

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE EXPENSE OF AIDING THE CHARITIES.

THE splendid total which has this year been subscribed to the three Masonic Institutions, in face of the almost universal cry of bad trade, has called forth expressions of surprise in many quarters outside the Order as to how the immense sums are raised which are year after year contributed to the Masonic Charitable Institutions. Forty-five thousand pounds from, we may say, a comparatively small section of the community is a tremendous sum to collect in one year, and when we look to the means by which it is acquired the result becomes even more gratifying. Not only does the amount itself consist of freewill offerings on the part of the Craft, but the work of pleading for it is undertaken readily and voluntarily by brethren whose only reward, beyond an extra vote or two, is the knowledge that they have done their best to carry out that principle of relief which forms so important a feature in the Masonic organisation. We have said the few extra votes given to the Stewards is the only reward they receive for the trouble they undertake, but this is supplemented—if serving a second Stewardship and qualifying as Life Governor on each occasion—by the acquisition of the right to wear the Charity jewel of the Order, should a brother choose to purchase one. This latter condition—of having to purchase the Charity jewel—is one of the strongest points which can be adduced in deprecating the expense entailed by those who support the Charities, but it is by no means the only one, or the heaviest, which Stewards have to meet, and which, in the interests of the Institutions, should be lessened as much as possible. As so much of the success of the Masonic Charitable Institutions depends on the number of brethren who undertake the duties of Steward on their behalf, every effort should be exerted to encourage brethren to act, and every obstacle removed which might tend to lessen the number of those who undertake the office. With this latter object in view the expenses attending the serving of a Stewardship may well receive attention.

In considering this question we must not omit to distinguish between those expenses which are inseparable from a Stewardship and those which, although entirely distinct, are often associated with it. There is also a third class of expenditure which may be described as supplementary to the first, not actually compulsory but virtually so. The first class—the expenses inseparable from a Stewardship—may be dismissed after a consideration of the one item of Stewards' fee which has to be paid by every brother undertaking the office of Steward. This Stewards' fee for some years past has been fixed at two guineas, and it is difficult to see how any reduction can be effected in this sum unless a reduction is made in the items it includes, and this is not only possible, but, we think, advisable at the present time. The Stewards' fee of two guineas pays all the expenses special to the Festival, and thus leaves the benefits of these annual gatherings available to the Institutions free of cost; this arrangement we do not object to, as the Festival proper should be self-supporting, and the sum appropriated from each Steward's fee is not exorbitant when it is remembered what expenses have to be paid from it. The Stewards' Fee also includes a ticket for the banquet, and it is in this respect we would urge an alteration for the future. Neither the Institution

nor the Festival accounts reap any benefit from these banquet tickets, while a discontinuance of their issue would be of advantage in more ways than one, and would go far towards reducing the expenses attending a Stewardship—under each of the three heads of our subdivision. The difficulty of late years has been how to find accommodation for those attending the Festivals, rather than how to attract visitors to them, and we do not think they would suffer to any extent from a discontinuance of the issue of tickets to Stewards out of these fees, while the Stewards themselves would be relieved of the implied compulsion to attend which many now feel when they receive their banquet ticket. A discontinuance of the issue of these tickets would at once reduce the Stewards' fee to one-half its present average, while further reduction would immediately follow, as the banquet proper would be made self-supporting, thereby relieving the fees from charges which are now paid out of them, and which properly belong to the entertainment itself. We would recommend that the Stewards' fees should only be so large as is necessary for the expenses entailed in matters other than the banquet, and that every Steward should be left to decide for himself whether or not he will attend the actual celebration. We should then be able to all but abolish the "expenses inseparable from a Stewardship," and should go far towards minimising the outlay under the other heads to which we have referred. We are aware this arrangement would necessitate some alteration in the existing rules, as a limit would have to be fixed as to what constituted a Stewardship, what amount it was necessary to collect before a brother was entitled to the extra votes which should still be given to those who acted as Stewards. We would suggest that any brother enrolling his name on the list, and paying his share of the expenses of the Stewardships, who sent up a list of not less than twenty-five guineas, personally subscribed or otherwise, should be considered as a Steward, and be entitled to all the privileges at present attaching to the office—except in the matter of the banquet ticket.

We will next turn to the supplementary expenses—those which, although not actually compulsory, are virtually so, and the chief item under this head is that of the expense entailed in attending the Festival. It appears to be generally considered that a part of each Steward's duty is to attend the annual banquet, for which, as we have said, his fee includes a ticket, but our view is that this attendance has now become unnecessary, and that no good is served by making it all but compulsory, even though the compulsion is implied only. The Provincial brethren have most to complain of in this respect, as those in London can attend the Festivals without any serious expenditure of either time or money, but the same cannot be said of Provincial brethren. With them it often means two or three days' time, an expensive railway journey, and a heavy hotel bill; indeed, so large does the actual expenditure under these heads often become that it frequently happens the Stewardship costs more than the personal contribution which accompanies it, even though the latter be sufficient to qualify the Steward as a Life Governor. It may be urged the railway fare and hotel bill ought not to be considered as part of "the expense of aiding the Charities," but to what other account can they be charged when both are entailed wholly and solely in connection with the implied compulsion of attending the Festival? We have not taken into account the time spent over the Festival, but it is as

important a one as actual cash, and the two taken together form a tax which many worthy brethren do not feel disposed to impose on themselves, and thus the Institutions lose the services of many who would otherwise prove themselves of service as Stewards. The Charity jewel is another item of expenditure which may be considered under this head. There is certainly no law which compels a brother to purchase it, and no doubt there are very many who have qualified who do not wear one, but for all that the outlay is virtually compulsory, and we think it would be well for the Institutions to devise some means of reducing the expense of aiding the Charities on this head. In many of the Provinces it is the custom for the Charity jewel to be presented by the Provincial Grand Lodge, and we think that Grand Lodge itself might extend its recognition of the Institutions by some amendment in this respect, but it would only be possible to do so in co-operation with the Institutions themselves, by whom some provision should be made to meet the cost of the Charity jewels—in part if not wholly. The mere fact that the jewels were “presented” through the medium of the Grand Lodge would be a further attraction for brethren to earn them, even to a greater extent than is the case in the Provinces where a similar course to that suggested is adopted locally, and where it is freely admitted that this official recognition of Stewardships has had beneficial results. As we have throughout urged as desirable, the expense of the Stewardships would thus be reduced.

The expenses indirectly charged to the Stewardships are too numerous and too varied for us to attempt their consideration seriatim, but those who have had experience of them, and in calmer moments have had to total them up, will agree there is ample room for amendment under this head. The Festivals are really entertainments of an expensive character to many London and Provincial brethren, and like all such entertainments are accompanied by numerous calls on the finances which would not have been made without them as the cause. Is it then to be wondered at that the expense of aiding the Charities is magnified by brethren who will not define a limit between the outlay actually compulsory and that which is indirectly associated with a stewardship?

In conclusion, we would urge the desirability of recognising as Stewards those brethren who merely act as advocates for the Charities without the implied compulsion of attending the Festival or being obliged to pay towards the entertainment of others, and if some amendment could be made in regard to the Charity jewel we think benefit would accrue, both to the Institutions, and those who desire to aid them.

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

THE Temple of King Solomon was undoubtedly constructed over crypts or vaults, some of which may have served as secret repositories of important treasures, and others as the burial places of the illustrious dead. Various legends of a more or less striking character are associated with these subterranean recesses. Thus we have an account of the precautions taken by Josiah, who, foreseeing the destruction of the Temple, commanded the Levites to deposit the Ark of the Covenant in one of the hidden vaults, where it remained until found by some of the workmen of Zerubbabel at the building of the second Temple. This legend and others of a like nature may not deserve full credit, though in no wise opposed to the probabilities in the case. Of one thing we may be certain, there were secret vaults beneath the great Temple at Jerusalem, and the Masonic traditions which refer to treasures thus carefully concealed and afterwards brought to light are by no means as absurd as some writers would make them appear. Historic evidence and modern discoveries show the existence of such crypts, and the inference is natural that they were used according to what is the teaching of the Masonic system on this point.

It is the symbolic meaning with which the vault, or crypt, is invested that gives it chief importance in certain portions of the Masonic ritual. Thus in the Royal Arch Degree much more is signified by the secret vault and work therein than merely the recovering of a “lost word.” The moral significance of that part of the ceremony points to the fact that truth does not always appear on the surface, and needs to be persistently sought after in

hidden recesses. There must be an enduring of toil and hardships, a brave confronting of dangers, for the sake of obtaining that knowledge which is of largest value. All his and more of moral suggestiveness is associated with the “lost and recovered word” of the Royal Arch Degree.

In much the same way Cryptic Masonry, in the degrees of Royal Master and of Select Master, presses into service the symbol of the vault. There is the same search for truth indicated, together with an impressive enforcement of lessons that relate to earnest, watchful, heroic living. Then there is an additional drawing from the ancient mysteries as the vault becomes symbolic of death and the grave—of these not as finalities, but also of what there is beyond in the unfolding of the higher life. Masonically the vault is a prophet of better things—of truth, which shall come in to take the place of error; of knowledge, which shall banish ignorance; of light, which shall drive out darkness, and life victorious over death. No symbolism is more sublime and far reaching than what is thus presented by what is commonly known as the Masonry of the secret vault.

And yet the organisation of the Cryptic Degrees has never been strong or complete. It is only in this country that they have gained any considerable prominence, and here they have had a fluctuating and uncertain life. The degree of Select Master was worked both in Baltimore, Md., and in Charleston, S.C., during the early part of the present century, being regarded as belonging to the system of Royal Arch Masonry, though no great importance seems to have attached to the degree. The Royal Master's degree was not recognised until several years later, when that too came to be conferred as an appellant to Royal Arch Masonry, and a little later by independent Councils organised in several of the more influential jurisdictions. It should be remembered in this connection that the Cryptic degrees originally belonged to the Ancient and Accepted Rite, or rather, that they were conferred as honorary degrees by the Inspectors of that Rite.

The first Grand Council was that of Massachusetts, instituted in 1826, Bro. Abraham A. Dame being the first Grand Master. He held the office until 1856—thirty years. Other independent governing bodies of the Rite were formed from time to time, and in some sections considerable interest was manifested in the progress of the degrees. Cryptic Masonry has never flourished, however, as its friends believe it should. A few years ago, under the lead of Bro. J. H. Drummond, who has worked efficiently in behalf of the Cryptic Craft, a General Grand Council was formed, this step being taken with the idea of bringing the Cryptic degrees and organisation into a condition of greater prominence and prosperity. Whether this movement will secure the desired result remains to be seen. The Cryptic degrees are worthy of preservation and of being embodied as a distinct organisation. The practical question seems to be this: Can room be found for them without crowding upon other interests and branches of the Masonic system?—*Freemasons' Repository*.

It will gratify our readers to know that on inquiry yesterday (Friday) at the office of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution we were told there was an improvement in the health of Brother James Terry. We hope soon to be able to report he has completely recovered.

The installation of Principals of the Royal Hanover Chapter, No. 1777, will be held at the Town Hall, Twickenham, instead of the Albany Hotel as heretofore, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at two o'clock. Ex. Comp. Horace B. Marshall, C.C., Past Grand Treasurer, is the retiring First Principal of this Chapter.

Last week we called attention to two excellent photographs, one being a portrait of the late Bro. Levander, and the other that of Bro. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., both produced by Bro. Fehrenbach. Unfortunately a similarity of names led to a confusion of addresses. Bro. Fehrenbach's studio is at 13 Pall Mall, and *not* in the Strand. We hasten to make this correction as a matter of justice to an esteemed brother, and in the interest of those who may desire to inspect the productions of an art of which Bro. G. Fehrenbach is so skilful an exponent.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

PERCY LODGE, No. 198.

BRO. Captain Geo. Lambert P.G.S.B., the W.M. of the above Lodge, may well be credited with a spirit of hospitality. He invited the members of the Percy, and several of the members of the Queen's Westminster Lodges, with a few other friends, to a summer outing. Gravesend was the place selected, and the new Falcon Hotel, West-street, the rendezvous. Bro. Lambert occupied the chair, and there were present Bros. R. Rowell S.W., J. W. Lee J.W., H. Lambert P.P.G.D. Herts Treas., W. B. Heath P.P.G.W. Herts, P.M.'s J. Winter, Caney, Cross, Rowe, Carr, J. Rowe, and Orchard. Among the Visitors were Bros. Sir John Robinson 33°, Baxter P.G.S., Edgar Bowyer P.G.S.B., Col. Shipway 2021, Delevante P.M. 1319, Payne P.M. 1328, 2021, Capt. Probyn P.M. 18, N. Penrose, Hine Havcock S.G.W. Devon, C. J. Shoppee P.M., G. J. Barron P.M., Read P.M., Bradley, G. Campion P.M. 19, Levy P.M. 188, &c. The party, to the number of 57, sat down to a sumptuous banquet and dessert, provided by Bro. Abbott; the wines and viands gave every satisfaction, and the tables were artistically decorated by Bro. R. McGuire. After the repast Bro. G. Lambert said he did not intend to give the routine toasts, but there was one that could not be dispensed with—the health of Her Majesty the Queen and Prosperity to the Craft. Her Majesty has sons and grandsons who are Masons, and she is the Grand Patroness of the Order; long may she live. He would couple with the toast the name of H.R.H. our M.W.G.M. and the Grand Officers Present and Past. After the National Anthem had been sung, the toast of the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces was given. In responding Bro. Bradley gave a very interesting account of his experiences in India, Egypt, and other parts. Bro. Huntingdon responded for the Militia. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Queen's Westminster Lodge; they had had a little work to do in the Lodge that day, and he felt a great pleasure in assisting in it; he would propose the health of the W.M. of the Lodge, and trusted they would all work with love and harmony. Bro. Captain Probyn responded; he was followed by Bro. Payne P.M. The toast of the Visitors came next on the list; the chairman said he was pleased to say they had present two Past Masters of the City Guild of Armourers and Braziers; Bro. Jackson Barron, who is a member of the Royal Union Lodge, and Bro. Shoppee, a member of the Lodge of Antiquity; he would couple with the toast the names of these two brethren; both acknowledged the compliment. In speaking of the Percy Lodge, Bro. Lambert said he had been connected with it for forty years; he never saw a wry face there; he and Bro. Dr. Cross had worked together harmoniously. He trusted the Lodge would flourish root and branch for all time. Bro. Captain Probyn, the W.M. of the Queen's Westminster Lodge, said he had great pleasure in proposing the health of their host; he esteemed this as a very high privilege; Bro. Lambert had been four times Master of the Percy Lodge; he was a Past Grand Officer and a Past Provincial Officer; his munificent liberality was fully recognised; and his name was a household word in connection with Charity; may he be spared for many years; wherever he goes he dispenses comforts to the poor, distressed, and afflicted. Bro. Lambert eloquently responded. After one or two more toasts, coffee was served, and shortly afterwards preparations were made for the return journey. All thanked the W.M. for his hospitality, and wished him long life and prosperity to continue his good works. Bros. Ross, Brown and Robinson contributed to the harmony.

