its lore, and that their writers had received these legends at first as all equally a heritage of a far-off past, it is easy to see that their fabulous stories were the fruit of the misleading realism of Masonic teaching, rather than of a conscious purpose on their part to mislead their readers.

How much they took for granted, and how little they put to the proof we begin to comprehend when we learn that the rites of Masonry were limited to one very simple ceremonial—that of Initiation—until the second decade of the eighteenth century. The honorary distinctions of Fellow Craft and Master existed for awhile previous to that time, but they were simply honorary, and the conferring of them involved the communication of no additional secrets, no ceremonial that required even the temporary absence of the youngest Entered Apprentice. What in the modern sense are known as "degrees" were unknown to Masonry.

The intelligent Mason will not fail to note, therefore, that those legends and ceremonials which most nearly resemble in their structure the ancient mysteries, were not incorporated into Masonry until a period so recent that modern historical research safely and surely excludes them from any successive connection with those mysteries, by Masonic descent. The additions that have been made to the legends and ceremonial of Masonry during the last century and a half do indeed embody myths resembling the myths of antiquity; but this proves nothing except that those early myths—representing the powers and elements of material nature, and the movements of the heavenly bodies—had so stamped themselves on the plastic mind of the infant race, that in its maturity it has been

unable to wholly free itself from their influence. All the great religions that have followed them have been more or less moulded by them; and if mankind is ever freed from this early bias it will be only through that philosophy which teaches us to look within, and not without, for our divinities. That some of the symbols of the Masonry which preceded the addition of these newly incorporated rites are identical with those used in the most primitive worship, when light and darkness were the divinities of good and evil, proves no more than that those who composed the societies out of which Freemasonry was finally evolved shared the common heritage of the race, and not that any aspect of Masonry is in a direct or exclusive sense a survival of primitive mystic rites.

Approaching Freemasonry on its practical side, and attempting to trace, in such a general way as the limits of a brief article will permit, the lines of its development, probably the earliest known example of associations of artizans, or craft-guilds, were those encouraged, if not instituted, among the Romans by Numa, which, whether identical or not with the mediæval guilds of Saxon, British and Frankish growth, were doubtless the outgrowths of the same needs and experiences.

Plutarch enumerates nine of these Roman *collegia*, one of which, that of the builders, inasmuch as it was a fraternity of artizans, possessed at least one feature in common with what we know of the beginnings of Freemasonry. Contemporary with the Roman *collegia*, and nearly contemporary with them in their origin, were the Greek *Eranoi* or *Thiasoi*, which were numerous at Rhodes, in the islands of the Archipelago, at the Piræus, and other important places. "These societies," says L. Toulmin Smith, "partook more nearly of the character of the mediæval guilds than did the Roman; the members paid contributions to a general fund, aided one another in necessity, provided for funerals, met in assembly to deliberate on their affairs, and celebrated feasts and religious ceremonies in common. Strict rules against disorderly conduct were to be enforced by fine; he who did not pay his yearly quota to the society was excluded, unless he could show good cause of poverty or sickness."

The guilds of the Middle Ages were of three principal classes: the *frith* or *peace-guilds* which were associations for defence, based on mutual obligations, "sworn communities for the protection of right and the preservation of liberty;" *social* or *religious*, for devotions, orisons, charities, the performance of miracle, and other plays, the setting out of pageants, and the providing of minstrels; and the trade guilds, divided into *guilds-merchant* and *craft-guilds*. The essential element of all these was mutual help in sickness and poverty, and it was the absence of this element in the *collegium* so far as is known, that has led some of the ablest writers to deny its identity with the latter guild, though analogous in many respects. Some eminent writers, however, affirm this identity. If historical research discovers sufficient data to fully determine this question it will probably be found that in this case there has been no departure from the general law of evolution along existing lines; and that from the experience of the *collegia* was finally evolved the central idea of the guilds.

One of the features possessed in common by the *collegia* and the mediæval Craft-guilds was the acknowledgment by the State of their right to an internal polity of their own, and, inasmuch as they were doing the work of the State in keeping their own members within the bounds of behaviour which characterizes good citizenship, their freedom from exactions. This is referred to because out of this peculiar relation to the State was probably evolved whatever of mystery attached to these bodies, apart from the merely technical secrets of their operative handicraft; secrets which artizans in all ages have guarded with more or less jealousy, a jealousy which manifest itself to-day in the placards marked "No Admittance," which we often see on the doors of workshops where some new process or trick of art is being carried on, still performing their primitive function as a clumsy makeshift for letters patent.

Of the members of these Craft-guilds, those who composed the masons' or builders' craft were necessarily the most nomadic, moving from place to place and country to country, as the ever-shifting scenes of human activity demanded their skill at new centres. Enjoying peculiar privileges, as we have seen, in their relations to the State, means of recognition between them, not subject to loss by chance or separation, became a necessity in order to determine at once who were entitled to such privileges; and out of that necessity grew the ritualistic language which constituted then, as it does now, the credentials of the craftsmen.

If it were not foreign to the purpose of this outline sketch, it would be interesting to dwell on the influence of these voluntary associations in keeping alive through the Dark Ages the germs of civil and religious liberty. From the *Collegia* and *Eranoi*, down to the guilds of northern and central Europe which went to decay when the Reformation brought larger liberty for all, they were democratic in their organic basis, and republican in their form of government, each constituting even in that early time a sort of model commonwealth, an example of what might be the relations of men when freed from the tyranny and rapacity of their temporal and spiritual rulers.

It is impossible to tell to what influence was due, or at what time began, the differentiation of the Masonic from the other Craft-guilds. We have seen that the essential principle of the guild is the banding together for mutual help, particularly in sickness and poverty, but this obligation was based on stated contributions, which ceasing, the obligation lapsed. This feature is embalmed in the very name of the organization. Says Toulmin Smith: "The meaning of the word *guild* or *gild* is closely connected with the origin of the institution. *Gild* or *geld* was Old English for a set payment or contribution, *zelden* or *zyltan*, to pay (whence also the present *yield*); the primary meaning was payment, and the company of those who paid became known by this chief title to membership."

To whatever impulse due, the process of development which in the other guilds became arrested, in the mason-guild went on until the

worth of human fellowship was recognised as something higher than mere mutual aid on the basis of a *quid pro quo*; and when fellowship became the essential element of the society, the fraternity of Freemasons was born, and the differentiation was complete. This change had been accomplished at a period antedating our earliest attainable knowledge of the Institution. As far back as our knowledge goes, the fundamental law respecting relief has been the same as it is to-day, laying upon each individual brother the duty of relieving, to the extent of his ability, the wants of a distressed fellow; a duty not to be shifted upon the Lodge or any other organization. This law makes no provision for cash premiums, but grounds the obligation to relieve the distressed solely upon the sacred relation of fellowship. It is this feature that makes Masonry alone, of all the numberless societies that have the relief feature in some form or other, a genuinely charitable institution.

This character we must maintain, or it must die and give place to some organization that will maintain it. The law which governs the development of institutions is identical with that which governs the evolution of species, and does not permit of permanent retrogression from higher to lower forms. Science teaches, however, that temporary retrogression is possible when the forces which produce development are overborne and cease for a time to exert their due influence; and the adverse forces which surround Masonry are to-day so strong that it behoves us to keep this fact in mind.

The quasi recognition accorded by some Grand Lodges to so-called Masonic benevolent societies, the propositions that have here and there cropped out to convert the Grand Lodge itself into a directory of a great mutual life insurance company, and the increasing tendency to regard the cessation of cash contributions to the Lodge treasury as an excuse for denying not only the privileges of the Lodge, but the general rights of a Mason—those contingent not upon his membership in the Lodge, but upon his fellowship in the great fraternity—all show the dangerous extent to which our ranks are recruited from among those who bring into the Institution from other societies, methods and habits of thought totally at variance with the principles which characterize a charitable Institution, methods and habits of thought that belong to the guild stage of development from which Masonry so long since emerged.

Whether Masonry has reached the highest point of the line along which it has been developed, or whether it contains the germs from which shall spring something still higher, is a question which only the future can answer; but we may be sure that its essential principle, which through unselfish fellowship seeks the perfection of human character, whether finding its expression in the Masonic or some other form, will still survive.

THE MODEL MASON.

ANCIENT Masonry had many models, and noble ones, too; and so has modern Freemasonry. The Temple of Solomon was a wonder of architectural beauty, conspicuous, without and within, for the lavish use of the gold of Ophir, and scarcely less distinguished for its outer porch, and its remarkable brazen pillars, decorated with lily work. If there ever was a typical fane or symbol in stone, it was this Temple. Ancient Masonry had other and prior works of art, but none so grand so imposing, so beautiful; none erected under the auspices of so distinguished a triad of Masons as Solomon and the two Hiram; none that has had so lasting a history, or in equal degree has attracted and held the attention of the civilized world through all the generations that have succeeded its erection. Modern Freemasonry has done well in clustering around it the teaching it imparts to its initiates. It is the text of a noble discourse, the landmark of a notable fraternity, a fit type of that "Temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Operative Masonry had no nobler model. But it had others. Many of the glorious edifices, religious, royal and public, of after times owed their construction to those whom we cannot but consider the successors of the builders of King Solomon's Temple. Now, especially, may we admire, respect, and almost reverence, the deft handiwork, the honest and conscientious building, the symbolic teaching, embodied in the Gothic structures of the middle ages in Europe. These were the last, and only less than the best, of the works of Operative Masons in any era of the world's history. They merit mention next after Solomon's Temple. Models are they all, material models, without equals in modern times for their architectural grandeur. But we are only concerned with these, now, by way of introduction and contrast.

Modern Freemasonry has many models, and noble ones, also. Freemasons are not fashioned in any cast-iron mould. They are many men, of many minds, and of many physical sizes; but all are whole, sound, perfect. You do not see, in a Masonic procession, men with one eye, a single arm, a fragmentary leg, or, in short, deaf, dumb, lame or blind. We do not have deformed or butchered men among our models. They may become the one or the other afterwards, but that is their fault, or misfortune, not ours. At initiation they must be whole, perfect in all their parts, or else they cannot typify that perfection which

is the very purpose of Freemasonry to inculcate. It may sound very well, in the estimate of some, to say, Why not accept a lame man, a deformed man, an unfortunate who was born whole, but mutilated by accident; but it is not Masonry. Masonry, theoretically, knows no such thing as deformity or imperfection. It aims high. It does not seek to embrace mankind. It is composed of a select, peculiar people. If the world included a large majority of fragmentary men, there might be an appearance of reason in the plea for the reception of such men into Masonry; but it does not. We have a wide choice for material, and there is no reason why we should not, in accordance with our ancient teaching, receive only the physically perfect, men without blemish, sound in all their members.

So much for the physical Mason. All Masons are, or should be, models in this respect. But let us now turn away from the material, to another aspect of the model.

