

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Reports of United Grand Lodge are published with the Special Sanction of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,
the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England.

VOL. XXVI.—No. 661. SATURDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER 1887. [PRICE THREEPENCE.
13s 6d per annum, post free.]

THE PRESENT POSITION OF FREE- MASONRY.

No. IV.

THE charitable outcome and development of English Freemasonry during the last thirty years have been alike a cause of admiration to friend and foe, and no doubt may fairly be held to account for the unexampled position of our English Craft as before the Masonic world, and to some extent at any rate for that quasi-grudging recognition it has hitherto extorted from indifferent, sarcastic, and often openly hostile bystanders. Certainly it is in itself a most striking fact, a most commendable reality, and one which does the greatest credit both to the motives and energy, the zeal and munificence of those who have given, as well as to the ceaseless endeavours and labours of those who have organized and educed the giving. From our first entrance into Freemasonry, we have impressed upon us the heaven-born grace, the unflinching duty of Charity, that great virtue which serves to shed a lustre on all things here, whether of earthly prosperity or worldly success. The things of earth, as we all well know, perish with the using of them, one and all. The wealth we create, and the possessions we heap up, are not only often very short-lived, but all pass away from us in time and in turn, and are only in themselves valuable after all, are only turned to a good use, only in truth profit us, or fructify rightly and duly, in so far and in so forth, as they are used for the welfare of others, as well as for our own convenience, or pleasure, or comfort, as the case may be. Freemasonry, in more than one didactic exhortation which we shall probably call to mind, warns all its adopted children, the "sons of the widow," that there are countless inequalities of rank, condition, and wealth in life, which make up the necessary gradations of society, though all are compacted as it were by golden and adamant links.

Some of the ablest writers have pointed out that these very differences and inequalities complete the motive power of the higher attributes of the greater virtues, and Freemasonry adds that always needful caution, that all these gifts, and possessions, and positions, are at the best but ever accompanied by the greatest changeableness and the most striking uncertainty.

Prosperity, for instance, shines upon us glad and fragrant to-day; adversity meets us on the way with its chilling blast to-morrow. Those who were basking in the sunshine of glad hours and fair day dreams but as yesterday, may be the day after to-morrow, even by the sudden shifts often of fortune or fatality, reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress. And therefore it is that our Masonic Fraternity, our kindly Brotherhood has wisely realized that sound and certain teaching, and has sought to make provision for those various ills which affect and afflict humanity, and for which Freemasons, no more than others, are ever free or exempt.

In our admirable Fund of Benevolence, and in its discriminating administration by a conscientious and feeling Board, we seek to offer relief to numberless pressing cases of misfortune, of want, of poverty, of sickness. We desire to help the afflicted family, and to cheer the destitute home. In our Provincial and Lodge grants, in our increasing number of local Institutions and special funds,

(may their number and means yearly increase), we strive to meet and assuage many pressing applications for immediate aid and countenance.

In our great Charities, for great they are in every sense, our benevolent Order once again desires to educate and watch over youth, and to relieve and compassionate the infirmities and needs of old age.

How well our Metropolitan Charities do this, and carry out the object of their origin and work, let their past and present history attest, and let others proclaim their undoubted and abounding benefits more fitly than ourselves, who support their efforts, and can testify to their utility. For it is an old complaint against Freemasons that they are too self-laudatory. No doubt, at times in their history and life, when Freemasonry was exposed to constant attacks and ceaseless antagonisms from those who, ignorant of its real teachings and aims, like all ignorant persons, were insolently aggressive, and both ridiculed its professions and maligned its practice, its defenders almost naturally fell, in their sense of the injustice meted out to it, into a constant vein of loyal eulogium.

But Freemasonry to-day, caring neither for praise nor blame, boldly adopts as a motto, "Si quæris circumspice." Nothing, as they tell us, "preaches like example," and the example of Freemasonry in the great and beneficent work of Charity, may fairly be held up as an example to all institutions and all bodies, whether civil or religious. It has indeed been hastily averred that its Charity is selfish at the best. But such an averment, by whomsoever made, is a mere paradox.

We do not relieve Freemasons simply because they are Freemasons, though the fact of their being all "brethren in Masonry" constitutes a passport to our Charitable funds and sympathies. But we relieve them because, being Freemasons, they make a fair claim on our Masonic Charity. On many occasions Grand Lodge and local bodies have made considerable and seasonable grants for special circumstances and claims altogether outside Freemasonry proper.

But as Charity is a characteristic embodiment of Masonic principles, we seek to help and relieve our own brethren, who properly apply to us in the pressing hour of their need.