HONOR OAK LODGE, No. 1986.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge was held at the Moor Park Hotel, Honor Oak, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the W.M. Bro. H. Maunder Williams opening his Lodge promptly at six p.m. Among the brethren present were Bros. C. H. Phillips I.P.M., Walter Hopekirk P.M. Treas., John Hammond P.P.G.D. Middx. P.M. Sec., A. Darch P.M. J.D., H. Stokes S.W., J. W. Huntley J.W., H. Hooper S.D., J. Fuller as I.G., F. France D.C., W. Bartlett W.S., J. H. Worstencroft A.D.C., G. R. Langley A.Sec., E. Bye sen., G. Mordey, M. T. Cooper, T. Letchford, W. H. Cloake, J. Andrews, R. Lockhart Lawson, Thomas Tyler, &c., &c. The Visitors were Bros. E. Walker P.M. 72, W. H. Williams P.M. 104, James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, B. de Solla 242, A. E. Albert 1949, and G. W. Raffle 1381. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, Bros. Thomas Moody P.M. 1572 and W. Hiscox P.M. 1572 were duly elected members. In consequence of the inability of the candidate for passing to attend from Southampton the Lodge was in due course raised, and Bros. Reynolds, Andrews and Lawson were admitted to the M.M. degree, the W.M. surprising even his best friends present by the perfection of his work, which he rendered the more interesting by an admirable delivery of the traditional history of the degree. The Lodge having been properly closed in M.M. and F.C. degrees, some matters of business, amongst which were arrangements for the Pic-nic of the Lodge on the 18th inst., were disposed of, and the Lodge was closed and adjourned. The brethren dined together after labour, and a very agreeable evening was spent under the genial presidency of the W.M.

WOLSELEY LODGE, No. 1993.

THE annual picnic in connection with this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at Rudyard Lake, Staffordshire, and was attended by sixty-two ladies and gentlemen. Bro. W. Harris, the Worshipful Master, and his Committee, had made excellent arrangements. The party left London Road Station, Manchester, at half-past nine in first-class saloon carriages, arriving at

Rudyard promptly at 10:50. A short walk brought them to the Hotel Rudyard. After partaking of refreshment, which imparted vigour, but did not intoxicate, the party took a stroll through the fields to Horton Old Church, where, by the kindness of the vicar, they were permitted to inspect this ancient structure. Some little amusement was occasioned by the loud snarling and screeching of a bird, perched in the Bell Tower, who seemed inclined to issue a protest against the intrusion of the visitors. After the party had left the sacred edifice they rested on the hill side for a few minutes, when Bro. D. Edwards P.M., first Master of the Lodge, sang a song in his usual effective manner, and much to the gratification of the company. After another walk through the fields, the party returned to the Hotel, where they were greeted by a military band, playing "God Save the Queen;" this was followed by God Bless the Prince of Wales, and again by one or two dance pieces, which induced several to trip it on the light fantastic toe. At 1:45 the bell rang, when all, eager for the fray, sat down to a most excellent dinner. Everything was daintily cooked and served, and was of the very best description. This greatly added to the credit of the host of the hotel and his worthy wife; there was, indeed, abundance of everything. Dinner over, a pleasing part of the day's programme was gone through. A presentation was made to Mrs. Harris, wife of Bro. W. Harris, the highly-respected and universally beloved W.M. of the Wolseley Lodge. This consisted of a very handsome basket of artificial flowers, almost true to Nature. The wicker-work of the basket was gilded, and a satin bow attached to the handle showed a card, hand-painted in a most artistic manner by Miss Barton, daughter of Bro. Barton, the Treasurer of the Lodge. The card contained on the reverse side a photographic view of Rudyard Lake, while the inscription on it read as follows:—

"To MRS. HARRIS, from the Ladies attending the Wolseley Pic-nic at Rudyard Lake, Wednesday, 15th July 1885, as a souvenir of the occasion, with kindest wishes to herself and worthy husband, the W.M. of the Lodge."

The presentation was made on behalf of the Ladies by Mrs. Darbyshire, wife of Bro. Henry Darbyshire, the D.C., who addressed the recipient in the following terms:—

DEAR MRS. HARRIS,—The pleasing duty of making a presentation to you has been deputed to me, by the Ladies attending this pic-nic, and I assure you it is a pleasure indeed. We sincerely hope you and your dear husband may live long to feast your eyes on this basket of flowers, and remember with delight the occasion when it was presented; that occasion being the pic-nic in connection with the Lodge of Freemasons of which your husband is now the honoured Worshipful Master. The Ladies—indeed I think I may say every one present—will remember this day, and I trust we may have another and another opportunity during your reign as Worshipful Mistress of congratulating you on your proud position. In conclusion, my dear Mrs. Harris, allow me formally to present you with this basket of flowers, and with it tender you the kind love of the ladies present.

Bro. Harris, on behalf of his wife, responded:—

DEAR MRS. DARBYSHIRE AND DEAR FRIENDS,—It has been said that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh; but though our hearts are very full in deed, in consequence of your great love and goodness, I fear that in accepting this beautiful gift on behalf of my wife I am all but incapable of conveying to you by any words of mine how much we appreciate the loving kindness which has emanated from the hearts of those ladies who have presented my wife with this magnificent basket of flowers. You will, I trust, pardon the seeming want of gallantry on my part when I say that my wife herself ought to have acknowledged this splendid souvenir of your love and affection. She is, considering her sex, not a voluminous talker, yet I can assure you on my honour as a man and my fidelity as a Mason that she is by no means tongue-tied. However, as she has not prepared her speech, and as I am permitted by your indulgence to reply on her behalf, I will simply remark that my few remaining words shall be of a flowery character. In presenting her to-day with this choice selection of lovely voices of the Great Architect of the Universe—which I deem all flowers to be—and although these particular flowers are but the representatives of real ones, we can nevertheless clearly detect even in them the aroma of loving hearts and the fragrance of kindred spirits. The happy feelings engendered by this expression of your loving regard will prove an evergreen to us through what remains of the path we have to tread, and in the time to come when we look back on this day it will remind us of a joyous incident, a happy reminiscence, which occurred in the meridian of her life and mine.

The party now strolled down to the lake, where, by the kindness of Lord Macclesfield's agent, Mr. Brearley, of Leek, also Mr. Challoner, of Leek, and the North Staffordshire Railway Company, boating was enjoyed on the lake by some, whilst the remainder were engaged in dancing on the grass at the lake-side. Here the band planted their stands, and played some excellent music. Refreshments were supplied in thorough pic-nic fashion,—on the grass. At 5:45 the excursionists again repaired to the Hotel, where tea was partaken of. This over, Bro. Walker sang a song; Bro. Brabner gave a very humorous recitation, and Bro. Sherrat entertained the company with a display of his ventriloquial powers. At 7:15 the party left Rudyard and arrived safely in Manchester at 8:30, thoroughly satisfied with a very enjoyable "outing," rendered the more pleasant by most favourable weather. In conclusion, we may mention the fact that Bro. McKellan P.M. took a photo of the party in Horton Old Churchyard, and another on the lawn in front of the hotel at Rudyard. He presents the negatives to the Lodge, and any profits made from the sale of the photo will be given to the Lodge Benevolent Fund.

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REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

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"Measuring the Pattern. A Sermon preached in All Saints' Church, Northampton, before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norths and Hunts, his Grace the Duke of Manchester R.W.P.G.M., Worshipful Bro. Butler Wilkins Grand Standard Bearer D.P.G.M., June 11th 1885, by the Worshipful Brother Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, M.A., and M.L., &c., W.M. 360, P.M. 1764 1911, P.Z. 360, Provincial Grand Chaplain. Published by request." Northampton: Henry Brown and Co., 18 Gold-street. 1885.

We have in this neat little pamphlet the *ipsissima verba* of a discourse remarkable for concentrated wisdom and eloquence. We would cheerfully reprint the whole sermon were it not to be had in its present perfect form. As it is, we shall endeavour so to whet the appetite as to send our readers to the source from whence the following extracts are taken. Bro. Sanders took his text from Ezekiel—the "most Masonic" of prophets—xliv. 10: "Thou son of man, show the house to the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities: and let them measure the pattern." Before proceeding to enlarge upon the text, Bro. Sanders took care to refer to the double tie that united the brethren—that of Masonry and Christianity. It was well, he said, to inquire into Lodge business, to review the past; after which it was right to worship in the "church of Jesus Christ to witness to the sincerity of our religious profession; to witness to the outside world that there is nought in the whole circle of our Masonic rites and teaching inconsistent with our Faith." Masonry is not a religion, but "a religious system," a fact strongly urged by the preacher. Ezekiel describes the Holy City, the Holy Temple, and its ordinances, and is commanded to show that "description to the house of Israel that they may 'Measure the Pattern,' and so reform whatever may need reformation in their midst." Bro. Sanders thinks there is much need to "Measure the Pattern" in these days, and proceeds to point out the direction in which danger lies. He says:—

"The Order which has stood so many centuries, with so many sworn guardians of its ancient landmarks, is in no danger of falling now: and yet is it not a fact that among those who claim to belong to our ranks in other countries than England, there are found those who deny the very first articles of our creed? Brethren, you know as well as I do, that it would be in vain that he who denies the existence of a God or denies the continuance of this life into another, should knock for ever at the door of a tyled Lodge; no possibility is there of admission being granted to such an unhappy man in our country. And yet, for want of this 'Measuring the Pattern,' we have the mournful example of some foreign Lodges falling away from the faith, and the necessity of excommunication being uttered by our own country's Grand Lodge, and by nearly all the Grand Lodges of the world. So, then, looking at this melancholy example, while we claim the glories of antiquity, while we pride ourselves on the excellence of the principles on which our practices are based, let us not be content with history or with grandeur of ritual, but let us seek the underlying truths which that ritual embodies, and shape our conduct by them."

Here follows a word-picture, crisp, boldly conceived, graphic and true. It is a homily in a few sentences, and worthy to be treasured in the memory. The preacher exclaimed:

"Yes! I know it is an enchanting study, this history of the past. It is an inspiring thought that those symbols and marks placed on the very foundation stones of the Temple, and at length discovered after centuries have elapsed, during which they have lain hidden from the eyes of men, were first placed there by those whom we can rightly call 'brethren' of a Craft, which even then could claim antiquity: to trace on the descent through the age of the Roman Empire, the age of Byzantine art, and on and on down to the guilds of the middle ages; to tread the pavements of buildings erected by the operative Freemasons of those times, to marvel at their skill, to wonder at the accuracy of their compasses, and the delicacy of the stroke of their hammers; to trace them on yet further to the decay of their brotherhood in the last century, and its replacement by the speculative brotherhood of to-day. It is grand, too, to reflect on the universality of our Order in the present, that we can pass from land to land, and yet in the remotest climes claim the privilege of brotherhood, and have that claim allowed. We delight in recounting instances in which distress has been alleviated, succour obtained, suffering relieved, help procured, friendship granted, all by means of our simple Masonic claim; and we are proud of this grand feature of our Fraternity. We know it is no idle boast. We point with pride again to the loyalty of our members; the links in the Masonic chain; 'Love the Brotherhood, fear God, honour the King,' are firmly fastened together, and no force shall be allowed by us to sunder them. Liberty we prize, but liberty regulated by law: Equality we honour, but with obedience to duly constituted authority: Fraternity we treasure, but Fraternity which tolerates opinion about which there may be difference. Our ritual, again, is an object of assiduous study, that it may be rendered in all its beauty, that it shall not fail of its due impression by carelessness and slovenliness on our parts. These are, and rightly, the objects of unceasing attention: and yet—though I yield to none of you in pride and elation about all these things—yet I still raise the word of exhortation, let us 'Measure the Pattern.'"