Spiritually, there is unity in variety among Freemasons. There is freedom of thought and feeling to a degree not found in any other organization. Having been from the beginning a cosmopolitan fraternity, it was limited by no sectarian, political or national lines. It is for noblemen among mankind everywhere. There are a thousand models, all excellent, and yet all dissimilar. And these divergencies are paralleled by the individual models among Masons, of whom we shall now speak.

Brother Jinks is a model Mason; and yet some say he has only one idea. What of that, if it be a good one? He says, the corner-stone of Freemasonry is Charity; hence, whenever an opportunity arises in the Lodge for the display of this cardinal virtue, he manifests it to the fullest extent. He is nothing if not charitable. No application for charity fails to elicit his support. He would rather give ten unworthy men than deny one worthy one. He avoids the latter by giving all petitioners. A most amiable man is Brother Jenks. He sometimes plays "high Jenks" with the treasury, but his intention is commendable, and we put him in one of the niches as a model. Much as it gives, Freemasonry gives too little away in charity. Listen to the annual report of the Committee on Accounts.

Brother Charles is another model Mason. He is the talking member, he always has something to say, on every subject. What a dull Lodge it would be without him! He is not always right, but who is? At all events he is not a stone. He has a tongue, and he uses it. Some of the always silent members, who cannot be provoked on any occasion to hear the sound of their own voices, in the Lodge, deserve to have their tongues extracted, overhauled and put in tune. Members that can talk and won't talk, ought to be made to talk.

Bro. Jones is still another model Mason. He is not only never absent from his Lodge, but he is always present at the opening. In summer and winter, in good weather and bad, in health or indisposition, he is there. Such a brother is a tower of strength, a magnet, a first-class model. As an example his value is inestimable. To say nothing of the efficacy of his counsel in debate, his constant presence is of itself a priceless benefit. He is a landmark that is not removed; and may he never be, until he shall be translated to the Grand Lodge above.

Brother Brown is a model, also. He is a pre-eminently useful, handy member. He is always ready to take a place, or station. Let who will be away he is there, and there to fill any place to which he is called. Some brethren, when called upon in an emergency, are "going to leave the Lodge shortly," or are "rusty," or "beg to be excused," but Brother Brown is not one of these. He is always ready, always willing, always looking for an opportunity to be useful. The sluggards call him officious. That is a small matter. We style him a model, and the more we can have like him the better.

How different are these models (not to name many others besides), and yet how valuable they all are to our Fraternity. To cool the ardour of any one of them would be to do a lasting injury to the Craft. They take a pride in all they do. They are self-sacrificing, arduous, enthusiastic, plentiful in good works. Let us have more like them. They maintain the character of Freemasonry for physical perfection, for charity, for attention to the business of the Lodge by giving it their continual presence and counsel, for punctuality in attendance, for devotion to the work, and readiness to aid in its execution. With such models to continually characterize it, Freemasonry cannot fail to go on, prospering and to prosper. Brother, are you any kind of a model?—*Keystone.*

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication was held on Wednesday, when the M.W. the Pro Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon presided. There was a very fair attendance of Officers present and past, as well as lay members of Grand Lodge, who doubtless had assembled more especially to elect the several Committees, which is generally considered the special feature of the June Communication. Amongst those present were Bros. Lord Cremorne G.S.W. Dr. Cox as G.J.W., Dr. John Robbins Grand Chaplain, Horace B. Marshall Grand Treasurer, F. A. Philbrick G. Registrar, Sir J. B. Monckton Pres. Board Gen. Pur., Col. Shadwell H. Clerke G. Sec., H. Buss Assist. G. Sec., Dr. Wendt G.S. Ger. Cor., Baron de Ferrieres and Fred. Davison Grand Senior Deacons, E. Letchworth Grand Junior Deacon, Lieut.-Col. Taylor Grand Standard Bearer, Horace Jones Grand Superintendent of Works, Sir Albert Woods (Garter) G.D.C., Griffiths Smith Assistant G.D.C., Stephens Grand Pursuivant, H. Garrod Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Matthews Grand Standard Bearer; J. Havers Past Grand Warden, H. D. Sandeman P.D.G.M. Bengal, Revs. Ambrose Hall, H. A. Picard, C. W. Arnold, T. Cochrane, H. G. Morse, C. W. Spencer Stanhope, J. Studholme Brownrigg, Past Grand Chaplains; Col. Creaton Past Grand Treasurer; J. Glaiser, R. Grey, J. M. Case, W. A. F. Powell, John Sampson Peirce, Col. H. Somerville-Burney, Brackstone Baker, T. H. Devonshire, T. Fenn, J. H. Scott, Peter de Lande Long, Ralph Gooding, Robert F. Gould, Raynham W. Stewart, Charles A. Murton, Frank Green, H. Mandslay, Dr. Jabez Hogg, H. E. Gumbleton, Henry J. Dumas, Charles Hutton Gregory, J. E. Saunders, Past G. Deacons; Magnus Ohren, Raymond H. Thrupp, Thomas Dolling Bolton, James Lewis Thomas, Edgar Bowyer, Col. James Peters, George Lambert, C. Greenwood, James Brett, C. A. Cottebrune, T. Cubitt, L. F. Littell.

After Grand Lodge had been formally opened, attention was called to the fact that a system of canvassing for votes by means of printed papers was being adopted. Bro. Britten, who drew attention to this grievance, desired to know from what source these documents emanated, and whether they were paid for or sanctioned by the Board of General Purposes. The Pro Grand Master expressed his disapproval of these papers, and Bro. Sir John Monckton reminded the members of Grand Lodge that he had on former occasions said, and he repeated the assertion, the Board of General Purposes had nothing do with the issue of these papers; he knew nothing about them; they did not pay for them, and he did not know who did.

Bro. James Stevens, as one of the candidates, also protested; he considered himself prejudiced by these canvassing papers.

The Earl of Carnarvon said Sir John Monckton as President of the Board of General Purposes, had told the brethren the papers was not issued by the authority or with sanction of that Board. It seemed to him the documents derived authority from no known person, and though it might be impossible to prevent their issue, he was free to say he did not approve of it. He thought it was probable that after this expression of opinion some change might take place.

The balloting papers were then distributed, and the election of members of the Board of General Purposes proceeded. Bro. Robert Grey P.G.D. was appointed Chairman of the Scrutineers. The minutes of the several meetings of Grand Lodge, as given in the agenda paper printed by us last week, were next read and confirmed.

The Grand Secretary reported receipt of letters from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Albany, in reply to the votes of condolence passed on the 24th April. After these letters had been read, the Earl of Carnarvon moved, and Bro. H. D. Sandeman P. Dist. Grand Master of Bengal seconded, that they be entered on the minutes, which was unanimously agreed to.

Lord Carnarvon then rose; he said:—

BRETHREN,—Before we proceed to the next business which stands on the agenda paper, I have a communication of an important character to make from the Grand Master. Every one here present has probably seen an encyclical letter of the Pope which appeared in many public prints with reference to Freemasonry in general. I believe it would not be our duty if, on this the first and earliest occasion we meet after the publication of that encyclical, we were to separate without some notice of it. I have felt it my duty from this chair to propose to you the course which I think it is wise and dignified for us

to take. It is a duty which none of us can covet, but which, like many other duties, we are sometimes bound to accept. I shall only speak in that measured language of respect which is due to the head of the Roman Catholic Church. All the more do I say this, and feel it, that I sincerely respect him, not merely as the Roman Pontiff, but as a statesman who, succeeding to a great post—a great political post—in critical times, has shown his statesmanship with ability, and, I think, discretion. The letter to which I have to call your attention is a very long one; it contains a variety of topics, some of which intimately concerns us. I think this encyclical falls into two great errors. In the first place it confounds all Masonic bodies in all parts of the world in a common and sweeping charge of condemnation, and it next proceeds to confound all those Masonic bodies with infidels, or, as it terms them, “naturalists in religion,” and the revolutionists and anarchists in politics. I hold here a copy of this encyclical, and I observe that it imputes, amongst other things, these charges to the whole Masonic body without discrimination and without qualification. It charges us with treating matrimony in the lightest possible spirit, and regarding it as no bond or tie; it accuses us of separating education from religion and morals; and it charges us with a dissemination of vice and vicious principles for the purpose of corrupting the morals of the young; and, lastly, it imputes to us all those monstrous charges which are included under the titles of sedition, revolution, socialism, and communism. It is my duty, and I hold it to be the duty of Grand Lodge this night, on the first occasion which has been given to it, to protest against these unfounded charges, and in protesting to affirm, with all the force and all the solemnity that we can bring to bear, that they are founded upon a complete and total misapprehension of Freemasonry. Brethren, I am not here to night to defend all Masonic bodies in all parts of the world. As we desire to stand perfectly clear ourselves, so let us not take any ground that is not absolutely correct. I grieve to think that there are some Masonic bodies that have laid themselves open to many of the charges which this encyclical letter contains, but, on the other hand, I fearlessly deny that there has been anything, directly or indirectly, by word or by deed, aught that can sully the fair fame either of this Grand Lodge or any Lodge under its rule. If I desired to appeal for evidence on this subject, where should I turn? I should point to our own rules, our ancient charges, our Book of Constitutions, one and all breathing a spirit of religion, and of obedience to the law. I hope I may go further, and, taking the Masonic bodies of England as a whole, I may point to our different Lodges and to our members, and say that in life, in morals, they are not unworthy of their great professions: and, lastly, I should turn to that long line of illustrious rulers who have governed this Craft, whose pictures till last year, before this hall was consumed by fire, hung on these walls, and, above all, to our present Grand Master himself; and I would ask any one, any fair and impartial bystander, whether it was conceivable that an Order founded I say upon those laws, governed by those traditions, ruled by those rulers, could ever be open to the monstrous charges which I have just now read. I am convinced, brethren, that social order and religion have no stronger friends, nor truer pillars to rest upon, than the Masonic bodies of England. I deeply regret, brethren, that any person in the position of the Pope should have been so far misled by false representations as to put his hand—I am sure most undesignedly—to such a mis-statement of facts as this encyclical contains. I wish that anything I can say or that we could do here would open his eyes to the facts of the case, but, whether this be so or not, we have one duty to ourselves and to the ancient and venerable Order that we represent, and it is this—in the most temperate language that we can command, but at the same time the most decisive, to protest against this charge, and to spread far and wide our protest against it, and with this object and with this purpose I beg now to move—

“That this Grand Lodge has seen with great regret the recent encyclical letter, in which the charges of atheism, sedition, and vice are made against Masonry in general without discrimination; and that this Grand Lodge, whilst it does not deny that meetings for political and seditious purposes have in some instances been held under the pretence of their being Masonic Lodges, can only express its astonishment and regret that English Freemasonry should by some strange misapprehension of facts be included in this sweeping charge, which the law, practices, and traditions of the Order, as well as the position of its rulers, clearly prove to be utterly without foundation.”