And therefore, amid the many claims of Masonry to admiration just now, and its many evidences of usefulness and good, none we venture to submit are so patent or so decisive as its ceaseless, untiring, unselfish charitable efforts, and results year by year.

For these are indeed, as we before remarked, both striking and effective, and are characterised in every respect by large-hearted munificence and true-hearted benevolence.

They proclaim loud-voicedly, even to our deafest opponents, that Freemasonry says what it means, and means what it says, and they serve, as we view it, moreover, to intimate to us all alike that whatever shall betide its onward career, and its present state of marvellous material prosperity, or affect its position and prestige before other Masonic jurisdictions, its Charities, useful, noble, and valuable as they are, must ever tend to increase the attachment of its own Brotherhood, and attract to it the lasting admiration and recognition of a suspicious and, questioning often, but not altogether ungrateful world.

HISTORY OF A CRIME.

BY BRO. J. FLETCHER BRENNAN.

AFTER the publication, late in 1870, of his book on Freemasonry in New Jersey, by Grand Secretary Joseph H. Hough, it became generally known to American Freemasons that in June 1730, Daniel Coxe, then in London, had received the first Prov. G.M. Deputation ever granted by the Grand Lodge of England for any part or Province of America. The text of that Deputation had been obtained some seven years previously by Bro. Hough from the then Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, and the same was embodied by Past Grand Master Whitehead, of New Jersey, in his Introduction, of some thirty-two pages, to Bro. Hough's volume, of more than seven hundred pages, published under the title "Origin of Masonry in the State of New Jersey, and the entire Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, from its first organisation, A.L. 5786."

On the second page of this Introduction Bro. Whitehead stated that "Preston, in his 'Illustrated Masonry,' says that in 1730 he (the Duke of Norfolk) established a Grand Lodge, by Deputation at New Jersey, in America." Next, that "in the list of Prov. Grand Masters published by Calcott, in his 'Disquisitions,' Daniel Coxe is mentioned for New Jersey in 1730." Next, that "in an old history of Freemasonry, published in 1754," the same fact is mentioned. Next, that "Dr. Mitchell in his History of Masonry published in 1858 states that Anderson, in his History of Masonry, gives 1729 as the date of a warrant for a Provincial Grand Lodge in New Jersey in America."

The foregoing being all that at the time it was written, the same being prior to his sight of the text of Daniel Coxe's Deputation, was known to Bro. Whitehead, he went on to say, regarding it as a whole, "It will be seen from the above extracts that the information existing with reference to this subject was so shadowy and unsatisfactory as almost to amount to the vagueness of tradition." And it remained for the Historical Committee of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to clear up this vagueness in part by obtaining the copy mentioned of Daniel Coxe's Deputation, and which was done in 1863, by correspondence between the Grand Secretaries of England and New Jersey Grand Lodges, initiated by the latter, and the same presented in full on pages vii and viii of Provincial Grand Master Whitehead's Introduction to the work of Bro. Hough, published, as stated, in 1870.

Then for the first time publicly it was discovered that this Deputation was to remain in force two years from its date, and that it included with New Jersey the Provinces of New York and Pennsylvania, and thus it became known that Coxe was empowered to charter Lodges of Freemasons in either of those three Provinces for two years, when his authority should pass by election in his Provincial Grand Lodge to a member thereof, as his successor.* But notwithstanding the most earnest efforts by investigators, no evidence whatever was obtained, nor seemingly obtain-

* A curious similarity may be noticed between the provision here made for a successor, and that of L. Dermott's, or then Antrim Prov. Grand Lodge Warrant, as seen by the text of that granted to the brethren applying for the same in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1784, the latter being found at p 392 *et pass* of the Standard History of Freemasonry by Rebold and Brennan. As this was not the style of such document as issued by the (Modern) Grand Lodge of England's G.M. a very few years later than 1730, the question is presented: Was not this independent style of Prov. Grand Lodge Warrant changed from this, the original style, as were several other matters, and which changes formed the ground work for the Schism out of which grew the Antrim or Athol Grand Lodge of England, and secured it independent existence and much popularity for more than half a century? As may be seen, on p 367 of the same book, from the very first Prov. Grand Lodge Warrants granted by the Dermott Grand Lodge, as early as 1757, when that body commenced, with the Earl of Blessington as its Grand Master, to grant these documents, their subsequent independence was by such provision established, the language there being that the Officers specified in the Warrant should "nominate, chuse, and instal their successors, whom they are to invest with their power and dignity, &c.; and such successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse, and instal their successors, &c., such installations to be upon or near St. John the Evangelist's day, during the continuance of this (Provincial Grand) Lodge for ever. Provided that (the Officers so elected and installed) such Officers shall and do pay all due respect to the R.W.G.L. of Ancient Masons, by whom these presents are granted." On p 424 of the same book is given, in a foot note, as written in 1787 by Dermott himself, what was meant by the above proviso, and that was not a money demand to be paid at any time, but simple recognition of the Ancients Grand Lodge as the body which created the Prov. Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