Naturally Bro. Sanders asks—"What has been the source of all this grandeur?" Let him answer in his own words, and let our readers ponder the lesson:

"Surely it was the vitality of the principles which actuated the

ancient professors: those majestic buildings which adorn our land—'Poems in Stone' they have well been called—which dwarf all other buildings within the extensive landscape, speak to us, not only of the intellectual skill of those who reared them, but of their self-sacrifice, of their life-aim, of their devotion. 'Good work and true' in every bit of carving; the glory of God in every stroke of their chisel; the praise of Him who redeemed them in every nice adjustment of their art. Yes, indeed man's hand hath been upon the tree of the forest, and upon the stone of the quarry; and as he learned to polish the one and to shape the other, and also learned that his skill and work might not be withheld from the adoration of God, his labour was inspired by the spirit of submission, obedience, and love. And in the principles which have spread our Order through the habitable globe there has been this same reality."

The brethren are urged to continue to preserve this real influence of the Masonic spirit, as without it the Craft cannot live. In one of the finest passages of the Sermon the causes of decay are pointed out, which should act as a lesson to us, and in order that it may be learned we quote as follows:

"Other institutions as noble and imposing have died. Kingdoms have had their little day, they have declined, they have shrivelled into skeletons, and finally crumbled into dust, and on the grave where they have been buried other kingdoms have taken their place. Where are all the philosophic systems of antiquity? Their energy died away, vitality was gone and the systems disappeared. What was it that gave honour and permanence to that ancient temple built by the Phœnician Masons of ancient times? Was it the art or skill with which its work was perfected? No, Solomon and Hiram, and the Widow's son, and all their Tyrian craftsmen may have done their best, and on that great consecration morn the result of their labours may be seen shining on the hill-top in all the freshness of its splendour and beauty; the consecration itself may be conducted with gorgeous display; the king may proceed with all pomp and splendour up the hill to the magnificent building; but not until the presence of the Lord God was enshrined between the Cherubim, not until the prayer of Solomon, 'Arise, O Lord, into Thy resting place,' had been answered by the cloud of glory which filled the house from end to side, from roof to floor, could it be called a Temple of the Lord God. Did not Ezekiel utter the same truth when he speaks of the Holy City of which he bids the sons of Israel 'Measure the Pattern,' that the law of the house shall be that its name shall be Jehovah Shammah, the 'Lord is there'; and when that Presence was taken away, when, as we are told in Josephus, the voice resounded in the night through the doomed building, 'Let us depart hence,' then the Temple fell: not one stone was left upon another to tell of its former grandeur. So let us learn the lesson which may be drawn that only so long as our system does its work and fulfils its aim, only so long as it has Divine life and vitality of principle, and has a Divine purpose to serve, only so long can it endure."

The preacher believes there is room and scope for Freemasonry in the world, and in the following paragraph defines its place and duties:

"Here is an age of increasing difficulty, with increasing denial of a Great Architect and Creator: when the study of the mysteries of science is being conducted sometimes with a spirit not akin to that Masonic reverence instilled into us the brethren of the mystic tie; when men of the world meet together, and the name of God is never heard, but carefully excluded from the midst of their meetings; when we are told that religion is admirable for private persons, but that it has, and it ought to have, no control over bodies of men; when even the eternal principles of right and wrong are treated as indifferent matters by communities; when classes are becoming estranged one from the other, and there is an urgent need of their being drawn and banded together; when there is an increasing uneasiness that the solidity of kingdoms is being relaxed, or if presenting an externally solid appearance, only present that appearance from sheer despotic pressure; when the lessons of Loyalty, Brotherhood, Reverence, Truth, Charity, need re-stating with increased emphasis, in every variety of form and with all possible variety of expression. Here then is room, here then is scope for Freemasonry. Its ancient teachings need not be altered to suit the times, we have only to 'Measure the Pattern,' we have only need to have recourse to the ancient landmarks; no 'shifty sands' are our principles, but having their lessons for the difficulties of each age, by merely putting our principles in practice, principles which are of eternal value and eternal power, as the chances and changes of time befall, to be useful in every age of the world's history: and never more useful than now."

The concluding pages of the sermon are devoted to exhortation. First, as to brethren, Bro. Sanders says:

"Let us see to it that brotherly love, relief, and truth, be practised in all their integrity. Endeavour that those obligations you wot of, which knit you in a fraternal union, be sincerely and honestly maintained. Let your zeal for your grand and noble Masonic Charities be only the outcome of, not the substitute for, that Masonic Charity to which you are sworn. Let the square, the level, and the plumb rule, with their mystic lessons, be your guide in all your dealings with those who call you 'brother.' Let the strong help the weak, each working in his own place, each doing his own share of the duties of life conscientiously and well, but all learning each to help the other, and all learning to work for the common good."

Then as to the outer world, we are advised—"Let not your good be evil spoken of;" to live "soberly, righteously, and Godly before men," so that when men ask what is the value of Masonry, the life of a brother may be pointed at as an example. The reward of the faithful is great and is thus described by the preacher:

"We work for One who watches us. That All-Seeing Eye which beholds us, looks down upon us, not only with watchfulness and scrutiny, but with compassion and love. By-and-bye, the record of His Pencil shall be complete; the end of the day will come; the

call to rest shall be heard; the toilers shall cease from labour; the labourers shall be called together to receive their reward. Those who have diligently worked at the building of the temple of God's religion in their own hearts, and in the society of men, shall be abundantly blessed. Their elder Brother, who is on the Throne, shall welcome them to Himself; then a new day shall have dawned; the rising of that unsetting sun, which shall never reach its south, nor decline towards the west, shall touch their transfigured and immortal foreheads."

It is not often that the brethren are treated to such a combination of truth and eloquence as this sermon displays, rich as is the Order in ability, and we shall be very much mistaken if the labours of Bro. Sanders do not accomplish much good, as well as add to his reputation, not merely as a preacher, but as a teacher after the fashion of the prophets of old, who were brave in rebuke, terrible in condemnation, but glorious in hope.

SUMMER TOURS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

IT is an old saying that "you should never look a gift horse in the mouth," but we have a gift before us that will bear examination and yield a pleasurable return. It is a Tourists' Guide for the Season 1885, issued by the London and North Western and Caledonian Railway Companies. It is a book of about 250 pages, crammed with information and tempting inducements to those who need recreation, change, and pleasure. Nothing a traveller is likely to want appears to be omitted from this comprehensive guide. The only doubt we feel is about the selection of trips. With eighty Circular Tours to choose from in Scotland alone, embracing within their scope about a dozen Lochs, the Caledonian and Crinan Canals, the Trosachs, Kyles of Bute, Island of Skye, forts, passes, and glens and towns of historic fame and beauty, we confess we should be fairly puzzled which Tour to prefer. We would rather take them as they come, well knowing each has attractions to satisfy all ordinary mortals. In addition, there are trips by Highland steamers, steam yachting, and coaches to every conceivable place where interest and beauty lie, and we need scarcely say that their number is almost legion. There are tours in Ireland, possessing features scarcely inferior to those in the sister country; Continental tours, excursions to the English Lakes, Isle of Man, and various parts of England, cheap day trips, and from Saturday to Monday. In fact the book is an *embarras de richesse*, full of details as to times of trains and other means of transit, luggage, breaking of journeys, hotels, coupons, bookings, horses and carriages, dogs, refreshment and dining rooms on the journeys. First, second, and third class by all trains, and all sorts and conditions of people can be accommodated with every luxury of travelling that modern art can devise. There are maps, showing the various sections in England and Scotland, with a general index, a railway plan of London and Environs, and plans of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Lithographic views are given of the hotels at all the principal centres, and of the Falls of Clyde, Rothesay, Stirling, the Trosachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Tay, Loch Awe Hotel, Kilchurn Castle, and Ben Ledi, Oban and Balmoral. Hitherto we have spoken of what may be termed the business part of the guide, but it is not without literary interest. The compiler has done wisely in making the book attractive as well as useful. Several pages are devoted to "Descriptive Notes of the chief points of interest on the Journey to Scotland;" of the "Watering-places and Sea-side resorts which can be visited by a tourist proceeding from Scotland to London by the West Coast route;" of the places traversed by the Caledonian Railway, which is a continuation of the London and North Western from Carlisle, and extends from that City to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Perth, and on to Aberdeen, a distance of about 240 miles, having numerous connecting lines to the towns of importance on the east and west of Scotland. History, local and national, anecdotes, and descriptions abound in the notes. They are ample enough to wile away a pleasant hour, and suggestive enough to stimulate a desire for an enlarged acquaintance. The description of the London and North Western Railway, which very properly is placed in front of the book, is a highly concentrated compilation, very skilfully and succinctly done. An extract or two will prove the truth of our statement. After speaking of Northampton and Althorp Park, the seat of Earl Spencer, the writer says: "Not far from Althorp House is the Parish Church of Brington . . . In the aisle" is a "brass" bearing, "an inscription, stating that Robert Washington, of Sulgrave . . . and Elizabeth Washington, his wife, were buried in the Church in the year 1662 . . . Here are more 'brasses,' prominent among them being one to the memory of Laurence Washington, twice Mayor of Northampton—first in 1532, and again in 1545." In the pavement of the Church is another "brass" of a shield, "and although the feet of generations of worshippers have so worn it away that some difficulty is experienced in discovering the matter the shield contains, the visitor may still trace on this brass shield . . . the arms of the Washington family—the Stars and Stripes . . . The first President of America was directly descended from Laurence Washington of Sulgrave, for the great grandson of the Mayor of Northampton, John Washington, who was knighted at Newmarket in the year 1622, emigrated to Bridges Creek, America, in 1657. The great grandson of Sir John Washington was no other than George, first President of America, whose fellow-citizens paid him the compliment of adopting his armorial bearings as the natural emblem of the United States of America." We are told further on that "the railway has converted Crewe from a small village into a large and flourishing town. It has now more than 24,000 inhabitants, all more or less connected with the railway interest. In has been called, and called with truth, the railway town of England. Visitors are admitted to inspect the vast railway works at this station on presentation of satisfactory letters of introduction at the superintendent's office at the works." A more

interesting visit we should say could hardly be made, especially by those who wish to understand the development of railway enterprise. We should be glad to devote same attention to other descriptive parts of the Guide, but we have said enough, we trust, to induce intending tourists to procure the book for themselves. This they should do before making up their minds where to go for a holiday.

THE THEATRES.

The Prince's.—Unfortunately we were not among the "delighted" audience which welcomed the "Great Pink Pearl" at its first matutinal appearance. With so much the more interest we have looked forward to its full honours in the evening bill at one of the pleasantest theatres in London. We attended with anticipations of brightness and lightness in the dialogue, and a responsive touch in the acting, which would give the play life and reality. We anticipated a kind of Palais Royal Farce—"for family reading"—and though the result was far from exhilarating—the piece slowly rolled through successive acts—this was due rather to the actors than the author. Mr. Garden, as the impecunious editor Mr. Sheen, seemed to take his difficulties with the solemnity of the hero of a Princess's melodrama. Mr. C. Groves, who has done many things well, as the Irish dynamiter Patrocio Gorman lets himself descend into the coarsest caricature. He speaks a brogue too broad for Tipperary, and dresses so as to make a star comique shudder at the wildness of his waistcoats. A Russian servant is made to bring in a letter, apparently because he could give two inches to Chang; he therefore stalks to the footlights, holds the letter of which he is the bearer over the head of the journalist, who has to jump for it. The audience happily find this amusing. M. Marins is excellent as a Russian Prince. Craffrey, too, portrays his international police officer with excellent individuality. Miss Compton, whom it is a delight to see once more near the scene of her father's triumph, is graceful and dignified as the Princess; but we could wish her English less broken. These sublime Russian ladies speak every language but their own to perfection. Miss Clara Jecks is excellent as a lodging-house slaver, while Mr. H. Bell deserves praise for his study of a Parisian waiter. It will be seen there was much that was excellent in the cast, but the whole thing travels in slow time. We do not want a six-eight andante movement, but a good rattling two-four prestissimo, to catch folly as it flies. We want to be carried away with a momentum that leaves no interval for questioning the possibility of these fantastic presentments. With further rehearsals, and something of Mr. Carton's individuality infused into the vagueness of some of the leading characters, "The Great Pink Pearl" may yet deserve its first reputation. We might well ask, why did not Mr. Carton play Antony Sheen himself?

The Grand.—The Islingtonian playgoer may be gratified at the inspiration which suggested to the managers of the theatre to secure the services of Mr. Charles Warner, to appear in "Drink." Such a rendering of Coupeau as Mr. Warner gives is very rarely to be seen; he acts with great power, and completely carries his audience with him through his assumption of the weak-minded plumber. The Gervaise of Miss Alice Raynor is worthy of special attention; and we think she should be given a chance of adding to her reputation by an engagement at one of the West-end theatres. Mr. T. F. Nye played carefully as Gonget, while Mr. E. Gurney is equally good as Lantier. Other characters worthy of mention are Poisson Mr. G. Stretton, Phoebe Sage Miss M. Stafford, Virginia Miss Ada Murray, and Nana little Nellie Fallow. On Monday next Mr. H. C. Jarratt's "Fun on the Bristol" company open here.

On Saturday last, 11th inst., a permanent exhibition registry and agency of approved architectural appliances and inventions was opened at No. 10 Baker-street, Portman-square, under the management of Bro. S. S. Phillips P.M. 173. The object of the promoters is to establish a central depot where architects and builders can inspect and judge for themselves of the merits of the several exhibits. Here may be seen all requirements for buildings and fittings, with sanitary appliances, the latest improvements in designs, paper hangings of every description, and the latest inventions. This it is expected will prove of great service, both to architects and builders, and will doubtless result successfully for those who have undertaken the formation of the display.