Bro. John Havers P.G.W. seconded the resolution; he thought they were deeply indebted to the Pro Grand Master for the thoughtfulness which had made him bring this subject before the brethren, and for his constant care and attention to the work of Grand Lodge. He thanked his lordship for the admirable manner in which he had put before them that evening the resolution he moved. As he had said before to his lordship, this resolution was not necessary for Freemasons; they knew it was not necessary even for Roman Catholics, because, while they should treat them with the greatest respect, they were free to do, say, and think what they liked; but there might be in this wide world of ours some good, dear old ladies, of both sexes, who had the idea that Freemasons were rather a bad class, and these would be reconciled by those great and beautiful words which had fallen from their chief. Having said this much, he begged to second the resolution.

The Earl of Carnarvon having put the resolution, said he had the satisfaction of declaring that it was carried
nem con.

The announcement was then made that Sir John B. Monckton had requested that he should no longer be appointed President of the Board of General Purposes. Sir John B. Monckton had served a long time, and great labours and very heavy work often passed through his hands. Lord Carnarvon said it would not surprise Grand Lodge if he added that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had conferred on Sir John Monckton, on the occasion of his retirement, the rank of Past Grand Junior Warden. In that honour, so well conferred by his Royal Highness, Sir John Monckton received a hearty Masonic welcome, as well as a personal one, he was sure, from every Freemason.

Sir John Monckton was then formally invested and saluted.

It was announced that the M.W. the Grand Master had appointed Brother Thomas Fenn P.G.D. to succeed Brother Sir John Monckton, and Lord Carnarvon formally invested Brother Fenn as President of the Board of General Purposes. Intimation was then made that Brother R. P. Harding, who has recently been appointed Chief Receiver in Bankruptcy, desired to relinquish the post of Auditor to Grand Lodge, and Brother Hopkinson P.M. No. 14 proposed that Brother Standish Harding succeed his father. This was seconded by Brother Knyvett P.G.S., and agreed to.

With respect to the remaining business, the representatives of the Colonial Board, as nominated, were accepted. The several recommendations for grants were all agreed to, and Brother Philbrick, Q.C., as Grand Registrar, announced that the appeal from the Punjab would be withdrawn. He wished, however, to draw attention to a subject which would be of interest to the brethren everywhere. There had grown up a usage in the Punjab to elect joining members of Lodges by so-called "acclamation." Now, he wished it emphatically to be understood the only way in which a joining member could be elected to a Lodge was by ballot. If a Lodge were permitted to dispense with the plain written law of the Book of Constitutions, by electing a member by show of hands, they might go so far as to elect a Master or a Treasurer in the same way. Every brother, however young, was to exercise his unbiassed vote, without being swayed by the weight or authority of old Masons. If a Master was elected by show of hands his appointment would be illegal, and the Senior Warden would not be eligible for the chair next year. It would lead to interminable confusion, and he begged to draw attention to the irregularity. Brother Hogard's motion:—

To add to Rule 19, of the Book of Constitutions.

"Election of Grand Treasurer.

"If more than one Brother is nominated the names shall be printed in a list, a copy of which shall be delivered to each member present at the Grand Lodge. The balloting lists having been delivered to the members of Grand Lodge are to be collected by the Scrutineers appointed for that purpose, and are not to be signed. In order to carry out the above law, eight Scrutineers are to be elected at the General Committee previous to the Grand Lodge in March, and eight other Scrutineers are to be nominated by the Grand Master or presiding Officer at that Grand Lodge. The Scrutineers are to collect the lists from the Brethren to whom they have been delivered, and shall solemnly pledge themselves to make a correct report under their hands of the result of the ballot. They shall then retire and, having ascertained the numbers for the respective candidates, shall present the report in Grand Lodge. But if their report be not ready by the time the Grand Lodge is about to be closed, the Grand Master or the presiding Officer shall, after closing the Grand Lodge, receive the report in his private room, and in such case a copy thereof, verified by the Grand Secretary, shall be immediately posted up in the Grand Secretary's office, and remain during one week for the information of the Craft;"

was discussed, and some amendment suggested, but its further consideration was postponed till next Quarterly Communication. Colonel Creaton's proposition—

"That the sum of £70 be voted from the funds of the Board of General Purposes; that the same be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, to provide the residents of the Institution at Croydon with coals during the winter months;"

was unanimously agreed to.

Grand Lodge was then closed, the Pro Grand Master

announcing that he would receive the Report of the Scrutineers, as to the result of the Election for the Board of General Purposes, in his private room.

The following are the brethren who were elected, with the number of votes credited to each.

JOHN LAWRENCE MATHER	183
THOMAS HASTINGS MILLER	152
WILLIAM BRISTOW	142
GIOVANNI P. FESTA	142
RALPH CLUTTON	137
ALFRED MEADOWS, M.D.	123
JAMES WILLING JUN.	119
THOMAS W. C. BUSH	118
JAMES STEVENS	117
THOMAS C. WALLS	112
EDWARD F. STORR	112
FREDERICK T. C. KEEBLE	102
SAMUEL HILL	99
LEOPOLD G. GORDON ROBBINS	93

The following were the brethren nominated by the Grand Master:—T. Fenn President, Sir Albert Woods (Garter), Æ. J. MacIntyre, Q.C., M.P., Sir John B. Monckton, F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., E. Saunders, J. A. Rucker, R. F. Gould, F. Davidson, E. Letchworth, and Alfred Richards.

HAMPSHIRE AND THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

A CIRCULAR which, according to custom has been issued in this Province, detailing the success of the P.G. Lodge Committee in reference to the elections to the Charities, shows that the suggestion was not strictly correct that the successes of candidates from this Province were due exclusively to this committee. It appears that in respect to the widows, the votes of the committee were used in support of Mrs. Madeley, widow of the late W. B. Madeley, of the Royal Sussex Lodge, 342, Portsea, and the Gosport Lodge, 903, Gosport. The votes so received were not sufficient to secure her election; but will be available and no doubt ensure her the annuity at the next period of election. The votes of the province for the Girls' School were used in support of the (successful) candidature of Kate Irene Gooch, daughter of the late Bro. George Gooch P.M. Hengist Lodge, 195, Bournemouth; and the Boys' votes received were polled for Edward Bramble Green, son of the late Bro. G. A. Green P.M. Lodge of Harmony, 309, Fareham, and P.P.G.D.; and also for Herbert J. McLeod Lillywhite, son of the late Bro. John Lillywhite P.M. Phoenix Lodge, 257, Portsmouth, and P.P.G. Reg. The unexpected success of securing the election of both these was accomplished by borrowing 1200 votes, which it will require the whole voting strength of the province next October to repay. The *Freemason* in its analysis of returns to last week's annual festival of the girls' school, presided over by Lord Brooke, when the total contributions reached £13,037 14s, says:—Hants and the Isle of Wight, with its forty Lodges, is a strong Province, and what is of greater moment still in relation to these festive gatherings, its presence in the list with a liberal sum set down against it may be looked upon as a certainty, though as a matter of course the amount it will contribute will vary with the circumstances attending each successive Festival. For instance last year, when Bro. Beach, its P.G. Master, occupied the chair at the Girls' Festival, it raised over £1,300, but notwithstanding this great effort, it followed up its beneficent work by handing over £375 to the Boys' School in June last, and inaugurated the present festive season by raising over £373 for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution in February. On Wednesday its six Stewards placed £295 7s 6d to the credit of the Girls, thus increasing its total for the current year up to the present time to over £670. The following is given as the list of Stewards and the contributions they brought together:—

Lodge 35 Bro. Asber Barfield (Cowes) ...	16	16	0
" 303 " Edward Goldsmith (Fareham) 21	0	0	
" 394 " J. D. Barford ("Peace and Harmony," Southampton) ...	89	5	0
" 804 " William Dart ("Carnarvon," Havant) ...	54	18	6
" 1069 " R. J. Rastrick ("United Brethren," Southsea) ...	63	0	0
" 1373 " H. Ingles Davis ("St. Hubert," Andover) ...	50	8	0

The "Benevolent" elections (our contemporary adds) were very severe, the widows especially so, the highest widow polling 2,237, and the lowest of 31 (let us note this) 1,103. The highest male candidate polled 2,163 and the lowest 681. Let all those who cavil at or anathematize Freemasons ponder over the one fact that the first two Festivals of our much maligned Order in 1884 have produced £27,000. Of what earthly society can it be said at this hour that it is doing so much and so well for charity.—*Portsmouth Times*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sudden transitions from heat to cold, or from cold weather to warm sunny days, favour the development of manifold diseases, which may in most instances be checked and rendered abortive by an early resort to these purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well-known and highly-esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which unhealthy climates, rapid changes, or dietetic errors, can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-indulgent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease such as are indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloway's Pills will prove especially serviceable in getting the vivacity of mind and body appreciated by both sound and sick.

MARK MASONRY.

—:o:—

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES, &c.

THE regular half-yearly meeting of this Grand Lodge was held on Tuesday, 3rd inst., in the large hall of Freemasons' Tavern, London. It was with great regret that the brethren heard that a severe accident prevented the attendance of their Grand Master, Lord Henniker, whose conduct of the affairs of the Mark Degree has won for him the esteem of Mark Masons throughout the jurisdiction. The Earl of Kintore, Right W. Deputy Grand Master, occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Pryce-Pryce as Deputy Grand Master, Capt. N. G. Philips Senior Grand Warden, Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke as Junior Grand Warden, William Roebuck as Grand Master Overseer, E. C. Mather as Grand Senior Overseer, Captain Kirchhoffer as Grand Junior Overseer, Rev. C. de Crespigny Grand Chaplain, F. Davison Grand Treasurer, Levander Grand Registrar, Fred. Binckes Grand Secretary, George Cooper Senior Grand Deacon, Ralling Junior Grand Deacon, Robert Berridge Grand Director of Ceremonies, George Dalrymple and Edward Friend Grand Assistant Directors of Ceremonies, S. G. Bake Grand Sword Bearer, W. Watkins Grand Standard Bearer, Lott as Grand Organist, Banks Grand Inner Guard, Taylor, Tomkins, March, and Cumberland Grand Stewards, and Speight Tyler. There was also a brilliant assemblage of Past Grand Officers and brethren who had attained distinction in the Provinces.