Mr. Charles Du Val's South African experiences, recently published in popular form by Messrs Dean and Son, London, have achieved a remarkable literary success, two editions having been sold out in a few weeks from date of issue. The enterprising publishers, in announcing a reprint of the popular shilling issue, announce also a special drawing-room edition in cloth and gold at half a crown. Mr. Charles Duval has done wisely in publishing a popular edition of "With a Show through Southern Africa." In its pages Mr. Du Val is as interesting as on the boards, and that is saying no little. Mr. Du Val will shortly visit India, where he proposes to give a series of monologue entertainments, and will probably produce in book form his impressions of our Eastern Dependency.

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 constitution 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 begetting the vivacity of mind and body appreciated by both sound and sick.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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SCHOOL TRAINING.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have just read a report in a daily paper of the inspection of the pupils and the distribution of prizes at the Royal Military Asylum, or as it is more popularly known, the Duke of York's School. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the lads and presented the prizes, after which "many of the Visitors were conducted through the workshops, and witnessed an excellent athletic display in the gymnasium." My object in referring to this matter is to compare the training of the lads at the Duke of York's School with that of the pupils in the Masonic Institution at Wood Green, and although I may be wrong, I believe the latter are sadly neglected in regard to the education they receive in matters of a purely mercantile character. That we are efficiently educating our boys in the three R.'s I am willing to admit, but I consider we should do more. I think we should do all that lies in our power to discourage our lads from swelling the already fearfully overstocked clerical market, while we should encourage them to devote their energies to the various branches of manufacture which their inclinations lead them to. There may be branches of trade in which our lads would be somewhat out of place, and the education bestowed on them in a measure wasted; but, on the other hand, there are few mechanical pursuits in which sound education cannot be turned to good use or in which those who are well versed in the recognised branches of a sound English education cannot turn their knowledge to account. There is an old saying that the dirtiest work makes the brightest money, and I am of opinion that a lad who knows how to dirty his hands in any practical branch of commerce need never fear he will die from want of employment so long as he has health and strength to follow the business to which he has devoted his abilities. I therefore feel we should be doing an additional service to the lads we take under our care if we could fit up a workshop, in which they might have an insight into the practical working of some of our more important industries, where they could receive that practical knowledge which would fit them for the factory as soon as they left school, and without which lads often waste most important time in deciding what they shall turn their hand to, even if they do not lose appointments which would have meant employment and comfort for the remainder of their days. There are numbers of supporters of our Boys' Schools who would willingly give their experience and their aid to establish a workshop for our boys, and not a few who would provide situations for those who showed a liking for any particular trade, on their leaving the school, but unless some taste or knowledge is apparent in a lad it is not easy to secure a recommendation. Heaps of boys can be found who are good scholars, but many of them have an idea that to start life in a workshop is derogatory; they all want to fill managers', cashiers', or other—to juvenile minds—light employments, without the knowledge that managers should be those who can bring a practical knowledge of their business and a sound education to bear on the work entrusted to them. A lad who leaves school with a good education, and at once take his place in the busy workshop with some knowledge of its routine to back him is, to my mind, worth twenty who spend the first year or two of their business life in worrying themselves and their friends, trying to decide what they shall turn their hands to, and who, after all, settle down to eke out an existence on the miserable pittance doled out to the clerks in our mercantile centres. I again say I am convinced an immense amount of good would follow the establishment of workshops at our Boys' School, and I hope I may have your assistance in making my views known to the general body of subscribers to the Institution.

I am, yours fraternally,

AN EMPLOYER OF LABOUR.

SKILL AND ASSIDUITY IN A W.M.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—All brethren who have the true interests of the Craft at heart must have perused with pleasure the sensible observations on this subject contained in your leader in a recent issue of the F.C. It has been frequently pointed out, in your columns especially, that in the minds of many of our brethren the summit of that "laudable ambition" which is enjoined upon all Masons, namely, to reach the chair, has been attained when the year of office having expired he hands down the insignia of his office pure and unsullied to his successor. But what sort of legacy does he leave to him who follows in the responsible governance of the Lodge? If, as you rightly suggest, the Worshipful Master of a Lodge has climbed to his position on the shoulders of favouritism and popularity, with merely a knowledge of the ritual, and with but little administrative ability, the task of his successor is rendered doubly hard, inasmuch as he has not only to discharge the functions which ordinarily attach to the position, but he has also to rectify any possible errors which may have been committed by his predecessor. There must be many in our ranks who have seen that men have struggled through the various offices in methodical form, and have striven with apparent zeal to reach the chair, but who, having enjoyed the fleeting popularity of a year, subside immediately into "sere and yellow leaf" obscurity, content with the Past Master's

affix—and jewel—and henceforth manifest no active interest whatever in the interests of the Lodge in which they were at one time so enthusiastic. This accounts, in many instances, for the "greatest difficulty" which, as you observe, many incoming Worshipful Masters experience with those who have passed the chair. Granted such cases are exceptional, but I have heard of some in which brethren who have been raised to the presidency of Lodges have found that instead of receiving the assistance they had a right to expect from those who have immediately preceded them, the latter, having "strutted their brief hour upon the stage," have been fain to relax altogether whatever little interest they possessed in the Lodge, and thus the new Master has been left almost entirely to his own resources in the management of the Lodge's affairs. Of course, the embarrassment of such a situation is not so great in localities where opportunities are frequent of attending Lodges of Instruction, but I imagine it must be peculiarly awkward in the country districts, especially where such means of attaining proficiency are not so abundant as they are in the metropolis and other large centres of Masonic activity.

As you very properly observe, the Worshipful Master is to all intents and purposes the "ruler in his own Lodge," just in the same sense as that there can only be one captain on board a ship. But as a general rule, it will be found that a brother who has been installed into the high and exalted position of Master of a Lodge is not only willing to accept, but is grateful for, any advice and assistance which his seniors can give him, and thus to derive the benefit of their experience and wisdom. I have known cases—and one particularly in the City not long ago reminds me of the fact—in which precocious Masters who have risen rapidly to the position have ostentatiously proclaimed the superiority of their intelligence and administrative ability, and who have disdained to accept the proffered aid and counsel of their Past Masters. Need it be said that such egotism and obstinacy have invariably resulted in failure, and that the humour excited by the former has been overshadowed by the dire results of the latter? Happily as a rule the newly-installed Master is only too ready to receive the benefit of the experience gained by those who have preceded him, and thus the work proceeds in that spirit of harmony which should be "characteristic of Freemasonry." As you truly say, the Past Masters of a Lodge have no doubt a claim to be considered, and their opinion should be respected, though that view is qualified by the assertion, "but only so far as a Master can coincide with their views, or at least only so far as their views may not be in direct opposition to his own, is it safe for him to go without some independent advice." I fail to see the analogy or the service of that "independent advice," which should be brought to bear adversely upon that of those who have passed the chair. Unless the Past Masters were of the sample which I have endeavoured to describe—apathetic and satiated with their brief spell of office—or have combined in an effort to carry out a certain and objectionable policy, I can conceive of no "great gulf" between them and the lay members of the Lodge which the Worshipful is expected to bridge over. Such cases, I imagine, must be very few and far between, and must inevitably be the result of that failure which you suggest in the opening sentences of your article, of the newly-elected ruler of a Lodge to estimate his responsibilities, and his inability, therefore, to carry them out. It is fortunate that in a majority of our Lodges kissing does not go by favour, and that merit is the chief recommendation to office of any kind. Thus by the time a brother reaches the distinguished position to which he aspires, he has learnt not only the superficial part of his work and a "mere knowledge of the ritual," but has obtained an insight into the details of working, which are of vital importance to his Lodge, and he therefore shapes his course whilst in the chair in such a manner as he might deem conducive to the best interests of his Lodge. Invariably he is assisted by the kindly and ready counsel and co-operation of the Past Masters, and when this is so, harmony and peace must prevail, and prosperity be secured. It is only in the case of men who scramble into office for the mere sake of popularity that they subside into the position of drones amongst the working "veterans," and even they would do wisely if they abstained from Lodge altogether, and rested upon the honours they have gained, rather than cause any friction by their apathy or useless interference. After all, it is with the lay members of a Lodge to provide against such a calamity, which they can do by a little judgment and forethought. A Worshipful Master is not elected by his seniors, but by the Lodge collectively, and the brethren should take particular care to gauge the qualifications and fitness of an aspirant to the chair before proceeding to the ballot. The system of appointing "Officers by rotation" may be in the main good, and result satisfactorily; but there are circumstances under which an exception might be made to the accepted rule, and, like in many other similar cases, the brethren should say, "May the best man win."

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

PAST MASTER.

RENUMBERING OF LODGES.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have carefully perused the remarks of your various correspondents on the above subject, and cannot help feeling amused at the absurd position taken up by the advocates of this new-fangled notion, whose only argument is that, by upsetting the whole of the arrangements which have worked so well up to the present time we should be able to ascertain the "actual strength of the Craft," and the number of Lodges ranged under its banner. In my humble judgment, and in the opinion of all with whom I have conversed on the matter, we may rest content that the numerical strength of Freemasonry is already sufficiently ascertained and recorded on the roll of Grand Lodge. It is a point with many of the

Friendly Societies, such as the Odd Fellows, Foresters, &c., to parade figures before the world, to show their numerical and financial strength, but Freemasonry needs none of such ostentation. I am proud of the name and number of my own Lodge, and should regard it as little short of a calamity if the figures I have so often acknowledged at the close of Lodge meetings I have attended were altered in any shape or form. I have now been a member of the Craft over twenty years, and I confess to a glow of loyal pride when I see in the columns of your admirably-conducted journal—which I never fail to read with pleasure—the mention of the name and number of my mother Lodge. Every Mason who has a filial regard for the Lodge in which he first derived the germs of Masonic truth, must, I feel convinced, share with me in similar emotions, and would deplore any innovation which would deprive him of the smallest particle of those happy associations which cling around the memories of his "first love." I fail to see any result of the suggested change, except as some of your correspondents point out—"confusion worse confounded," and heartfelt disappointment to those whose fidelity to the Craft is bound up with the earliest associations of their own respective Lodges. However, I have not the slightest fear that any such absurdity would for a moment be sanctioned by the rulers of the Craft, and consequently having had my little say, remain,

Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

CONTENTED.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LODGE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me through the medium of your paper to remind all brethren who are interested in promoting the formation in London of a Northern Counties Lodge that the adjourned meeting will be held at 16, Great Queen-street, at 3 o'clock on Thursday next, the 23rd inst.

I hope that as many as can will attend.

Yours fraternally,

J. S. CUMBERLAND.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am much obliged to "NEMO" for his letter on the above subject in your last issue. Let me assure him that I am too proud of my own child to forget it, and I hope I am prudent enough not to be for ever vaunting its perfections. Still, I do not forget that a little push is needed to urge on even the best of causes, and as I believe the principle of the scheme I have suggested is both excellent and practicable, I should be glad to see it taken up by those better able to assure success than myself. I am not pledged to details, but I am more than ever convinced that the circle of Masonic charity will never be complete until some such a scheme as I have proposed is adopted. It has been my misfortune to witness the difficulties of struggling Masons, and it has been my painful experience to notice that a brother in England is only such when in the Lodge room, or when he happens to be on a social equality with those among whom he mixes. It was only the other day I heard a brother talk about the "aristocracy of Masonry." There is no such thing on the floor of a Lodge. The humble brother to-day may become a Master to-morrow, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the Craft to forbid a brother without social rank and fortune becoming Grand Master of England. Custom has sanctioned the appointment of princes and nobles as rulers in the Order, which has found imitators on a descending scale, but in theory, in principle, merit and ability still remain the watchwords of promotion. I do not mean to say, as was said of the French soldier, that every corporal carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack, but I do contend for the equality of the brethren in the Craft, for the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. I would pay every respect to titles and honours acquired out of Freemasonry. I obey willingly those that are appointed to rule over me within the cordon blue, but I claim a community of right to rule also, provided I can prove my fitness, even were I as poor as was Job.

My first contention is, then, for the recognition of the principle of universal brotherhood in Freemasonry. When that principle is understood and honourably realised, then brethren will care for each other as a natural and imperative duty. That is the higher virtue I am bound to proclaim. But as I cannot expect perfection in human nature, as the ideal can only be approximately reached, I propose as the smallest modicum of duty that every means should be adopted to enable the brethren to help themselves. I believe an Employment Bureau would do this excellently well. Our boys and girls are provided for, our old men and women are cared for, the sick, afflicted, and distressed are generously helped; there is only one class left out in the cold. I want the brethren to step out of the Lodge-room, to enlarge the boundary of their sympathy, to recognise the fact that the tie that binds us is as strong in the factory, in the shop, and at the desk, as it is in the most gorgeously-appointed Masonic salon.

I believe it would be possible to establish a private agency for Masons only, but I should deprecate such a course. The movement I would favour must emanate from the centre of, and I should prefer it to be confined to members of, the Craft. If taken up with the same spirit that now actuates the movers in our Charities, I am certain that the worthy brother would find his future bettered, his hope strengthened, and his Masonic faith increased. The helpers would have the glorious assurance of a good conscience, of duty done. The whole body would undergo a change purifying in its operation, and mighty in beneficence. The whole scheme can be carried out without risking one farthing of money, indeed, as NEMO points out,

it might be made a source of income. Where are the workers who will carry it out? Where are the men who will earn a lasting memorable name? I await the answer with hope, with patience even, and with the full assurance of having contributed something to a purpose worthy of the great brotherhood to which I have the pride and honour to belong.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

MARK MASONRY.