The first business on the agenda was the confirmation of the minutes of the Grand Lodge held on 4th December last, of the Special Grand Lodges held on 8th December and 25th April, and of the Moveable Grand Lodge held at York on the 9th May, and this having been done the Report of the General Board was brought forward; this was taken as read, received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. Among the recommendations arising out of this Report were (a) "That the Collars of Present and Past Grand Officers be distinguished by gold embroidery, or other distinctive mark, to be approved by the Board." On the proposition of Brother Robert Berridge, seconded by Brother Alfred Williams, this was approved by Grand Lodge; (b) "That £50 be voted from the Benevolent Fund, to the widow of the late Brother D. M. Dewar, Assistant Grand Secretary." Brother Rev. Canon Portal moved this proposition, stating that it was contemplated that in addition to this grant a subscription should be opened for the benefit of Mrs. Dewar. Donations to which Fund were to be limited to one guinea, and it was anticipated that about £800 would be realised. Referring to the proposed grant from Grand Mark Lodge, he felt that the brethren could not better show their appreciation of Brother Dewar's services than by voting it. Brother F. Davison seconded the motion, which was also supported by the Earl of Kintore, and eventually carried unanimously; and (c) grants from the Benevolent Fund, as follows:—

£20 to the Widow of a Brother of the Thistle, No. 8, and Keystone, No. 3, Lodges.

£20 to the Widow of a Brother of the Eclectic Lodge, No. 39.

£15 to the Widow of a Brother of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 177.

£15 to the Widow of a Brother of the United Service Lodge, No. 69.

£15 to a Brother of the St. John's Lodge, T.I., Bolton.

£15 to the Widow of a Brother of the Canynges Lodge, T.I., Bristol.

Rev. Canon Portal also formally moved these grants, which were agreed to. He then proposed "That the report of the General Board be adopted." He would first of all ask Grand Lodge to assent to the proposal of the Grand Master that the replies to the addresses voted in the Special Grand Lodge recently held should be entered on the books as soon as received; the absence of the Prince of Wales abroad having so far delayed them. He quite agreed with the Grand Master, who wished they should be recorded. He had also to express his very great regret—which he was sure would be shared by all—at the unfortunate differences which had arisen between their Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of Quebec. He had no wish to open up a very disagreeable subject, but must say, in the Grand Mark Lodge of England's defence, that if the Grand Chapter of Quebec had approached them in a different spirit, and used different language, that the differences might long ago have been adjusted; he still hoped that as

soon as that body had placed itself in a legal position as regards the law of the Dominion, and had got itself sanctioned, that it might be possible to arrive at a reasonable solution of the difficulties which at present exist between them. No efforts on the part of the English would be wanting to secure this, and either by the aid of the United States' Chapters, which would be gladly accepted, or by the intervention of the Grand Lodges and Chapters of Ireland and Scotland, it was hoped a settlement could be made. He did not desire to move the adoption of the report without stating his wishes on this subject, which he believed were endorsed by every other member of the General Board. The motion was seconded by Bro. Williams, and carried. The Acting Grand Mark Master then proceeded to confer the rank of Past Grand Warden on Bro. Davison Grand Treasurer. He felt very great regret that the Grand Master was not able to be present, for he would have been the very first to express the high appreciation and regard which he had for the services Bro. Davison had rendered to Grand Lodge during the ten years he had occupied the position of Grand Treasurer. The system of accounts of Grand Lodge had been placed on a different basis to that formerly in force. Brother Davison was anxious to inaugurate the new work, and whatever might happen after that, they on their part were anxious to grant him the honour for the services he had already rendered.

The President of the General Board (Rev. Canon Portal) bore testimony to the careful way in which Bro. Davison had watched the accounts and supervised them, suggesting anything that could be urged towards their better arrangement. He had pleasure indeed in seconding the motion. As had been stated Brother Davison had inaugurated a different system of keeping the accounts. That was the last year they would see him with the Grand Treasurer's jewel on his breast, and they all felt that the honour which Lord Henniker wished to bestow upon him, but which he could not unfortunately personally bestow, could not be given to a worthier brother. The motion was carried, and Brother Davison was invested by the Earl of Kintore as a Past Grand Warden.

The Earl of Kintore then quitted the chair for the purpose of being installed as Grand Mark Master Mason. He was presented by Sir Pryce-Pryce to the Rev. Canon Portal, who assumed the chair and said it gave him very great pleasure indeed to receive the presentation, and he should immediately proceed to give the benefit of installation to their most worthy Deputy Grand Master. It would, he was sure, be especially agreeable to Grand Lodge to see the brother then before them installed upon the throne, because he was the representative of Scotch Masonry, to which the Mark Degree owed so much. At a time when the Mark Degree was at a very low ebb in England, kept alive by some dozen or so of Time Immemorial Lodges here and there, it was worked in Scotland with very great efficiency, both under the Grand Chapter and the Grand Lodge. It was perfectly well-known, and would be in the remembrance of several of those present, that in times gone by, when they were a far weaker body than at present, that they had considerable cause of complaint against the Grand Chapter of Scotland. That was a page which all were glad to turn over and to forget. But what they should not forget—on the contrary, should find great pleasure in remembering—was not only that the Degree owed very much to Scotch Masonry for its continuance, but that when once the Grand Chapter of Scotland had seen that they were well able to maintain the degree in England they were foremost in giving the right hand of fellowship and acknowledging them as a Grand Lodge in England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. He would also add that in these times, when they heard so much of the Monro doctrine, that there should only be one supreme authority in any one country, a principle which is all very well in a way, but which may be ridden too hard, it was gratifying to find that the Grand Chapter of Scotland had stood firmly by the Time Immemorial and historical principle that you may have Lodges under different jurisdictions in one place, all working in perfect harmony with one another, just as they once worked in England in harmony with Lodges and Chapters under the Scotch Constitution, as well as in the Time Immemorial Lodges, and now with Scotch and Irish Lodges in the Colonies. All this the Grand Chapter of Scotland had freely granted, and it was satisfactory, he said, to place upon the throne that night so distinguished a Scotch

Mason as the Earl of Kintore, who, he was sure, would do all he could to cement the kind feeling which existed between England and Scotland. He hoped he might even see that it had further reaching consequences than it had at present. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with, and the Earl of Kintore was placed in the chair, and saluted according to ancient custom. In acknowledging the salutation the new Grand Master said he had often been told, and he believed it was sound doctrine, that a man speaks best who uses fewest words to express his thoughts. He felt a difficulty in finding any words which would adequately give expression to the sentiments which he entertained and felt at that moment. He was well aware of what was expected at his hands. He knew, and he hoped the brethren would believe, that his earnest endeavours, and his utmost ability, would be at the service of Mark Masonry in England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. He could do no more than his best, and his best he promised. The brethren took him, so to speak, as a servant without a character; he had not, for many years, been connected with the English G.L. He came from the northernmost part of the kingdom, and not only for himself, but in the name of Masonry in Scotland, and especially of the Provincial Grand Chapter of which he was Principal, gladly accepted the high office they had given him in the Grand Lodge of England. He could also say that of all the congratulations he had received from his friends none had been so cordial or so hearty as those from office bearers in the Grand Chapter of Scotland. He was sure that Canon Portal would agree with him that that augured well for the cordial and friendly relations which at present existed between the two bodies. His only regret was that he came as the immediate successor of so brilliant a Grand Master as Lord Henniker had proved himself to be. Truly the interests of their Grand Lodge had not suffered at his hands. All wished him recovery from the injury he had met with. It was hoped he would have been present, but being absent the Grand Mark Master hoped he should have authority from the brethren to convey to his predecessor the regret all felt at his unfortunate accident. In conclusion the Earl of Kintore said that nothing should be wanting on his part to continue the good work which had been carried on during the reign of Lord Henniker. Brother Davison was then re-elected G. Treasurer. In acknowledging the compliment said he had certainly intended to retire from the office of G. Treasurer, which he had held for ten years. It was, however, thought inadvisable, on account of the death of Bro. Dewar, that a change should be made at the present time, and therefore he had consented to remain another year, at the end of which time he should have great pleasure in proposing some brother to succeed him in the office.

The other offices in Grand Lodge were filled by the following appointments:—

Bro. Lord Egerton of Tatton	...	Deputy G.M.
Colonel Lord John H. Taylour	...	G. Senior Warden
Sir Charles James Palmer	...	G. Junior Warden
Henry Venn	...	G. Master Overseer
Joseph Lancaster Hine	...	G. Senior Overseer
John Spite Cumberland	...	G. Junior Overseer
Very Rev. Dean Currie	...	} G. Chaplains
Rev. F. H. Richardson	...	
H. C. Levander	...	G. Registrar
Frederick Binckes	...	G. Secretary
R. Townley Caldwell	...	} G. Senior Deacons
C. W. Duke	...	
Edward L. Shepherd	...	} G. Junior Deacons
C. W. Radway	...	
Robert Berridge	...	G. D. of Ceremonies
J. W. Thorpe	...	} G. Asst. D. of Ceremonies
John Charles Cox	...	
R. W. Edis, F.S.A.	...	G. Supt. of Works
Henry Haigh	...	G. Sword Bearer
B. R. Bryant	...	} G. Standard Bearers
John Batley Atkinson	...	
William Ganz	...	G. Organist.
William Morris	...	G. Inner Guard
E. H. Thiellay, J. Lane, R. Plambe,	}	G. Stewards
J. Inglis, C. F. Hogard, F. W. Driver,		
H. Stephens, W. E. Stewart,		
J. W. Monckman, J. Unwin jun.,		
C. E. Stretton, E. C. Patchitt	...	} G. Tyler
C. T. Speight	...	

General Board—(appointed by the Grand Master)—
 Rev. Canon Portal, M.A., President; Thomas Cubitt,
 Robert Berridge, Alfred Williams, W. Roebuck, O. H.
 Pearson, and R. P. Spice. (Elected by Grand Lodge)

Rev. H. R. Cooper-Smith, Herbert Dicketts, Charles H. Driver, J. L. Mather, and Henry Venn. Bro. Binckes (Grand Secretary) then announced that an invitation had been received from the St. George's Lodge, No. 15, to hold the Moveable Grand Lodge in Devonshire, an invitation which the Grand Master said would be accepted. Grand Mark Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, which was served in the efficient manner which characterises the present management of the Freemasons' Tavern.

Yet another Lodge was added to the roll of the United Grand Lodge of England on Saturday, 31st ult., when the Lodge of King Solomon, No. 2029 was consecrated by Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, assisted by Bro. Philbrick, Q.C., Grand Registrar as S.W., John Messent P.G.S.B. as J.W., Rev. A. F. A. Woodford P.G.C. as Chaplain, Frank Richardson P.G.D. as D. of C., Magnus Ohren P.G.A.D.C. as I.G., and Wilhelm Ganz P.G.O. as Organist. We shall publish a full report next week.

LODGE OF AMITY, No. 171.