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PHENIX LODGE, No. 2.

THE installation of Bro. J. E. Buck as W.M. of the above Lodge for the ensuing year took place on Monday, the 6th inst, at the Masonic Hall, Landport. The ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. Willmott, the outgoing Master. The W.M. appointed and invested his Officers, as follow:—Bros. Willmott I.P.M., J. Westaway S.W., F. Sanders J.W., G. Barnden M.O., J. A. Elveston S.O., J. S. Bechervaise J.O., S. R. Ellis P.M. Treasurer, H. J. Guy P.M. Secretary, Irish-Lloyd Registrar of Marks, W. G. P. Gilbert S.D., W. E. Leamy J.D., C. Courtier I.G., W. Miles Organist, J. Brickwood Director of Ceremonies, G. Aylward and D. W. Lane Stewards. A the banquet which followed the usual Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

A Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Saturday, 11th inst, on the general business of the Institution. Bro. H. B. Marshall, C.C., Past Grand Treasurer, occupied the chair. Upon the recommendation of the House Committee, Bro. J. H. Matthews, Vice Patron, proposed "That one additional Girl be elected at the Quarterly General Court in October, thereby raising the number of elected Girls in the Institution to 236;" this proposition was duly carried. Bro. A. H. Tattershall proposed "That the meetings of the General Committee commence at 5 o'clock p.m. instead of 4 o'clock p.m., and that the laws be altered accordingly," but this proposition was lost.

A Quarterly Court of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Monday last, under the presidency of Bro. Edgar Bowyer P. Grand Standard Bearer. The minutes of the last Quarterly Court having been confirmed and those of the General and House Committees read for information, two petitions on behalf of children seeking a mission to the Institution were accepted, thus raising the number of approved candidates for the October election to fifty-seven. Bro. Raynham W. Stewart's proposition "That in consideration of the faithful and efficient services rendered by Miss Elizabeth Hall, during 22 years, as Matron of the establishment at Wood Green, an annual grant of £75 be made to her on her resignation for the term of her life, and the same to be paid quarterly," was carried, as also was that standing in the name of Brother John Lawrence Mather, "That every present individual donor who has qualified, or who shall qualify, as a Life Governor of the General Fund shall receive double votes for every five guineas presented to the Special Building Fund, and Lodges, Chapters, &c., similar privileges for every ten guineas so presented; in connection with the occasion of fixing the corner stone of the new buildings, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, on Tuesday, 11th August next, such privileges to be available from this date to 31st December 1885;" Bro. Bowyer's proposal "That 15 boys be elected at the Quarterly General Court, on Monday, 12th October, for admission to the Preparatory School, over and above the 22 boys to be then elected to fill the number of vacancies in the present establishment," was likewise carried, so that the number of vacancies to be filled at the next Election is now thirty-seven. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

We are compelled to hold over our reports of the meeting, at Lowestoft, on Monday last, of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk; that of the consecration of the Royal Savoy Lodge of Mark Master Masons, with other interesting matters,—for want of space.

THE STAR AND GARTER HOTEL, KEW BRIDGE.

BROTHER JOHN BRILL, PROPRIETOR.

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Will be found of the most complete and perfect character.

The Lodge Rooms are Commodious & Well Appointed.

THE BANQUET HALL WILL SEAT OVER ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

The Culinary Arrangements embrace every modern feature.

Special Facilities for Wedding Breakfasts, Soirees, Concerts, Balls, and Evening Parties.

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SCOTLAND.

BY THE WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS. — Consequent on important arrangements made with the Postmaster General for the acceleration of Mails between England and Scotland, the following ADDITIONAL and IMPROVED SERVICE to and from Scotland by the West Coast Royal Mail Route is now in operation:

TRAIN SERVICE.—Week Days.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd class by all Trains.

	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	A	B	C
London (Euston Station) dep.	5 15	7 15	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 40	8 50	10 0	12 0
Edinburgh (Princes St) arr.	4 15	5 50	8 0	10 0	5 55	—	7 20	9 0	12 52
Glasgow (Central Station) "	4 25	6 0	8 0	10 15	6 5	—	7 30	9 14	1 15
Peebles " "	4 31	6 45	8 0	—	—	—	9 7	—	12 35
Greenock " "	5 40	7 15	9 5	11 42	7 10	—	8 45	10 45	2 50
Oban " "	9 43	—	—	4 45	—	—	12 15	2 31	6 17
Perth " "	6 50	—	9 35	11 50	7 25	8 15	9 5	11 10	3 45
Dundee " "	7 30	—	10 30	1 0	8 20	10 0	10 0	12 0	4 45
Aberdeen " "	10 0	—	3 20	3 20	9 55	11 55	11 55	2 15	8 30
Inverness " "	—	—	8 0	8 0	11 50	2 45	2 45	6 5	—

The 8.40 p.m. EXPRESS from EUSTON to PERTH will run from Monday, 20th July, to Tuesday, 11th August (Saturday and Sunday nights excepted), as a Relief Train to the 8.50 p.m. Limited Mail. The Train will take saloons with family parties and sleeping and ordinary carriages for Perth and beyond, but will not pick up passengers en route. By this means an undisturbed journey will be secured, and the earlier arrival at Perth will give ample time for breakfast, &c., before going forward to the Highlands.

The HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8.0 p.m.) will run every night (Saturdays excepted).

A Special Train will leave Euston (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 7.0 p.m. from Monday, 13th July, to Tuesday, 11th August, inclusive, for the conveyance of horses and carriages to all parts of Scotland.

A will run every night, but on Sunday mornings its arrival at Perth will be 8.30 a.m., and Inverness 1.30 p.m., and it will have no connection to Oban (Saturday nights from London.) B will run every night, but will have no connection with Edinburgh and the North on Saturday night. C will run every night (Saturdays excepted).

Saloons provided with lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. down express train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge.

IMPROVED SLEEPING SALOONS, accompanied by an attendant, are run on the night trains between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s for each berth.

Callander and Oban Line.

The line to Oban affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

For particulars of improved train service from Scotland to London see the Companies' time bills.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N.W. Railway.
J. THOMPSON, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

July 1885.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

Adjoining the TERMINUS of the LONDON GRATHAM and DOVER RAILWAY, but distinct from the Viaduct Hotel.

THE BEST FURNISHED AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN LONDON
HOT & COLD WATER LAID ON IN ALL BED ROOMS

The appointments throughout so arranged as to ensure domestic comfort.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS,
Public Dinners & Wedding Breakfasts.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE LODGE, No. 1511, THE MORNINGTON LODGE, No. 1672,
THE CRUSADEERS LODGE, No. 1677, AND PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1743,
HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

GOOD COOKING. FINE WINES. MODERATE CHARGES.
The Edison Electric Light.

TARIFF on APPLICATION to Bro. A. BEGBIE.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINTORE,
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF

THE MARK GRAND LODGE BENEVOLENT FUND

WILL BE HELD

On Wednesday, 22nd July 1885, at

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

R.W. BRO. THE RT. HON. THE LORD EGERTON OF TATTON,
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF CHESHIRE,
In the Chair.

Dinner on the Table at Five o'Clock p.m.

Morning Dress—Mark Collars and Jewels.
TICKETS:—LADIES 15s. GENTLEMEN 21s, inclusive of Wine.

Brethren who are kindly acting as Stewards are requested to send in their Lists on or before Saturday, 18th instant.

FREDERICK BINCKES, } Hon. Secs.
C. F. MATIER. }

8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
July 1885.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

AND THE

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE
BRITISH CROWN.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINTORE,
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON,
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

A MOVEABLE GRAND LODGE will be held, on the invitation of the R.W. Provincial Grand Mark Master, the Dep. Prov. Grand Mark Master, and the Brethren of the Liverpool Lodges, at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 29th of July 1885, at which all legally advanced M.M.M. may be present. Grand Lodge will be opened at Four o'clock prompt.

By command of the M.W. Grand Master,

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G.J.W.)

Grand Secretary.

OFFICE:—8a Red Lion Square, London, W.C.
10th July 1885.

BUSINESS.—Open Grand Lodge in form. General Business. Close Grand Lodge.

A Banquet will take place at 5 o'clock precisely, at the Adelphi Hotel. Tickets 7.6 each (exclusive of Wine).

N.B.—To facilitate the arrangements for the comfort of the Brethren attending the Banquet, application for Tickets must be made not later than Saturday, 25th July, to W. Bro. John Chadwick, Provincial Grand Secretary, 2 Cooper Street, Manchester; W. Bro. Wm. Brackenbury W.M. 65, 14 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool; or Bro. W. Ludlow, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.

PARIS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for the Sons of Gentlemen. Principal—M. G. OVRÉE, officier d'Académie, late Inspector of the Ecole supérieure de commerce of Paris, and translator of Higginson's United States History.

Address—Institution Ovrée, 14 Rue David, Passy, Paris.

STANMORE HILL, MIDDLESEX.

THE ABERCORN HOTEL,

10 miles from Marble Arch, by road. 2 miles from Edgware Station, G.N.R.
3½ miles from the Harrow Station, L. & N.W.R. 3½ miles from Mill Hill Station, Midland Railway.

THIS old established Hotel is very retired, healthy, and charmingly situated, it offers great inducements to private families, and a large Assembly Room has lately been added for Meetings, Balls, Wedding Breakfasts, Dinners, Masonic Lodges, Banquets, &c. Arrangements can be made for conveyances.

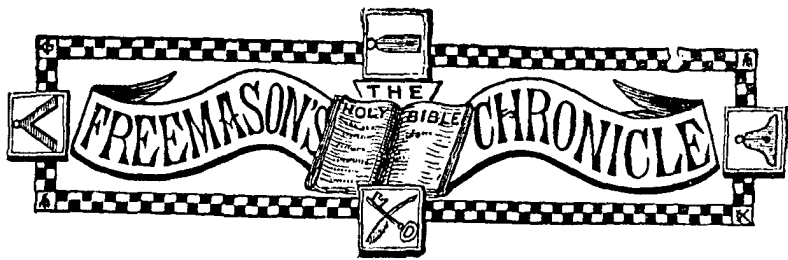
CHARLES VEAL, Proprietor.

The Abercorn Lodge, 1549; Sub-Urban Lodge, 1702: and the Stanmore Chapter, are held here.

Just Published, Price Sixpence.

"MEASURING THE PATTERN," A SERMON, Preached before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norths and Hunts, at Northampton, by the W. Bro. Rev. S. J. W. SANDERS, M.A. and M.L., &c., Prov. Grand Chaplain.

Northampton: Henry Brown & Co., Gold Street.



HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

—:—

KEW, RICHMOND, &c.

IT would indeed be difficult, if not almost impossible, to say anything new about Kew and its surroundings, about Richmond, Bushey Park, Hampton Court, and Twickenham. We can only arrange old familiar faces and figures, clothe them it may be with fresh garments, adding a little colour here and there by way of variety. The boundless attractions of these places, their associations, their picturesqueness, and especially the unrivalled view from Richmond Hill, are universally admitted. There is no difference of opinion as to the beauty of the whole; the only question is—how can such wealth of Nature be best enjoyed? The poet Thomson lived and died at Richmond, formerly called Sheen, and his remains were interred in the parish church. In his "Seasons" he says:

"Say, shall we ascend
Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape;

* * * * *
Heaven's! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays."

A native poet may be pardoned for allowing his imagination to play tricks with facts on a theme dear to his heart, although in this case Thomson's description falls short of the reality. The Germans do not usually go into raptures about trifles, they are slow to move, and phlegmatic in judgment, but Mr. C. P. Moritz, of Berlin, could not resist the charms of Richmond. His soul was fired when he saw it, and he was impelled to speak of it as "assuredly one of the first situations in the world," possessing a "fresh, even, and soft verdure, which is only to be seen in England." He concludes his praise with the following apostrophe: "Sweet Richmond! Never, no never shall I forget that lovely evening, when from thy fairy hills thou didst so hospitably smile on me, a poor, lonely, insignificant stranger, as I traversed to and fro thy meads, thy little swelling hills, and flowery dells; and above all, that queen of all rivers, thy own majestic Thames. I forgot all sublunary cares, and thought only of heaven and heavenly things. Happy, thrice happy am I, I again and again exclaimed, that I am here, in Elysium, in Richmond!" After that what Englishman need be afraid of enthusiasm? And yet Mr. Moritz did not exaggerate one whit. Nature has been bountiful all round Richmond, and what is more, an historic halo surrounds the past of that part of the country. For centuries kings and queens delighted in Sheen, and monks and nuns lived and enjoyed life amidst its beauties. The little old theatre that stood on the Green was a real as well as a mimic stage, and could its walls speak what tales would be unfolded! Edmund Kean died at Richmond, where he had often figured—a real histrionic king, reproducing the masterly creations of poets, and stamping upon them his own genius. We could dwell for pages on the people who flitted across life's stage, who were associated with Richmond, who found there peace, enjoyment and beauty; we could enlarge upon the many charms of the Park, the Green, and the river, but after all we cannot add to what Nature has already done. We can only whet the appetite of our readers, give a spur to their desires.

When Richmond is exhausted there are Bushey Park and Hampton Court. There is no more lovely sight in Great Britain than the broad avenue of the former presents when the Chesnut trees are in blossom, and few retreats more refreshing in summer. As for Wolsey's palace, it is unique and a never-failing source of pleasure

and edification. The reflective mind will find food enough there to engage his thoughts, and if he would seek mental diversion he might turn his mind to pretty Twickenham, and people it again with the intellectual giants of the past. Then there is Islesworth, and even long dirty Brentford, with its numberless inns and beershops, and mean buildings, its factories and mills and their accompaniments—smut and dirt. The contrast is great, yet both scenes are real. Nature in all her charms reigns round Richmond; it takes a more vulgar and human form at Brentford. There men toil and labour to supplement nature's bounties; they exemplify the practical in contradistinction to the sentimental. But Brentford has a history and record worthy of a passing notice at least. It may now serve to illustrate the story of the beauty and the beast. The beast, however, is only humanity in dusky clothes. Both the past and the present bear evidence that the people of Brentford are very much like people elsewhere. There have been some stirring scenes at the old county town of Middlesex, and if Foote did satirise the residents by the burlesque *Major Sturgeon* in "The Mayor of Garratt," some sturdy sons have witnessed to the possession of real courage. At any rate it is the centre of busy commerce, and if it be not lovely to the eye, it is so closely allied to its neighbours as to share somewhat in reflected glory. Brentford affords just the requisite contrast to show up the charms by which it is surrounded, and supplies the necessary alloy to prevent an excess of delight palling upon the senses. There is danger of this on the opposite shore. The walk along the bank of the river from Kew to Richmond is a delightful ramble, but the pleasures within the boundaries of the gardens are beyond description. It is worthy of remark that visitors never tire of Kew Gardens. They go again and again, and still they continue to sound their praises and to long for a renewal of the trip. We can understand this feeling among botanists, because nowhere else can be found so rich a school for study, nowhere is there combined so much that is rare and valuable. But the popularity of Kew, in its broader sense, must be sought for in another direction. It is easy of access by river, road, and rail; the gardens are open on Sundays, and although the example may be questioned by some, there can be no doubt as to the value of this place of resort over many others. Nature dwells there, accompanied only by art; the coarser food necessary for animal enjoyment is beyond the gates. If the visitors therefore do not realise all, or much, or even none at all of nature's lessons, they are free from the intrusion of vulgar tastes and from the exercise of vulgar habits. If there are few exalted heights, there are also few depressing hollows. But we must leave Kew and its attractions, and turn to other matters.

The places we have but very imperfectly dwelt upon have the great advantage of being easily accessible. A punt up the river, when the water is high, is very enjoyable. This mode of travelling is always available to Hammersmith. From thence the walk is pleasant on either side of the bridge. On the Surrey side are Barnes and Moulton, and on the Middlesex side pretty Chiswick and Turnham Green. A tramway runs from Hammersmith to the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, while railways in abundance convey the public to any spot in the locality they can desire. As a kind of halting house, where rest and refreshment can be obtained, where a foretaste of the beauty that is concentrated further on can be had, there is nothing equal to the Star and Garter already alluded to. It stands like a guard at the entrance of treasure caves, and has cells of its own in which to dispense hospitality to the traveller. A huge traffic meets at this point, and those who need to replenish the inner man will find the house we have indicated just what they require. We knew that the St. Mary's and Rose of Denmark Chapters, the Royal Alfred and Loyalty and Charity Lodges, and the Chiswick Mark Masters met at the Star and Garter, but we were not prepared for the extensive accommodation the house and grounds afford for large and small parties. The ordinary public are served at the common bar, the visitors get attention in the hotel department, which is so arranged that luncheons and home comforts for residents can be secured with the necessary privacy. A large and beautiful bowling green runs at the back of the hotel. Adjoining is a splendid open-air swimming bath, with a master in constant attendance. The bather is secured from intrusion by a canvas screen, the dressing accommodation is complete, and the depth of the water varies to suit swimmers and non-swimmers. On the other side of the bath is another lawn of a more general character. It contains a small rifle range, a miniature rabbit warren, and a cage or two for animals. We noticed a sly old fox in one corner, eyeing the fowls with the longing of his species. Behind lawns and baths are the vegetable garden and outhouses, pleasantly studled with trees. The holly trees on the bowling green are worthy of especial notice; they are the finest we have ever seen. Brill and baths are names well known and associated together at Brighton, and it seems quite natural that the nephew of the elder Brill, who is the courteous host of the Star and Garter at Kew Bridge, should keep up the family connection. We were less surprised, therefore, than we otherwise might have been, at the natatory advantages offered at the hotel. The indoor arrangements are as complete as possible, and for Masonic purposes nothing could be better. Secrecy, convenience, and comfort are secured, while the banquetting hall is really a noble apartment, capable of seating a hundred guests and leave elbow room. On the occasion of our visit, the employes of a City printing office, the heads of which are personally known to us, were to dine at the Star and Garter. We were informed that that was the third time they had dined at the same place, so pleased were they with Bro. Brill's catering. As the party mustered eighty in number, it was a fair test of the capacity of the hotel. We mention this circumstance because it is a practical illustration of what can be done at the establishment over which Bro. Brill so ably presides, and in addition we can add our personal experience, which has been most agreeable. We know of no hotel so near town, so easy and cheap of access, where so much of the country can be enjoyed with all the accessories of a first-rate hotel, and where so much real pleasure can be had, from river, garden, and park.

CONSECRATION OF THE ELTHORNE AND MIDDLESEX LODGE, No. 2093.

THE constantly-recurring ceremony of consecration reminds us of the growth of the Craft, though it by no means assures us of the quality of the growth. Time alone can decide whether the multiplication of Lodges has been a wise policy or no. We shall not venture upon a discussion of the subject on the present occasion. It would be ungracious to discount the prospects of the manhood of a child just born, and we have no desire to figure as prophets. Judging, however, from the military character of the above-named Masonic off-spring, we should say that it has a future before it not warranted by its inauguration. We are familiar with the story of the meeting of a few humble persons in an upper room in the early dawn of Christianity, who have left their impress upon the world, which shall never die. We know that the spirit of Freemasonry does not depend upon the number of its disciples. Yet there is a fitness of things which cannot be altogether dispensed with in the present age, and which was conspicuous by its absence on the occasion of the consecration of the Elthorne and Middlesex Lodge on Saturday afternoon last, at the Hounslow Town Hall. The ceremony of consecration took place in a small dingy top room, where the workers were literally "cribb'd, cabined, and confined." Fortunately only a small number of brethren were present, and the inconvenience was more sentimental than real. The surroundings, nevertheless, were out of harmony with the solemnity and beauty of the ceremony, and had it not been for the relief of colour displayed by the officers of the army present, the whole affair would have been dull indeed. The arrangements, too, were incomplete, and the memory and work of the Officers of the new Lodge were defective, if we except the S.W., who showed that he had the requisite confidence in himself which comes of knowledge. The consecrating Officers, as might have been expected, were equal to the occasion, and as a redeeming feature we may mention that the brethren of the Lodge showed a zeal that may be turned to good account in the future and a degree of hospitality worthy of the members of a large-hearted and glorious profession. In speaking as we have done of what were striking defects, we desire to recognise the good personal qualities of the members of the Elthorne Lodge. It is an every-day experience to praise indiscriminately all that takes place in connection with Masonry. It is an injurious custom, and not a little hypocritical. We are not disposed to encourage that evil, and as we write in all kindness and with that respect due to brethren who evidently are made of true metal, we feel that our remarks will not be misunderstood nor misjudged. We have spoken of the hospitality, let us add that the banquet was one of the best it has been our pleasure to enjoy. The menu card was neat, filled with a list of good things, cleverly selected, skilfully cooked and prepared, and well served. We regret that we cannot record the name of the caterer. It was not on the card, but we here testify to his merits, and to the genuine and generous hospitality of the brethren of the Lodge. Bro. Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., P.G.M. Middlesex, presided, and took the chief part in the ceremony of consecration. He was assisted by Bros. W. Taylor Prov. G.J.W. as S.W., J. F. H. Woodward 877 Prov. G. Sec. as J.W., Frank Richardson P.G.D. as Director of Ceremonies, Rev. S. T. H. Sanders Prov. G. Chaplain as Chaplain, H. Sadler Grand Tyler (who attended with the beautiful consecrating vessels belonging to Grand Lodge), and Raymond Thrupp D.P.G.M. The musical services was well performed by Bro. George S. Graham P.P. Grand Organist Middlesex and Surrey, under difficulties that would have dismayed less expert brethren. During the ceremony Bro. Burdett delivered a short address, in which he advised the brethren to be careful in selecting efficient men for office, and in the choice of members. Candidates should be known, so that they could work well together. In some instances black balls were used too frequently, and although he was not much in favour of their use, yet it would be better to exercise the power the brethren possessed than admit improper candidates. Sir Francis referred to the moral power of the W.M., who he said ought to influence the brethren, but in order that it might be successfully applied the W.M. must respect himself. He concluded by saying, that he hoped well of the new Lodge, which had his hearty and best wishes. The oration was delivered by the Chaplain in a clear and solemn manner befitting the occasion. The new brother drew a comparison between King Solomon's Temple and the Masonic Lodge, and enforced the moral arguments arising therefrom. The oration was neither long nor wearisome, but it was nevertheless able, well-conceived and directed. The reading of the petition and other parts of the ceremony of consecration having been performed, Bro. Thrupp took the chair of King Solomon, and installed Bro. Capt. A. J. Gant P.M. as W.M. of the Lodge, who invested the following Officers:—Bros. Major G. E. E. Blunt W.M. 1615 S.W., Surgeon-Major J. H. Jephson J.W., Lieut. W. Coombes Secretary, in whose hands the official business of the Lodge will be perfectly safe. Some other offices will be filled up at a subsequent meeting. Bro. P. G. Mitchell was a capable substitute for Brother Gilbert as Tyler. The appointment of this office fell to Brother Shepherd. Brother Frank Richardson delivered the addresses to the Worshipful Master and Wardens with his usual skill, and the S.W. proposed in justly complimentary terms that the Consecrating Officers should become honorary members of the Lodge. This was duly carried, and in acknowledging the compliment Bro. Sir Francis Burdett again referred to the future of the Lodge, and although he did not suspect for a moment that they would require watching he should have his eye upon them. Several names of joining members were given in, as well as those of new candidates, and the Lodge was closed in due form. Among others who were present were Bros. Gen. W. Dixon P.G.S.W. Berks and Bucks, Thos. Montgomery W.M. 1871, D'Oyley Battley 307, Cap. E. B. Ricketts, Chas. Burt J.W. La Tolerance 538. We have already spoken of the banquet; it will be sufficient if we add that the usual toasts followed, together with the complimentary speeches that are never wanting on such occasions. We cannot, however, close without again referring

to the services of Bro. Graham, who—as a brother remarked—is a host in himself. He sang, and whistled, and played, to the delight of the brethren until the lapse of time bade pleasure cease.

CONSECRATION OF THE ETHELBERG LODGE, No. 2099.

THIS latest addition to the roll of Lodges in Kent was ushered into existence on Thursday, the 9th inst., amid surroundings of the most gratifying character. The weather was as fine as could be desired, the season the most propitious, and the company who assembled to take part in the consecration the most brilliant we have ever seen at such a ceremony. Every provision that foresight could suggest had been made, and the whole proceedings passed off without a hitch. The brethren present who supported Viscount Holmesdale Provincial Grand Master Kent, the Consecrating Officer, were Bros. J. S. Eastes Deputy Provincial Grand Master, B. Kelly Thorpe Prov. Grand Treasurer, who acted as S.W., T. H. Grove Snowden P.P.G.J.W. as J.W., Alfred Spencer Prov. Grand Secretary, Rev. E. Gripper Banks, M.A., P. Prov. Grand Chaplain, H. Ward Provincial J.G.W. as D.C., and the following, among other, brethren:—S. Marriott 95, T. Cramp I.P.M. 972, H. Inon W.M. 1273, C. E. J. Carter 31, W. Donne W.M. 1206, R. M. Mirch 31, S. F. Pringner P.M. 972, P. A. Frost S.D. 784, A. Moulding 972, C. B. Cox 31, J. Plant P.M. 31, J. W. Court W.M. 1096, R. Rhodes 31, A. Basington P.M. 205, Edwin Beer P.M. 972 1449 P.P.G.D., Col. C. J. Cox P.M., James Emmerson P.P.S.G.D., Josh. Hazledine P.P.G.D.C., A. Wetherett, J. B. Harrison P.P.G.C., Geo. Page P.M. P.P.J.G.D., H. F. Pringner J.D. 972, J. H. Higgins 972, M. W. West P.P.G.P., T. H. Blamires 1449, R. C. Smith 1449, T. Beckett 1449, L. S. Jones 31, P. Montign P.P.G.S.B. Dorset, W. L. Young S.W. 31, G. H. Chexfield P.P.J.G.W., W. Price 972, F. F. Gerard P.P.J.G.D., J. G. Henning P.M. 127, W. H. Bond S.W. 1273, H. Sole W.M. 158, W. W. Woodruff P.M. 1206, J. Osborne Roche 31, Robert Blake P.M. 972, W. Plant S.W. 972, G. Hiller P.M. 429, J. F. Cozens P.M. 972, R. Westwood S.D. 972, F. A. Pullen P.M. 742, C. Hills S.D. 127, T. H. Grove Snowden P.P.J.G.W., G. Hill 127, J. O. Eve P.P.G.A.D.C., S. Newman J.W. 972, J. Allen P.M. 160, 1734, W. Crawford P.M. 127, G. Pilcher P.M. 972, R. Welby 972, John Welsh P.M. 972, H. S. Ford W.M. 429, A. H. Hall S.W. 1209, C. J. Hiller P.M. 429, R. H. Gill J.D. 1209, T. Ayling P.M. 1096, John Barnwell 972, J. T. May I.G. 429, John Garratt J.S. 429, S. Payn P.M. 133, J. J. Roach 429, James Cooper P.M. 1449, H. Hammond W.M. 1419, E. Cockersell J.W. 1419, W. J. Fuller J.W. 133, T. B. Rosseter I.P.M. 972, E. L. Elgar W.M. 1209, J. G. Dunn 1209, C. Godsmark 1209, R. Morley J.W. 429, R. D. Simms 1449, J. Cooper 1449, Albert Pilcher 972, H. G. West 120, F. Clarke 972, A. Abbs Sec. 1449, W. Carter I.P.M. 1449, S. Joseph W.M. 558, A. Pettis S.W. 558, A. J. Crane J.W. 558, H. Waite S.D. 558, F. Stanley 127, S. H. Shaw W.M. 709, G. W. J. Baldwin 1209, G. Darnier W.M. 1678, W. Ladd 972, G. Hart 972, R. Lightfoot 1915, T. W. Porter 1915, W. Chandler 1915, W. H. Donaldson J.D. 31, F. Fagge 972, R. Hall 1449, W. Watts 1209, W. J. Davey 1209, W. Ashenden 31, H. J. Naylor P.M. 1449, T. H. Jones W.M. 1449.