THE second meeting of this Lodge for the season was held at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Tuesday, 3rd instant, when a large number of the brethren assembled. After Bro. Carter had been passed to the degree of F.C., Bro. Wendover was installed in the chair of King Solomon by Bro. F. C. D. Fenn I.P.M. On the conclusion of business, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. The toasts were eloquently rendered by the W.M., and the pleasures greatly enhanced by the addition of an excellent musical programme under the direction of Bro. Charles Stevens. The brethren present were E. Wendover W.M., Loving S.W., Tannabill J.W., Fenn I.P.M., P.M.'s Harcourt Treasurer, Clever P.M. Secretary; P.M.'s J. Clever, Bateman, Batty, Cooper, Whiteley; Goodinge, Van Essen J.D., Dipple I.G., Frigout D.C.; Bros. Maddick, Dodd, Smith, Farlow, Nash, Arnold, A. A. Frigout, Ham, Carter. The Visitors were Bros. Duke, Wood, Howden, Hall, Shepherd, Hunt, Wood, Moore, Chanery Thomas, Stevens Willing, &c.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday, the 5th instant, at the Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford. Bros. Williams W.M., Smith S.W., Pitt J.W., Speight P.M. Secretary, Prior S.D., Cohen J.D., Ingram I.G., Freeman P.M., Penrose, Greener, &c. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Brother Penrose candidate. Lodge was called off, and on resuming was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. Lodge was resumed in the first degree, and Brother Prior, of the St. James' Lodge, No. 769, was elected a member. Brother Smith was elected W.M. for the ensuing Thursday. Lodge was closed in due form.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—Held at Brother Langdale's, The Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, Islington, on Wednesday, the 4th instant. Brother Western presided; he was ably assisted by Bros. Hall S.W., Ashton J.W., Powell acting Preceptor, Turner S.D., Galer J.D., Fenner I.G., and others. The usual formalities were duly observed, and the minutes were read and confirmed. Lodge was advanced, when Brother Powell answered the questions leading to the third, and was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the third degree and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, including the traditional history. Lodge being resumed, Bro. Hall was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week, after which Lodge was closed and adjourned.

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES As the M.W.G.M. of England, AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL, 28th APRIL 1875.

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EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
R.W. Bro. ALDERMAN R. N. FOWLER, M.A., M.P.

GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN,
PROVINCIAL GRAND SENIOR WARDEN WILTS,
WORSHIPFUL MASTER GRAND MASTERS' LODGE, No. 1,

Has in the kindest manner consented to preside (in the place of the late lamented Duke of Albany)

ON SATURDAY, 28th JUNE 1884, AT

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

Musical arrangements under the direction of
Brother CHAPLIN HENRY.

Dinner Tickets—Ladies 15s; Gentlemen 21s; including admission to
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The services of brethren as Stewards are earnestly solicited.

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Std.)
Vice-Patron, Secretary.

Office—6 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.
22nd May 1884.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

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SURREY.

Prov. G. Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

THE R.W. BRO. GEN. STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG, C.B.
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE
will be held at the ALBANY HALL, KINGSTON ON THAMES, on Mon-
day, the 16th day of June 1884, at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

By command,

CHARLES GREENWOOD P.G.S.B.
Prov. Grand Secretary.

Morning dress and Masonic mourning.
61 Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, S.E.
26th May 1884.

A dinner will take place at 5 o'clock. For tickets apply to Brother BOND,
Sun Hotel, Kingston on Thames; or to Bro. D. W. CAULZ Secretary 1638,
Norbiton Station, Surrey, enclosing 7s (which will not include Wine). N.B.—
Dinner will be provided for those only who have taken Tickets, and no
Ticket will be issued after 11th June. The R.W.P.G. Master requests the
attendance of the Brethren at Divine Service, at All Saints Church, Kingston,
at 4 p.m. A Sermon will be preached by the W. Brother the Provincial Grand
Chaplain. Brethren not to appear in Masonic costume at Divine Service.
Down Trains from Waterloo to Kingston 12.25 and 1.40.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

ACCOMPANIED BY

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

HAS GRACIOUSLY PROMISED TO LAY

THE FOUNDATION STONE

OF THE

CHAPEL OF THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS,

AT REDHILL,

WITH MASONIC HONOURS,

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th JULY 1884.

Tickets of Admission 15s each, including lunch (exclusive of wine).

Ladies and children presenting purses of £5 5s and upwards will be entitled
to a Life Vote and Free Admission to the ceremony, but will pay 5s each if
remaining to lunch.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office, 56 Gracechurch-street, E.C.

R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

MASONIC LECTURE.

"KNOBS AND EXCRESCENCES."

BRO. JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z. is open to accept invitations
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or LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

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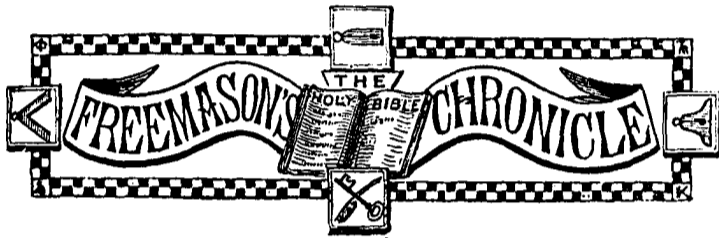
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The members of the St. John's Lodge No. 167, have held their meetings at this establishment for many years.

Full particulars and Tariff on application to C. M. FROUD, Proprietor.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

INAUGURATION OF A GRAND LODGE.

FROM THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER, 24TH APRIL 1884.

THURSDAY, 17th April, was a great day for Freemasons in South Australia. There was celebrated with much ceremony on that day an event which is wholly without parallel in the annals of the mystic craft in the Colony. In the formation of a Grand Lodge here our Masons have been much more fortunate than their brethren in all the other colonies; for though the latter have undertaken a similar enterprise they did it handicapped by a disheartening lack of unanimity, whilst the South Australian Order is helped along by a remarkably strong feeling of union and concord. It is no secret, however, that a slight constitutional difficulty has arisen, and that the action of the leaders of this movement may at the moment be somewhat distasteful to some sections of the mother Institution in the Old Country, but they are persuaded that the enterprise is one which the exigencies of the position demand, and one, moreover, whose fitness and rightness will doubtless very soon be recognised wherever its wherefore and successful consummation are known.

It will be half a century next October since the first Freemason's Lodge was opened in South Australia. The late Sir George Kingston, the third Past Master in succession to Bros. W. H. White and J. F. Taylor, brought the necessary charter from England with him. Since the first meeting was held—in October 1834—in connection with the formation of the Lodge of Friendship, No. 43, E.C., the Order has made steady progress, not only under the English Constitution, but likewise under the Scotch (inaugurated here in August 1844) and the Irish (established November 1855), which are now, with the exception of one Lodge, to be amalgamated into one harmonious whole. There are at present in South Australia 33 Lodges, the proportion of membership being as follows:—English Constitution—Friendship 132 members, Harmony 84, United Tradesmen 145, Fidelity 41, Kooringa 45, Unity 192, Truth 74, McDonnell 110, Clare 45, Union 62, Prince of Wales 46, Mount Gambier 48, St. John 30, Duke of Edinburgh 80, Areas 73, Governor Jervois 53, Flinders 63, Victoria 54, Concord 27, Princess Royal 24—Total 1428. Irish Constitution—Duke of Leinster 276, East Torrens Lodge of Faith 73, Light 59, St. John's 38, Mostyn 48, Kincaig 44, Wooroora 34—Total 572. Scotch Constitution—Adelaide 164, St. Andrew's 135, St. Vincent's 29, St. James 32, Concordia 47, Holdfast 20—Total 451. From this it will be seen that there are no fewer than 2,451 subscribing Freemasons in the colony.

For some time it was felt that a union of the Lodges under the head of a "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of South Australia" was a consummation greatly to be desired. Bro. H. M. Addison W.D.G.T. was the foremost in acting prominently to accomplish that object. Circulars were issued to representative brethren in the colony, and the first active step was taken on 30th July 1883, when a meeting was held in the banquet-room at the Freemasons' Hall, Flinders-street, to discuss the proposal. That meeting was convened by Bro. Addison, and was presided over by Bro. H. C. Mais P.D.G.S.W. P.M. In moving the

resolution "That it is desirable that a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of South Australia be formed, and that immediate steps be taken to that end," Bro. Addison maintained that the Order had now grown to the possession of such strength as to be well able to walk alone. Replying to an objection that the amalgamation would be unconstitutional, he said, "I can see nothing unconstitutional in it," and he fortified his position with elaborate quotations from eminent Masonic jurists. After a long discussion the motion was carried almost unanimously, an amendment to the effect that the alteration should be subject to the consent of the Grand Lodge of England being lost by an overwhelming majority. A great deal of correspondence followed, and many difficulties opposed themselves; but they were at length overcome, and the most satisfactory unanimity was ultimately shown in the adoption of the project, which was taken up very heartily by the Executive Committee, whose membership is as follows:—English Constitution—H. C. Mais P.D.G.S.W., Saul Solomon D.G. J.W., H. M. Addison D.G. Treasurer, T. E. F. Seabrook D.G.P.B.G.P., L. L. Furner D.G.J.D., W. L. Ware D.G.S.D.R. Irish Constitution—F. A. Kleeman P.G.J.W., A. M. Simpson P.P.G.J.W., J. G. Williams P.G.S.D., J. H. H. Voekins P.M. E.C. and S.W. 455 I.C., Jas. Shaw J.W. 408. Scotch Constitution—Hugh Fraser D.G.J.W., John Ramsay D.G.J.D., W. B. Webb D.G.D.C., W. Sketheway P.M. 555, J. Anderson P.M. 555.

All the preliminary work satisfactorily accomplished, the representatives of the Lodges considered the important matter of the selection of the gentlemen to hold the distinguished position of the First Grand Lodge Officers in South Australia. It was at last decided that the Chief Justice (Bro. S. Way) should be invited to occupy the post of Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason. This he consented to do, and there was no opposition to him. As the next to the final step to the securing of the object which has been so earnestly worked for during many months, the convention of delegates met on Wednesday, and besides electing the Officers, formally established the Grand Lodge, and then "called off" till next day. The following is the result of the election:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Bro. S. J. Way | Grand Master |
| H. C. E. Muecke | Past Grand Master |
| H. E. Downer | Deputy Grand Master |
| A. M. Simpson | Senior Grand Warden |
| J. Ramsay | Junior Grand Warden |
| Rev. F. S. Poole, M.A. | Grand Chaplain |
| Otto Laurenti | Grand Orator |
| T. J. King | Grand Inspector of Lodges |
| W. S. Ware | Grand Treasurer |
| W. B. Webb | Grand Registrar |
| S. Solomon | Grand President Board of General Purposes |
| J. H. Cunningham | Grand Secretary |
| J. C. Kaufmann | Grand Senior Deacons |
| P. Santo | |
| J. A. Cockburn | Grand Junior Deacons |
| F. H. Wigg | |
| J. P. Bedford | G. Superintendent Works |
| — Saint | G. Director of Ceremonies |
| T. G. Browne | G. Deputy Director of Cer. |
| G. C. Knight | G. Asst. Dir. of Ceremonies |
| S. G. Madley | Grand Sword Bearer |
| T. Paltridge | Grand Standard Bearers |
| W. Baldwin | |
| J. Shakespeare | Grand Organist |
| E. W. G. Hosking | Grand Assistant Secretary |
| W. M. Hugo | Grand Pursuivant |
| J. W. Castine | Grand Assistant Pursuivant |

The scene of the installation ceremonies, which were of the most brilliant and impressive character, was the Town Hall, which, with its numerous ante-rooms had been undergoing extensive preparations for some days previously. Everything was in readiness by half-past 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. From that time until nearly an hour later the brethren began to file into the spacious room, and (under the direction of the Stewards and other Officers) to take the places allotted to them according to their rank in the Order. Shortly after 10 o'clock all were seated, awaiting the entrance of those heads of the Institution, who were, a few moments later, obeying the dictates of a laudable spirit of self-sacrifice, to vacate the honourable posts held by them in one or other of the three Constitutions, and to give way to the successors who have been chosen to fill the more representative and distinguished positions which the amalgamation had made possible of attainment. And no better proof of the sincerity of their motives in so strongly toiling for the new order of things could be given than the display of this self-abnegatory spirit. By hard work in the Lodges they had, many of them, gained high distinctions; but, unasked, and solely for the sake of principle, they surrendered them, and permitted others to enjoy, and heartily welcomed others, as they entered upon the enjoyment of the fruits of their toils. No one was more appreciative of this than those successors, and the Chief Justice's subsequent recognition of this was as gracefully conveyed as it was richly merited.

But to come back to the hall. The spectacle at this time was curious and highly picturesque. Perhaps it would not be hard to prove that it was the most brilliant scene ever presented within the principal hall of our city. To begin with, there were there gathered more than a thousand brethren, representing all excepting two of the Masonic Lodges in the colony, and a few distinguished visitors from England and other distant places. All were clad in regulation evening dress, which, with its accompanying white lambskin or kid gloves, is held to be *de rigueur* at any solemn or special ceremony in connection with the Order. (As to those gloves, it should be mentioned, in passing, that they have a special significance in Masonry. They are regarded as a "symbol of purification.") The deep black of the evening dress formed a capital background for the display of the beautiful insignia of the Order. It added somewhat of ornament

even to the dull lambskin apron of the modest few Entered Apprentices who were present. It set off to greater advantage the slightly more pretentious badge of the progressing "Fellow Crafts." It increased in larger degree by comparison the intensity of the bright hues and the dazzling spangles of the decorative aprons of the Master Masons. It heightened the effect as a part of the picture of the rich jewels—the squares and compasses and levels and plumbs and other ornaments puzzling to the "profane," but highly significant—of the dignitaries of the Order. An important part of the strange picturesqueness of the scene was lent to it by the regalia of the still higher officers—the rich silk and satin collars, resplendent with handsome trimmings and edgings and stars and what not, reflecting all the hues of the rainbow. And above all, the bright-ribboned gold and silver jewels, denoting eminent services or high rank, sparkled and glittered, as the sun, shining only at intervals on so dull a morning, lit them up with its rays. In a word, the whole celebration, it may honestly and unexaggeratively be said, partook of the character of a grand pageant, in which all was beautiful and nothing gaudy. Those who made the arrangements and those who carried them out so effectually are deserving of high praise and warm congratulation.

The grouping of the various ranks of the Order was strictly in accordance with Masonic precedent. To describe, first, the eastern part of the hall:—Presiding at the organ, whose tone, by the way, has greatly improved since its tuning, was the Grand Organist, Bro. J. Shakespeare, on either side of whom was a brother assisting in the manipulation of the stops, and so on. In front of them and upon the ordinary platform was a choir of some twenty voices. Acting as conductor stood Worshipful Bro. Philip Sansom, Grand Senior Deacon. To this gentleman is justly due the observation that the members of the choir under his direction were chosen by merit of their excellence alone, and regardless of their rank in the Order. The result was the realisation, so far as their numerical capacity went, of almost the perfection of Masonic music. An important part in this department of the ceremonial was taken by Bro. M. Morgan, acting efficiently as trumpeter. Behind the conductor were placed, on a handsomely-carpeted dais, the official seats (with emblematical gravings) of the Grand Master Mason, his Deputy, and the holders of the next two or three slightly less distinguished grades of Masonry. Down the middle of the hall, with the Grand Master's "Throne" closing up a long perspective, in which other noteworthy objects were the Ark and the Senior Warden's chair, was an otherwise clear space along which the various grand processions were subsequently to pass. Posted at regular intervals, and flanking this passage-way, were numerous well-chosen Stewards, distinguished by blue-and-white rosettes, and holding aloft their staffs of office. In the body of the hall were the ordinary Masons, and on each side of the "tesselated square" which intervened between the chief seat of honour and the Senior Warden's chair were ranged the principal officers of the Institution, with the Junior Warden in his customary place south of the square, and with the Secretary on the northern side as his *vis-à-vis*.

The organ pealed forth a voluntary as, at half-past ten o'clock, Wor. Bro. H. M. Addison P.D.G. Treasurer E.C., P.M. 505 E.C. took the chief place of Worshipful Master, by virtue of his high office as Chairman of the Masonic Union. On the previous night there had been held a Convention of Delegates to make final arrangements. That had closed in the first degree, in which it now resumed with customary form. Immediately after it closed again, and Brother Addison then, after having announced that the Right Worshipful Bro. Muecke P.D.G.M. S.C. had been selected to act as Installing Master, vacated the chair, which the Installing Master occupied. Another short voluntary on the organ preceded the opening of the Grand Lodge, which was marked by the offering of a special prayer, written for the occasion by Bro. the Rev. F. S. Poole P.D.G. Chap. E.C. The choir then rendered with grand impressiveness the Opening Ode. The Installing Master next read his authority to install Brother Chief Justice Way as the Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of South Australia, and thereupon the Director of Ceremonies was instructed to summon the newly-elected Grand Lodge Officers. The summons was obeyed on the instant, and presently these important officials were admitted, convoyed by a strong force of brethren, with great pomp. As, thus escorted, they marched towards the dais at the eastern end of the hall the organist played spiritedly the well-known "March of the Masons," whilst the full choir gave its words, full of significance to all true Masons, with correct interpretation as to music, and with evident feeling as to the sentiment. Towards the close the music became gradually subdued, and as it presently died away in slow and solemn measures, all the brethren, alike of high rank and of low degree, bowed reverently, whilst the Chaplain again made special supplication. The vast congregation, led by the organ playing *pianissimo*, and the choir singing softly, caught up the solemn Masonic "So mote it be" response, which a moment afterwards was replaced by a strongly contrasted substitute—the exultant chorus "Holy! Holy! Holy Lord." The soloist was Bro. H. Oelmann, whose rendition was really excellent and in a high degree praiseworthy.

The great feature of the ceremonial now began. Whilst the brethren again reverently bowed their heads, with their hands upon their breasts, the Chaplain prayed:—

Supreme Governor and Controller of Mankind, by whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice, be pleased to vouchsafe to this Thy servant now about to be called to this high office in our Brotherhood Thy heavenly blessing. May he prove a true and diligent guardian of the principles, privileges, and usages of our Order, and may he, through Thy favour, be strengthened to the discharge of those duties to which he is now solemnly and specially to be pledged.

Again the brethren gave the solemn Masonic response, which presently swelled out into the ancient Hymn of Praise. This was sung by the whole Brotherhood, to the tune of the Old Hundredth, and the familiar strains, caught up by over a thousand voices, sounded grandly inspiring. The newly chosen Grand Master (Bro. S. J. Way) was then conducted to the altar by the official convoy who had received him when he entered. As he knelt before the Masonic

shrine the choir sang softly the Invocatory Anthem, beginning "Father of love, we call, &c." Still kneeling, the Grand Master took the solemn obligation administered by the Installing Master. He was then conducted to the east in due form. The Installing Master (who conducted the whole ceremony in a way which was highly creditable to his memory and to his methods) delivered to him a solemn charge. He enlarged upon the dignity and the importance of his high office, a position requiring the possession of sound judgment, tact, and brotherly kindness. The office of Grand Master was one of great antiquity and respect. It was one of the highest dignities to which they as Masons could aspire. He who enjoyed it should therefore possess certain very important qualities. As a man he should be of unquestioned integrity, free from a domineering spirit, and having all ill-tempered passions kept strictly in subjection. As a citizen he should be loyal to his Queen, obedient to the laws, and always yielding freely to the dictates of humanity. As a Freemason he should hold manfully and boldly to the ancient and respected and well-tried landmarks. He should be meek and not overmastered by the lust of power. Elevated above his fellow-Masons, he should never forget that it was they who raised him. And these were only a few of the many qualities which his high and important post required of him.

The Installing Master then invested him with the insignia of office, and he was enthroned, being saluted by all the brethren in accordance with the time-honoured form. Thereupon was sung the "Anthem of Rejoicing," composed by Bro. J. Shakespeare P.D.G.O. The anthem was followed by a flourish of trumpets and drums, and, after proclamations had been made in the east, and subsequently in the west and south, the Masons joined in singing the hymn—"Hail Masonry Divine."

The Grand Master delivered an address, which he concluded in the following terms:—Brethren, hitherto, in South Australia we have under our different Constitutions been labouring in three bands or parties, and to the casual observer we were seemingly engaged in the formation of several independent edifices having no perfect connection with each other. Now happily the partitions which divided us have been destroyed, and the temporary supports and scaffolding have been removed, and lo! we find ourselves, side by side in one united brotherhood, in one new Masonic temple, with the same volume of the sacred law, the same square, and the same compass for our guidance before us. I cannot doubt that if we determine to work willingly with the same zeal, and in accordance with the same law which has hitherto been our guide, we shall see Masonry advance in South Australia, and if that be our chief aim we shall have the approval of the Great Architect.

R.W. Bro. H. E. Downer P.G.M. Deputy Grand Master elect was next obligated, invested, installed, and greeted with a loyal salute. The anthem "Let all nations praise the Lord," was then sung. The other Officers were next installed in their respective positions, and afterwards the anthem was rendered by the choir. The proclamation of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of South Australia as being duly formed and constituted was then made in the usual way.

At this stage Bro. James H. Cunningham G.S., on behalf of the Grand Lodge, presented to the Grand Master a petition bearing warm testimony to the self-sacrificing services of Bro. Addison, and concluding—"We humbly pray that the noteworthy and meritorious services of our Worshipful Brother be recognised, and we would respectfully suggest that he have conferred upon him the distinction of P.D.G.M. in token of the appreciation of the Craft of the services referred to."