The consecration took place at the Town Hall, Herne Bay, which had been most tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and presented a pleasing appearance when filled, as it was, by the Provincial Officers and others present. In his address the Provincial Grand Master expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing so numerous an assembly. The Masons of Kent had amply demonstrated their zeal in the Order, and their interest in the new Lodge, by their attendance in such numbers to take part in the consecration, and he thanked them for their support. The Oration by the Chaplain was most interesting, and was attentively listened to. The consecration of the Lodge having been completed, Bro. Eastes assumed the chair, and proceeded to install Bro. Charles F. Wachter P.M. 1209 Prov. S.G.D. as the first Worshipful Master. He appointed the following as his Officers:—Edward Ayre S.W., George Farley J.W., William Hutton Treasurer, Henry Grey Secretary, J. Gascoigne Fawcett S.D., Henry Turner J.D., Edgar A.C., Larkin I.G., and L. W. West P.M. 1089 P.P.G.P. Tyler. Bro. Edward Ayre was appointed to represent the Lodge on the Charity Committee of the Province, and after the transaction of formal business the Lodge was closed.

A banquet followed at the Pavilion, Herne Bay, and was presided over by Bro. Wachter. The W.M. was supported by the Provincial Grand Master, the Deputy, and most of those who were present at the Lodge. The repast was well served and at its conclusion the usual toasts were proposed. In submitting that of the Queen and the Craft the W.M. said Her Majesty had endeared herself to every Englishman—indeed to every one throughout her Empire—and he might also say to every Foreign power. As regarded the Craft it was not only beloved by every member of it, but was respected by outsiders for the good it did by its magnificent Charities. The Prov. Grand Master proposed the toast of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In all the pursuits of life the Grand Master had never omitted to take that part which, as Englishmen, they desired their Princes should take—the leading part; while in all the more manly amusements of the English people he had always evinced the greatest interest, this was evidenced by his actions day by day. Yet among all his various occupations His Royal Highness had found time to endear himself to every member of the Masonic Order by the devotion of his time and ability to its interests. Bro. H. Ward proposed the Pro G.M., the Deputy G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers. Referring to the Earls of Carnarvon and Lathom he spoke of the dignity with which these noblemen presided in Grand Lodge and the courtesy they always evinced toward brethren from the provinces. The brethren of Kent had felt especially pleased when the Grand Master gave to their esteemed Deputy Provincial Grand Master the office of Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England, and hoped that Bro. Eastes might live many years to enjoy the compliment paid him. Bro. Eastes replied. He was very proud of the

honour of being associated with this toast, and desired to thank the brethren for the hearty way in which they were pleased to receive him. He considered it a very great honour to represent Kent in Grand Lodge, and felt that his high office had been conferred on him as a recognition of the way in which Masonry was worked in the Province. The W.M. gave the next toast. He rose to do so with a great amount of pleasure, and at the same time a small amount of pain—pain because he felt he was not able to do justice to the toast, and pleasure because he knew it was one sure to be well received. He knew that any shortcomings on his part in proposing it would be more than compensated for by the hearty reception it would meet at the hands of those present. It was the toast of the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master of Kent, Viscount Holmesdale. In the high positions held by his lordship he had many important duties to perform, yet he never omitted to spare time to do anything he could for the Masons of his Province. He had been a most painstaking ruler, and had won for himself the respect and esteem of every brother in his own district as well as the respect of those outside of it. The Provincial Grand Master felt very much obliged to those present for the kind manner in which they had honoured the toast. He should be sorry, however, if the reception was otherwise, for he hoped the day would never come when the toast of the Provincial Grand Master was not cordially received in Kent. The W.M. had spoken in somewhat flattering terms of his having come down that day to perform the ceremony of consecration, but he considered that if a Provincial Grand Master was made for anything, it should be to carry out his duties, and no part of the work which fell to his lot could be more important than that of assisting at the establishment of a new Lodge. The ceremony of consecration was one of the simplest and most graceful of the ceremonies of the Craft, and at the same time one of the most important. The addition of another Lodge to the already long list of Lodges in Kent was but adding another centre for Masonic work. He hoped that centre might be carried on with the Masonic spirit which was conspicuous in the other Lodges of Kent, and that it would prosper and become a true centre of Masonic usefulness. He felt they might all congratulate themselves on the work they had done that day, and if they might so congratulate themselves, how much more so was it possible for their Provincial Grand Master to congratulate himself. Bro. Banks Past Prov. Grand Chaplain was entrusted with the next toast. The practice of toast giving, he said, was a heathenism and a barbarism which should be done away with, and yet there were occasions when its continuance might prove beneficial. Many of those present would remember that on a former occasion when he was called upon to propose this toast—the health of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers—Bro. Eastes was in somewhat bad health; now he was among them in the enjoyment of perfect health. He felt that the way in which the toast had then been received and the enthusiastic and prayerful way in which the brethren had responded to it had done something towards the banishment of Bro. Eastes' old enemy, which had robbed him of his peace and comfort. In proposing the health of the Deputy of the Province he did not think he now need wish him restoration to health, but long enjoyment of that blessing, which had been restored to him. No Provincial Grand Master could possibly be blessed with a better Deputy than Bro. Eastes. The Deputy was, so to speak, the eye of the Provincial Grand Master, it was his duty to go about making notes where merit was deserving of honour, and reporting such cases to the head of the district. Bro. Eastes carried out this duty most efficiently, and was a noble example of the way in which a brother should stick to his duty in Freemasonry. Referring to the absence of the Senior Warden of the Province, Sir W. Hart Dyke, at present engaged in arduous work in the sister isle, Bro. Banks wished him success in his work. A man must be a very brave one, he said, who undertook the ruling of a country so bristling with difficulties and dangers as Ireland was, and merited the approval of all with whom he was associated. The Provincial Grand Officers of Kent were a hard-working and enthusiastic body, but of their merits as a whole it ill became him to say too much, as he had but very recently joined their ranks. Lest, therefore, he might be considered as singing his own praise, he would immediately give the toast. Bro. Eastes had great difficulty in responding, as he did not know how to adequately acknowledge the kind words which had fallen from the lips of Bro. Banks. The Provincial Grand Officers, both Present and Past, had had especial pleasure in attending and taking part in the establishment of this new Lodge, which they hoped would enjoy every prosperity. It was at all times a gratifying spectacle to witness the launch of a new ship, and in the case of this new Lodge all had been done, so far as the authorities were concerned, to start it on a prosperous voyage. It remained for its members, and the brethren they selected as its pilots, to steer clear of the shoals and pitfalls which would beset them on every side in the conduct of their new Lodge. He felt satisfied they would take care what men they introduced into their Lodge and into Freemasonry—then they would become one of the most prosperous Lodges in the Province and a credit to the Order. He would remind them that strength did not consist of mere numbers, but rather of the quality of the men who were admitted. Speaking to the toast generally, he said the Provincial Officers of Kent were gratified at the reception invariably given to them wherever they went, while as regarded their aptitude for the offices the difficulty had always been to decide who should be chosen from among the many eligible. The W.M. followed: he had passed some of the toasts over to others whom he felt were better able to do justice to them, but the next on the list he felt it was his duty to submit to the best of his ability. It was the health of Brother Ward, the Director of Ceremonies. They had been very pleased to see the high honour recently conferred on Bro. Ward by his appointment to the office of Junior Warden of the Province. He felt sure there was not one brother in the Province who begrudged him his position. Bro. Ward had rendered to the new Lodge the most valuable of services. He had given up some days of

this time in order to ensure the comfort of those who took part in the consecration and in arranging for the proper carrying out of the ceremony. His labours had resulted most successfully. He ventured to say that no more efficient Master of Ceremonies was anywhere to be found. Bro. Ward acknowledged the compliment paid him and the too kind expressions of thanks which had been awarded for the poor services he had been able to render the new Lodge. That was the fourth time he had had the honour of acting as Director of Ceremonies at the consecration of new Lodges in the Province, and if he had not performed his duties properly it was not for want of practice. He then stood in a very high position among the Freemasons of Kent, and fully appreciated the honour which had been conferred upon him. The R.W. Provincial Grand Master next proposed the toast of the Worshipful Master. They had heard a great deal that day of two classes of brethren; there were two classes then present, and he felt sure both would receive the toast with cordiality. Those who had come from distant parts of the Province, and from distant Provinces, as well as those who were members of the Lodge itself, would unite in wishing health and prosperity to the first Master of the new Lodge. Bro. Wachter had already filled the office of Master of a Lodge, and would bring practical experience to bear on the work he was called upon to perform. It was a further matter of congratulation to him (Lord Holmesdale) that the first Master had already won the honour of the purple of Provincial Grand Lodge. The W.M. returned his sincere thanks. He felt honoured at being selected as first Master of the Lodge, and felt it even a higher honour to have so many distinguished brethren present to support him in the opening of his Lodge. He then proposed the toast of the Visitors. Without their presence that day the Ethelbert Lodge would have made but a poor show. He trusted that in the future their meetings would always be graced with Visitors. Bro. Donaldson replied. His heart was in Masonry, and he hoped to have many more opportunities of showing his devotion to the Order. The way in which everything had been done that day was most gratifying to the many Visitors who had attended. They one and all wished the new Lodge the greatest success. Bro. Page followed. He felt a great amount of pleasure in attending, and was sure all those present that day would be willing to do anything in their power to advance the interests of the Lodge. Bro. Farley proposed the toast of the Donors to the Lodge. The establishment of a new Lodge entailed great responsibilities on those who started it, but in this case they had received most valuable aid from all around them. He trusted they might so conduct the Lodge as to make it another jewel in the crown of Masonry, and that through its instrumentality Masonry might advance in Herne Bay and prove of benefit to the neighbourhood and world at large. The toast having been acknowledged, Bro. Spencer proposed that of the Charities. Among the many virtues possessed by the Craft none was greater than that of Charity. The toast was one which did not need many words of introduction in the Province of Kent; he felt he was asking them to drink to a toast they were all anxious to honour. Bro. Binckes responded. During the earlier part of the evening he had been seated at the lower end of the hall, and had there heard the remarks of two brethren—in regard to himself—one had said he supposed they should have the same old tale, and the other had asked, at what time of the evening do you spin your yarn? He should not either tell the same tale or spin the same yarn, except it was to once again thank them for their kindness in Kent. He hoped the new Lodge would prosper, and that it would prove a further means of strength to the already strong Province of Kent. It was not necessary for him to plead among the Masons of Kent, for he knew of no Province where more steady consistency was shown than was the case there, or from whence a more steady flow of support was given to the Masonic Institutions. He was gratified to find that the welcome he had always received in Kent had not been lessened or worn off by the number of times he had been present. The Officers of the Lodge were next honoured, and then the Tyler gave the concluding toast, bringing to a close one of the pleasantest days we have ever spent—even in Kentish Masonry.

QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER LODGE, No. 2021.

An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on the 14th inst., at the Masonic Hall, 8a Red Lion-square. Present—Bros. Capt. Probyn P.M. 18 W.M., R. Payne S.W., Kempton P.M. as J.W., C. Bellerby Treasurer, G. Coop Secretary, A. Jones J.D., Hunt as I.G.; P.M.'s Capt. G. Lambert P.G.S.B. F. Delevante. After Lodge was opened Bro. Col. Shipway was raised to the 3rd degree by Bro. Payne P.M., who worked the ceremony, by the courtesy of the W.M. Bro. F. Dray was passed by Bro. Capt. G. Lambert P.G.S.B.; both of the ceremonies were excellently rendered. The Lodge was then closed until the third Tuesday in October. Bros. Dusterwald 1586 and H. M. Levy P.M. 188 were present as Visitors.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—At the meeting held on Monday last, at Bro. Baker's, Cook Tavern, High-bury, N. Present—Bros. Marks W.M., Turner S.W., Ware J.W., Collingridge Secretary, Fluck S.D., Rhodes J.D., Potter I.G., Weeden acting Preceptor. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Keogh candidate. The same brother answered the questions leading to the second degree. Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned till 20th instant, when Bro. Turner will preside.

Messrs. Watts and Co., of 17 Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London E.C., will publish on the 1st of August a new popular weekly magazine, entitled "The Eye: a Journal of Observations." It will contain articles and observations on all the principal topics of the day, and will be filled with information of an instructive, interesting, and entertaining character. The price will be one penny.