The Grand Master—In reference to this petition, I may say there is no brother of the Craft who more fully appreciates the value of the services of the Worshipful Bro. Addison than I do; and it gives me greater pleasure than I can express that my first official act as the Grand Master Mason of South Australia should be to present some little recognition to him. I ask you, Bro. Addison, to accept the office of P.D.G.M. in this Lodge, with all its rights and privileges.

Brother Addison—I most heartily thank you for the very high honour you have conferred upon me. I am fully sensible of that honour, and I beg you not to measure the sincerity of my thanks by the number of my words.

On the motion of the Grand Master seconded by the D.G.M., a vote of thanks was passed to the Installing Master, Bro. Muecke M.W. P.G.M., for his services that morning, and to the Lodge generally during many years past.

Brother Muecke on rising to respond, was received with a hearty Masonic salute. He thanked them cordially for the resolution they had been pleased to pass in his honour. He felt this would be a red-letter day in the annals of Freemasonry in South Australia.

The brethren then joined in singing the National Anthem. The Chaplain delivered a special closing prayer. The Benediction was pronounced, and the Lodge closed, the choir singing the second verse of "The March of the Masons."

The banquet began punctually at 8 o'clock, and was in its different way as brilliant from a spectacular point of view as the preceding and more largely attended ceremony earlier in the day had been. There were about 400 Masons present. Messrs. Beach and Co. performed the catering very excellently. They made the room bright with ornaments of various kinds. On the dais at the eastern end of the room was the principle table, running north and south. Round this were seated the Grand Lodge Officers according to their degree, the M.W. Grand Master Mason, of course, presiding. At the rear of these distinguished Officers were, on either side of the platform, large mirrors surrounded by ferns and flowers. The comparatively subordinate positions at the heads of the other tables were occupied by several prominent members, notably Bros. A. M. Simpson, P. Sansom, J. Ramsey, and J. C. Kaufmann. Bro. Seabrook acted as Director of Ceremonies, and Bro. Vockins, Secretary to the Banquet Committee, superintended the arrangements generally, and performed his task thoroughly well. Bro. Shakespeare acted as Organist.

The M.W.G.M. read an apology from the Installing Master (Bro.

Muecke), who was unavoidably absent. The following telegrams, which sufficiently explain themselves, were read:—"Grand Master Farnoll and Officers of Grand Lodge of New South Wales send fraternal greetings to the Grand Master and Officers of South Australia on the inauguration of their Grand Lodge.—Nicholas Weebres, Grand Secretary, New Masonic Hall, Sydney." "Hearty good wishes and congratulations on erection Grand Lodge, South Australia, Grand Lodge of Victoria, H. W. Holloway, Secretary, 825." "The Provincial Grand Master of Royal and Oriental Freemasonry for Australia, and Grand Representative for Grand Lodge of Italy, new Grand Lodge of New South Wales, sends his courteous and fraternal greeting on inauguration of Sovereign Grand Lodge of South Australia. All hail—R. Paterson Negus."

The M.W.G.M. (His Honour the Chief Justice) gave as the first toast the Queen and the Craft. Her Majesty, who was the descendant and mother of Freemasons, enjoyed the unique experience of being the daughter of a Grand Master and mother of a Grand Master. Her Majesty's father, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, did great service to Masonic unity when Grand Master of the English Masons of York, and assisted to bring about the happy union in England resulting in the English Grand Lodge. They as Masons in South Australia had shared the latest sorrow of Her Majesty. She had lost a son who for his virtue and accomplishments was a pattern of princely excellency, and they as Masons had lost one of the brightest ornaments of the Order, and one who, if his life had been preserved, would have been a strong pillar in Freemasonry. The late Duke of Albany was not an ornamental Mason, but a practical worker in the Craft. Only a few months before his death their Brother Mais had the privilege of witnessing the installation of their late Royal Brother as Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire.

The reception of the toast was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The M.W.G.M. proposed Sister Constitutions. Bro. William Fiveash P.M. I.C., responded, and said the telegrams read were an earnest of the recognition which would be extended everywhere to the Grand Lodge of South Australia. Grand Chaplain the Rev. F. S. Poole, in the absence of Bro. Muecke, proposed the M.W. Grand Master. Whilst his position as Chief Judge of this important Province would shed some lustre upon the Order, it was only fair to add that his occupancy of the chief place in the Order would add some lustre upon himself. The M.W.G. Master (His Honour Brother Chief Justice Way) responded gracefully and well. V.W. Bro. S. Solomon P.B.G.P. proposed the W. Installing Master (Bro. Muecke) in terms of the highest compliment. The toast was honoured with great enthusiasm, and in the absence of its subject V.W. Bro. W. B. Webb V.W.G.R. responded. His Honour Bro. Justice Boucant V.W.P.G.T. I.C., proposed the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. H. E. Downer, in the absence of V.W. Bro. H. Fraser P.G.J.W. The R.W. Bro. H. E. Downer R.W.D.G.M., responded. Bro. J. H. H. Vockins P.M., followed with the toast the Grand Lodge Officers. V.W. Bro. A. M. Simpson G.S.W., and V.W. Bro. J. Ramsay G.J.W. acknowledged the compliment. R.W. Bro. H. M. Addison P.D.G.M., who was enthusiastically received, proposed the South Australian Constitution. The S.G.D. (Bro. J. A. Cockburn) eloquently responded. V.W. Bro. O. Laurenti G.O., proposed Success to Private Lodges. W. Bro. Sansom G.S.D. responded in graceful language, clothing appropriate sentiments. W. Bro. F. H. Wigg proposed the Executive Committee and R.W. Bro. H. M. Addison P.D.G.M. R.W. Bro. H. M. Addison acknowledged the compliment. G.S.B. Bro. L. G. Madley proposed the Visitors, and a suitable response was given by Bro. Turner, of Port Pirie. V.W. Bro. O. Laurenti proposed the Press. The toast was responded to on behalf of the journalists present. During the night songs were sung by Bros. Oelman, J. W. Rail, and T. Shanks. The proceedings did not close till midnight.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire will be holden at the Town Hall, High Wycombe, on Monday, the 16th instant, under the presidency of the Right Worshipful Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., Provincial Grand Master. The Great Western Railway Company have kindly consented to grant return tickets at single fares to brethren, on production of their summonses, at the booking offices of the Great Western Railway, from the following stations:—London, Windsor, Reading, Oxford, Newbury, Abingdon, Swindon, Faringdon, Aylesbury, Marlow Road, and Maidenhead; and at all stations of the South Western Company on the London, Wokingham, and Reading Railway between Waterloo and Windsor.

A Convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, on Thursday evening. Companion Edmonds filled the chair of Z., Hunter H., Radcliffe J., Knight S.N., Foster Shaw P.S. This R.A. Chapter of Improvement is rapidly increasing in numbers, and we can recommend Companions to pay a visit. The proceedings commence at 8 p.m. prompt.

The following Festival Meetings have been held at Freemasons' Tavern during the week, ending 7th June:—

Monday, 2nd—Dragoon Guards; Tuesday, 3rd—Grand Lodge of Mark Masters; Wednesday, 4th—Grand Officers' Mess, 18th Royal Irish, 7th Royal Fusiliers; Thursday, 5th—Royal Engineers, 90th Regiment, 8th Hussars, Linnæan Club; Friday, 7th—Odd Volumes.

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE annual meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, 3rd inst., in the Subscription Rooms, at Stroud. The Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., Right Worshipful Grand Master of Gloucestershire, presided over a large attendance of the brethren. He was attended by W. Bro. J. Brook-Smith, M.A., Deputy Prov. Grand Master, and Bros. J. Mullings 592 Prov. G.S.W., F. G. Roberts 1008 Prov. G.J.W., W. R. Porcher 82 Prov. G. Registrar, Rev. Dr. Kynaston W.M. 82 Prov. G. Chaplain, W. H. Gwinnett 82 Prov. G. Treasurer, E. Trinder 592 Prov. G. Secretary, R. N. Hooper 1363 Prov. G.S.D., R. A. Matthews 493 Prov. G.J.D., W. R. Felton 246 Prov. G.S.W., J. S. Tanner 592, and E. Hulbert 1067 D.C., R. V. Vassar-Smith W.M. 839 Prov. G.P. and Charity Secretary, W. C. Heane 1067 Prov. G.S.B., J. A. Matthews 82 Prov. G. Organist. The R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Monmouthshire, Colonel Charles Lyne, and his Deputy W. Bro. S. G. Homfray P.G.A.D.C. represented the Province of Monmouth, and W. Bro. the Baron de Ferrieres, M.P., P.Prov. G. Registrar G.S.D. represented Grand Lodge of England. Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in due form, the Prov. Grand Master, in sympathetic terms, proposed a vote of condolence with the Queen, H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the death of the late Duke of Albany. This was seconded by the D. Prov. G.M. and adopted. The Grand Treasurer (Bro. Gwinnett) and the Charity Secretary (Bro. Vassar-Smith) then read their respective reports. The Treasurer's report showed a considerable balance in hand, and the report of the Charity Secretary was of an especially satisfactory character. It showed that there had been a steady increase in the voting power of the Province at the elections of the Masonic Institutions, and that during the past year, though the Province had been called on to make no special effort, there had been about £1,250 subscribed in support of the Charities of the Order. Both reports were adopted, on the proposal of the Provincial Grand Master, who paid a warm compliment to the Charity Secretary upon the work on behalf of the Charities which he had taken up so thoroughly as a labour of love, and discharged so efficiently. Incidentally Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that he had promised to take the chair at the Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, next February, when he hoped to be supported by the Province in the same generous spirit as when he presided at the kindred Festival of the Girls' School, three years ago. The announcement was received with applause, and was followed by a proposal by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master that a sum of £74 10s (to make up 100 guineas) should be voted towards the funds of the Benevolent Institution, in the further endowment of the chair of Provincial Grand Lodge. This was carried by acclamation, and Sir Michael thanked the Lodge for this commencement of the subscription list. Bro. Gwinnett was re-elected by acclamation Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Bro. Phillips was again appointed Tyler. After other business had been disposed of, the Prov. Grand Master proceeded to the appointment and investiture of his Officers for the year, as follow:—

Bro. T. Partridge, M.D., P.M. 702 P.	
Prov. G.J.W.	Senior Warden
R. V. Vassar-Smith W.M. 839 P.	
Prov. G.P.	Junior Warden
George Norman I.P.M. 246 ...	Registrar
Rev. T. M. Middlemore-Whithard	
Chaplain 82	Chaplain
W. H. Gwinnett P.M. 82 P.G.T. ...	Treasurer
E. Trinder P.M. 592	Secretary
H. Small W.M. 761	Senior Deacon
H. C. Frith I.P.M. 1005	Junior Deacon
J. A. Matthews I.P.M. 493	Superintendent of Works
H. Stephens I.P.M. 702	} Dirs. of Ceremonies
F. A. Carter W.M. 1607	
R. Blizard W.M. 951	Sword Bearer
F. Millman	} Standard Bearers
G. C. Hewitt W.M. 1363	
Williams	Organist
W. P. Hadley I.P.M. 270	Parsuivant
H. Phillips	Tyler

Provincial Lodge having been closed, the brethren dined together at Badbrook Hall.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

IT is announced that during the Summer Season the performances at the Alhambra will commence at eight and terminate at eleven o'clock. The tuneful "Beggar Student" is still running successfully, and the Whitsun holiday season has been signalled by the reduction of the price of admission to the gallery to 6d. Millöcker's opera is superior in dramatic idea and in musical execution to several works that might on the surface appear akin to it, and the two grand ballads—with Mdles. Pertoldi and Palladino as *première danseuses*—fully sustain the prestige of the house in this branch of spectacular attraction. The next production will be a new version of Burnand's popular "Black Eyed Susan," supplemented by grand ballets.

THE CRITERION.

THE amusing, though somewhat extravagant, farcical comedy of "The Great Divorce Case," was revived here last Monday. Mr. Charles Wyndham played with unrivalled lightness, putting us in mind of the late Charles Matthews in his best days. Miss Rorke gave a character and finish to the part of the servant drudge that sets us longing to see her as "Nan" in "Good for Nothing." The other characters were fairly rendered. Mrs. Edmund Phelps distinguished herself as the suspicious and irrepressible Mother-in-law.

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, 7th JUNE.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 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)
1621—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 173—Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 875—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottons, Eastwood
1273—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1362—Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Redhill
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham

MONDAY, 9th JUNE.

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)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 203 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1571—Leopold, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C., at 7 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's-court Hotel, West Kensington
1922—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
2030—Abbey, Westminster or Town Hall, Westminster. (Emergency)
R.A. 58—Felicity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
R.A. 833—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
M.M. 230—Royal Naval, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
K.T. 140—Studholme, Masonic Hall, Golden-square

40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebdon Bridge
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
539—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
949—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
1691—Quadratic, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court
1861—Claremont, School-room, Esher, Surrey

R.A. 156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
R.A. 377—Hope and Charity, Masonic Hall, 128 Mill Street, Kidderminster
R.A. 557—Valletort, Masonic Hall, Callington, Cornwall
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
M.M. 171—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
K.T. 52—Jerusalem, Queens Hotel, Manchester
K.T. 52—Richard de Vernon, Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley
K.T. 56—Hugh de Papens, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn

TUESDAY, 10th JUNE.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
167—St. John, Holly Bush, Hampstead
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Criterion, W.
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1321—Emblematic, Red Lion, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W., at 8 (In.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1391—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgecumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8. (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury 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.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8 (Instruction)
R.C. 71—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
93—Social, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro

184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
406—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct)
448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Checkheaton
628—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich
696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Welnesbury
726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup
893—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
1250—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Greenhall, Street, Warrington
1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1414—Knoles, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
1465—Ookenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc
1545—Baillon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baillon
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool

R.A. 43—Fortitude, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
R.A. 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
R.A. 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
R.A. 324—Reason, Wellington Inn, Caroline Street, Stybridge
R.A. 540—Stuart, Bed ord
R.A. 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
R.C.—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8 (Instruction)
13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
30—United Mariners', The Lizard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Windsor Castle, Southwark Bridge Road, at 8. (Inst)
186—Industry, Railway Hotel, West Hampstead, at 7. (Instruction)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crownndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
539—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)
861—Finsbury, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Victoria Hotel, Farringdon Road, at 7. (Instruction)

1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1284—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1305—St. Marylebone, Langham Hotel, W.
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 518 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
1586—Upper Norwood, White Hat Hotel, Upper Norwood
1601—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1610—Northern Bar, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1629—United, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1682—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct)
1791—Creston, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1524—Duke of Connaught, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
R.C. 1—Grand Metropolitan, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
493—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
708—Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)

1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
1503—Francis Bardett, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1592—Llanidloes, Trewythen Arms, Llanidloes
1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite

R.A. 77—Hermes, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
R.A. 86—Lebanon, Masonic Hall, Prescot
R.A. 88—Pythagoras, Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge
R.A. 251—Loyalty and Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Barnstaple
R.A. 320—Integrity, Junction Inn, Mottram
R.A. 350—Meribah, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
R.A. 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 703—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool
R.A. 709—Invicta, Bank Street Hall, Ashford
M.M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick

THURSDAY, 12th JUNE.

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 8. (Instruction)
 238—Pilgrim, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
 751—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
 1216—Macdonald, Head Quarters 1st Surrey Rifles, Camberwell
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1554—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
 1598—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
 1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 1673—Leighton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
 R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.C. 97—Rose and Lily, 33 Golden Square, W.

- 35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes
 97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
 139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
 215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
 333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
 339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
 346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
 350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
 369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
 432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nunaton
 466—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
 462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
 477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
 546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Stafford.
 732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
 739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
 784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
 786—Croxteith United Service, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chamber, Abingdon, Berks
 971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumbria Land
 1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
 1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire
 1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
 1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
 1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington.
 1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
 1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne
 1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala
 1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk
 1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon
 1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1633—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn
 1637—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
 1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester
 1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Colehill
 1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
 1915—Graystone, Forester's Hall, Whitstable
 M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport

FRIDAY, 13th JUNE.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
 134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruc.)
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
 1159—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke 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.—Panmure C. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Camberwell
 R.A. 6—Friendship, Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's
 R.A. 10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
 R.A. 95—Eastern Star Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
 36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
 64—Fortitude, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
 453—Chigwell, Loughton Tavern, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30 (Inst)
 458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Gole.
 526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
 662—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich
 697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
 815—Blair, Town Hall, Stretford-road, Hulme
 1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate
 1087—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
 1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
 1121—Wear Valley, Masonic Hall, Bishop Auckland
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
 R.A. 137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Poole
 R.A. 406—De Sussex, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 14th JUNE.

- 176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
 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)
 1446—Mount Edgecombe, Bridge House Hotel, Battersea
 1584—Loyalty and Charity, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
 1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Whury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
 1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8
 1415—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 1637—Unity, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore
 1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon
 R.A. 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden
 R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 1723, BOLTON.

THE monthly meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, on Wednesday, 28th May. Bros. Harwood W.M., Barratt S.W., Cosgrave J.W., Nicholson P.M. Secretary, Tong S.D., Bardsley J.D., Smith Organist, Derham I.G., Roiley Tyler; P.M.'s Brockbank Graud Steward Scotland, Morris 221; Bros. Whewell, Arden, Collins, Fogg, Kershaw, Bolton, Priestley, Goulburn, Parkinson, and Morris. Visitor—Bro. Higson P.M. 318. Lodge was opened in first degree, and minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The W.M. announced that he, with Bros. Nicholson, Settle, Fielding, and Barratt, had served as Stewards at the recent Festival of the Girls' School, and that the amount collected on behalf of that Charity was £13,000, and the contributions collected by the Bolton Stewards over £70. It was resolved that the best thanks of the Lodge be given to the W.M. and other brethren who had nobly contributed to the Masonic Charities, and that each of the brethren entitled to wear the same be presented, at the expense of the Lodge, with the Charity Medal of the Order. Hearty good wishes were expressed, after which a portion of the ancient rules and charges was read by the Senior Warden of the Lodge, which was closed in peace and harmony at 7.15.

Rose Lodge of Instruction, No. 1622.—The brethren of the above Lodge met at the Stirling Castle Hotel, Church-street, Camberwell, on Thursday, the 29th ult., the last meeting until September. There were present Bros. Preceptor Rose W.M., Hilton S.W., W. Hamlyn J.W., Stone S.D., Wishart J.D., Addington I.G., T. Grummant Secretary, as Officers; also Bros. J. Hamlyn, White, Gaze, Carter, Glanville, Inglefield, J. J. Brinton, Voisey, H. Vickery, Laurence, Murché, J. Vickery, Tack, Kimpton, Dunn, Loader, Briant, F. Cook, Kettle-White, Vincent, B. Smith, Lindsey, Elgar, Price, Bird and Clanson-Thue. Lodge having been opened in due form, the brethren proceeded to work the Fifteen Sections, under the direction of the W.M. First Lecture—Bros. Stone, Stone, Wishart, Stone, Murché, Channon, and Hilton; Second Lecture—Brothers Stone, Grummant, Voisey, Hilton, and Voisey; Third Lecture—Brothers Murché, Vincent, and Grummant. The work was accomplished in two hours and twenty-five minutes, without a hitch. The brethren are all members of the Lodge. Bro. Channon P.M. proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Rose for the invaluable services he had rendered to the Lodge as Preceptor. All present would endorse what he stated, namely, that a more able and painstaking Preceptor could not be found; they all rejoiced to see Bro. Rose restored, after a recent severe illness. Bro. J. J. Brinton seconded the proposition. He could endorse all that Bro. Channon had stated in reference to their esteemed Preceptor. If any brother failed to become conversant with Freemasonry, not only in letter but in spirit, under the Preceptorship of Bro. Rose, the fault must rest with him. Bro. Rose possesses a thorough knowledge of all that is required, and is always ready to impart what he knows. He (the speaker) therefore cordially seconded the proposition. The S.W. having put the resolution to the Lodge, it was carried unanimously. Bro. P.M. Rose, in an eloquent speech, acknowledged the compliment. Bro. Loader then proposed a vote of thanks to the brethren who had assisted in working the sections. This also was carried unanimously. Bro. Clanson-Thue hoped that the brethren, during the interregnum, would visit the Peckham Lodge of Instruction, held at the Lord Wellington, 516 Old Kent-road, every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, also under the Preceptorship of Bro. Rose. Lodge was then closed in due form.

On Saturday, at St. Matthew's Church, Brighton, the marriage of Bro. Sayers, of the firm of Sayers and Marks, of Brighton, with Miss Hannah Pickford, niece of Mr. John Cooper, of Aldersgate-street, was celebrated, in the presence of a large assemblage of the friends of bride and bridegroom. Amongst the wedding presents, was one given by the employes of the bridegroom, consisting of a very elegant Pompeian timepiece, and a silver mounted inkstand, with the following inscription:—

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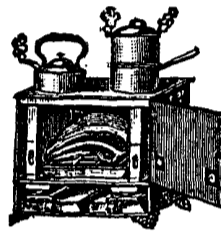
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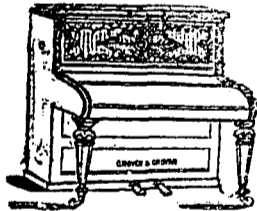
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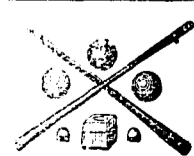
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