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, 18th JULY.

- 192—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1195—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1320—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Fecleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Chury Street S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
2012—Chiswick, Hampshire Hog, King Street, Hammersmith, W. (Instruct.)
Sinnai Chapter of Improvement, Union Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Twickenham
1491—Felix, Clarence Hotel, Teddington
1556—Addiscombe, Harwood House, High Street, Croydon.
1597—Musgrave, Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines
1861—Claremont, Crown Hotel, Chertsey
2035—Beaumont, Royal Hotel, Kirkburton
R.A. 68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 1194—Royal Middlesex, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
R.A. 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Hampton
M.M.—Rose and Lily, Four Swans, Waltham Cross (Consecration)

MONDAY, 20th JULY.

- 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. (Inst)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Dartford at 8. (Instruction)
975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst)
1475—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
1199—Marquess of Ripon, Queens Hotel, Victoria Park at 7.30 (Inst)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. at 7.30 (Inst.)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (Inst.)
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—Trafalgar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1591—St. Ambrose Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
1910—Shaftwell Clerks, Ladbrooke Hall, Notting Hill
2060—La Franco, 68 Regent Street, W.
77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
331—Phoenix Public Room, Truro
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
382—Royal Union, Public Rooms, Uxbridge
424—Borough, Half Moon Hotel, Gt. Heath
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1973—Save and Sele, Essenden Hotel, Belvedere
R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
R.A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
R.A. 248—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, Bolton Street, Brixham
R.A. 731—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Duffield
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
R.A. 951—St. Aubyn, Ebrington Masonic Hall, Granby Street, Devouport
R.A. 995—Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverston
K.T.—Edmund Plantagenet, Knowsley Hotel, Haydock-street, Bury
K.T.—Prince of Peace, Bull Hotel, Preston
K.T. 30—Fearnley, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury

TUESDAY, 21st JULY.

- Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
55—Constitution, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
85—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
141—Faith, Victoria Chambers Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 8. (Inst)
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
132—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Scarborough, Green Dragon, Stoney (Instruction)
704—Camden, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
890—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
89—Bull and Lion, Victoria Tavern, Power Road, Dulston, at 8 (Instruction)
81—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Red Lion, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W., at 8 (Inst.)
1349—Fidlers, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1361—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
1448—Mount Edgecombe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8 (Inst)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
1472—Fenley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chancer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Travellers, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1919—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, 6.30.
R.A. 704—Camden, The Moorgate, Moorgate Street, E.C., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 890—Hopsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
R.A. 1365—Clayton, White Hart Tavern, Clayton, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 278—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
160—True Friendship, Old Ship Inn, Rochford
213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Fenwick-street, Norwich
211—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
452—Frederick of Union, Freemasons' Hall, 105 High Street, Croydon
667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
960—Brito, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
923—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston

- 1006—Tregulow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
1052—Callender, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1312—St. Mary, White Hart Hotel, Bocking
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1343—St. John's Lodge, King's Arms, Grays, Essex
1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
1473—Booth, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6 (Instruction)
1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 829—High Cross, Bull Inn, Dartford
R.A. 970—St. Anne's, Masonic Hall, East Looe, Cornwall
R.A. 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
M.M.—York, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
R.C. 54—Albion, Concert Hall, St. Leonards-on-Sea

WEDNESDAY, 22nd JULY.

- Grand Mark Benevolent Festival, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C., at 8
3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barabury, at 8 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Windsor Castle, Southwark Bridge Road, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
229—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regents Park, at 8 (Inst.)
538—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8 (Inst)
729—Pannure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood
754—High Cross, Seven Sisters' Tavern, Page Green, Tottenham
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
88—Whittington, Red Lion, Power Road, Dulston, at 8 (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Victoria Hotel, Farringdon Road, at 7. (Instruction)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1175—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (Inst)
1682—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, Mv Fair, at 8. (Inst)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (Inst.)
R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction.)
R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescott, Lancashire
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
778—Bard of Avon, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1039—St. John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Moseley, near Manchester
1251—Nerburne, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley Street, Bury, Lancashire
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1692—Hervey, George Hotel, Hove
1967—Beacon Court, Gluzee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
2096—George Price, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon
R.A. 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Arms Hotel, Glossop
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
M.M. 19—Fowke, Freemasons' Hall, Leices'er
K.T. 16—Prudence, Freemasons' Hall, Ipswich

THURSDAY, 23rd JULY.

- House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
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)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
749—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
871—Royal Oak, White Swan, Deptford
879—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (Inst.)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1145—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1278—Burdett Counts, Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green Road, E., at 8 (Instruction)
1305—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)
1538—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1673—Langton, 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)
1791—Grosvenor, Wheatsheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst)
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. (Inst.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 13—Hiram, Greyhound, Richmond
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
214—Hope and Unity, White Hart Hotel, Brentwood, Essex
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Littlewood
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
341—Wellington, Cinque Pots Hotel, Rye
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
594—Dowshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Mopeth
659—Bagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blythe
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salford
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1437—Liberty of Havering, Rising Sun, Romford
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1580—Granbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hadden, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)

R.A. 292—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 424—De Burgh, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead.
 R.A. 1093—Prince of Wales, Private Rooms, Temple Hall, Tredegar
 R.A. 1235—Phoenix of St. Ann, Court Hotel, Buxton
 K.T. 8—Plains of Mamre, Bull Hotel, Burley

FRIDAY, 24th JULY.

House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
 Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel Great Portland Street, W., at 8 (In)
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
 746—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
 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)
 1169—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyno Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 1789—Ubique, 79 Ebury Street, Piccadilly, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)

R.A.—Panmure C. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Camberwell
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
 R.A. 95—Eastern Star Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Pav., Leadenhall St.
 R.A. 194—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

Provincial Grand Lodge of Hertfordshire, Barnet
 401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
 453—Chirwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30 (Inst)
 460—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
 652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
 1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
 R.A. 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
 R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmerdales Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
 M.M. 164—Southdown, Station Hotel, Haywards Heath, Sussex
 K.T. 20—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 25th JULY.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
 1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Churr Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
 1871—Gosling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
 2012—Chiswick, Hampshire Hog, King Street, Hammersmith, W. (Instruct.)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)
 149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
 308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottons, Eastwood
 453—Chirwell, Forest Hotel, Chingford
 1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone
 1464—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe
 1531—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst
 1777—Royal Hanover, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
 1965—Fastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent
 1982—Greenwood, Public Hall, Epsom
 R.A. 1777—Royal Hanover, Town Hall, Twickenham

MASONIC WELCOME AT LEEDS.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have been paying a visit to the Marquis of Ripon at Studley Royal, and on Wednesday the Royal party, accompanied by their host, and several other notabilities, went to Leeds, the object being to open the Yorkshire College Building. The reception was thoroughly hearty and loyal, and visibly affected the Princess of Wales, accustomed as she is to receive tokens of sincere respect and esteem. The Prince and Princess first visited the Victoria Hall, where an address was presented by the Corporation of Leeds, which the Prince courteously acknowledged. The Freemasons of the City and neighbourhood, loyal to their Grand Master, and anxious to show their respect for him, mustered in great force on the occasion. Among the brethren present were:

Bros. Thos. Wm. Tew, J.P., Prov. G. Master, Henry Smith Deputy Prov. G. Master, T. C. Smythe Past Deputy District Grand Master Eastern Archipelago, W. L. Jackson, M.P., Prov. G. Senior Warden, Wm. Hy. Brittain P. Prov. G. Warden, Mayor of Sheffield, C. L. Mason P.P.G. Treas., A. W. Stanfield Prov. G. Registrar, Herbert G. E. Green Prov. G. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Bingham W.M. 296 Master Cutler Sheffield, T. Bateman Fox Mayor of Dewsbury, Robt. Craig P.P.G.D., Thos. Wm. P.P.G. Superintendent of Works, J. W. Beck P.P.G.D. of C., Rev. E. W. Makinson P.P.G. Chap., Alfred Williamson Immediate Past Master, James Milnes Senior Warden, Alfred Scarth Junior Warden 289, Edmund Woodcock W.M., James Yates I.P.M., Thomas Myers S.W., John Brownfoot J.W. 304; W. H. Thompson W.M., John Dyson I.P.M., John Thrippleton S.W., D. Thompson J.W. 306; E. Crossley W.M. M. B. Yates I.P.M., W. M. Tyers S.W., W. Flockton J.W. 1042; Charles Scriven W.M., John Jaques I.P.M., A. W. Youngs S.W., W. H. Bradford J.W. 1211, Richard Prince Brindley W.M., James Marston I.P.M., Richard Kingston P.M., Robert Lees J.W. 1224; George Cobb W.M., A. F. McGill I.P.M., W. Hollis S.W.; J. Hollingsworth P.M. J.W. 1311, T. Trevor P.M. Sec., W. Watson P.M. S.D., H. S. Butler Chaplain 2069.

The following address was then presented to their Royal Highnesses by W. Bro. W. L. Jackson W.M. 289 P.G.S.W.:-

To His Royal Highness EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c. &c.,

Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, whom may the Great Architect of the Universe long preserve.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge Fidelity, 289, Philanthropic, 304, Alfred, 305, Excelsior, 1042, Goderich, 1211, Defence, 1221, Zealand, 1311, and Prudence, 2069, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, beg to express the high gratification and pleasure which we feel on being graciously permitted the opportunity and privilege of welcoming the presence of your Royal Highness as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of our Order, and that of your illustrious Consort, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on the occasion of your visit to the town and Borough of Leeds for the primary object of opening the Yorkshire College.

We desire also to be permitted the opportunity of assuring your Royal Highness of our loyalty and attachment to the Throne and person of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to yourself, to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and to all the members of the Royal Family. We fervently pray that your Royal Highness may long be spared to rule and govern the Craft, and that the principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth may continue to take deep root in the hearts of all Freemasons as well as of all men.

We are, in the name of the brethren of the eight Lodges in Leeds,

Your Royal Highness's most devoted and faithful Servants,

W. L. Jackson, M.P. W.M. Fidelity, No. 289.

Edmund Woodcock W.M. Philanthropic, No. 304.

W. H. Thompson W.M. Alfred, No. 305.

Edward Crosby W.M. Excelsior, No. 1042.

Charles Scriven W.M. Goderich, No. 1211.

Richard P. Brindley W.M. Defence, No. 1221.

George Cobb W.M. Zealand, No. 1311.

Edwin Woodhouse, J.P., W.M. Prudence, No. 2069.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master replied as follows:—

WORSHIPFUL MASTERS AND BROTHERN,—I thank you for the loyal address of welcome which you have just presented to the Princess of Wales and myself on the occasion of our visit to Leeds for the purpose of opening the Yorkshire College. Your expressions of devotion to the Royal Family are especially gratifying to me, your Grand Master, as coming from a body of my fellow subjects so celebrated in all times for their loyalty to the throne, and respect for the Sovereign. I trust that the Craft with which I am so intimately connected may long be spared to continue its career of utility and benevolence.

BEADON CHAPTER, No. 619.

THE quarterly convocation of this Chapter was held on Thursday, the 9th July at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' Avenue, Coleman-street, E.C. Comps. Pridmore M.E.Z., Bond H., Angus J., and P.Z.'s Smead, Thompson, Sherratt, Green, and several visitors. Comp. Green P.Z. and S.E. read the minutes of the last convocation, which were confirmed. A ballot took place for the admission of Bro. J. Etherington S.W. of Harrow Lodge, No. 1310, which proved to be unanimously in his favour, and he being in attendance was impressively exalted into Royal Arch Masonry, the whole ceremony being performed in a style which excited the most unqualified commendation from all the P.Z.'s present. There being no further business the Chapter was closed, and the Companions adjourned to banquet, served in Comp. Wood's best style and which left nothing to be desired. On the withdrawal of the cloth the usual Royal Arch toasts were given, and also the health of the newly exalted Companion Etherington, who returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him in admitting him to the supreme degree of Freemasonry. He also expressed the gratification he had derived in the sublime ceremony he had passed through, which had left an impression on his mind that he should never forget; he trusted that the Companions would never have cause to regret his having been received amongst them. Several other toasts were given and songs sung, and after a very pleasant evening the Janitor's toast brought the proceedings to a close.

PANMURE CHAPTER, No. 720.

THE regular convocation of this prosperous Chapter was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday, the 13th instant, when the M.E.Z. Comp. J. W. Watts was ably supported by Comps. J. S. Terry P.Z. as H., H. Baldwin J., Mark S. Larham P.Z. Treas., George T. Thornes S.N., T. Poore P.Z. Scribe E., Chas. Holcroft P.S., E. Whittaker and G. Treeves 1st and 2nd Assistant S. journers, and Comp. J. Gilbert Janitor. A ballot was taken for and proved unanimous in favour of Bro. William H. Tilling W.M. elect of the St. James's Lodge, No. 765, after which he was duly exalted to this supreme degree, the ceremonial throughout being rendered in a very efficient and able manner. Comp. Tilling was appointed and invested as W.S. of the Chapter. The convocation being ended the Companions adjourned for refreshment, and a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent at this ancient hostelry, which is under the able superintendence of Comp. G. Burton.

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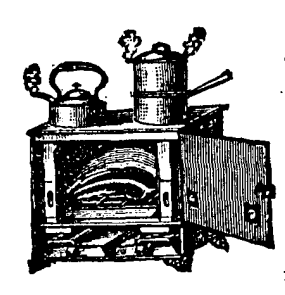
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