able, that Coxe had used his Deputation to any extent. Nor could there be obtained any evidence that he was in America from the date of his Deputation, 5th June 1730, until, almost exactly four years afterwards, he arrived and took up his residence in Burlington, New Jersey, as the Associate to the Chief Justice of that Province—an office which he filled until his death in April 1739.

Thus it will be seen this information, obtained from the text of the Deputation, afforded nothing more satisfactory, and in 1873—for by that time all investigators had withdrawn from the field—left a fine opening for a bold and unscrupulous person to manufacture some proof that Coxe had in some way chartered at least one Lodge within his tri-provincial territory, and Philadelphia the city in which such Lodge must have been chartered.

It was well known that as early as 1731 Philadelphia had a Lodge, self-constituted, of Masons, of which William Allen was first W.M., and who was succeeded in that office by Benjamin Franklin. The only mention of this Lodge, however, was to be found contemporary in the latter's *Pennsylvania Gazette*. In 1734 Franklin was W.M. of it, and signed his name to letters he addressed in November of that year to Henry Price of Boston as "B. Franklin G.M. of Pennsylvania." The principal object of those letters was to request that Price do charter this his Lodge by virtue of the larger authority he (Price) had caused to be published in Boston newspapers as having that year received, making him (Price) Prov. G.M. for North America, and thus give to his (Franklin's) Lodge that legitimacy, or, as Franklin expresses it, "that authority from home" (England), such a charter would confer upon it. But although the original records of Mass. G.L. state that Price had done so, subsequent events contradicted this record, and proved that he did not; and those events further proved that no chartered Lodge was extant in Philadelphia until the year 1749, when in September of that year Benjamin Franklin, under authority of a Prov. Grand Master's Deputation, he in the summer previous received from the English-appointed D.G. Master for North America, Thomas Oxnard, of Boston, chartered and had organised such Lodge.

The year 1870 was memorable for its private and public contributions to the general enlightenment regarding early Masonic legitimacy in America. To settle the question raised after the death of her corresponding Grand Secretary, Charles W. Moore, Esq., as to the actual appointment by the Grand Master of Grand Lodge of England in 1733 of Henry Price as Prov. Grand Master, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts authorised a Committee to investigate the subject, and the Chairman of that Committee, P.G. Master Heard, went to England, and there he obtained all the information possible, and which, however, failed to satisfactorily attest the affirmative of the subject of his inquiry.

In the same year Bro. Jacob Norton, of Boston, for the first time got access to the original Massachusetts Masonic Records, and discovered that that book was not written up until the year 1751, and which was about eighteen years after the first transactions recorded in it took place. This on the one hand; while, on the other, nearly all the original memoranda used by the writers of this book in the time of Henry Price, and doubtless under his direction, having been lost or destroyed, this book alone remained to be recognised as the original record. It may be here remarked that for many years this record book was kept concealed in the possession of the late C. W. Moore, and who, as Grand Secretary for all the years from 1844, when he might be said to take command of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, until he was dethroned in 1867, did, if one man could be regarded as doing so, represent the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and spoke for it *ex cathedra* through his monthly publication, his *Freemasons' Magazine*.

The stupid mistakes * he in those years thus published

* That those mistakes are being picked up even at the present time, the following may be offered in evidence. In the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE (London, Eng.) of 30th July 1887, the following letter appears:

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In my 6th volume, at page 419, I printed a statement of the late C. W. Moore, of Boston, Massachusetts, which turns out to be incorrect. The statement in question I in no wise adopted as my own, but merely gave it as a citation from Moore, whose eminence in the Craft will, I think, amply justify—at all events in the opinion of American readers—my having quoted an extract from one of his most carefully prepared deliverances.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. GOULD.

were not discovered until after his dethronement, and then it cost much money to correct them, as the large volume published as the Proceedings of that Grand Lodge for 1870, in 1871, under the direction of the then Grand Master, now Judge, Wm. S. Gardner, is in evidence, and wherein may be found, among other matters well worthy the reader's time, the report of Provincial Grand Master Heard on what he discovered in England. Bro. Jacob Norton's examination of the "original records" aforesaid, with his published results in 1870, were the beginnings of the discovery of these mistakes and exposé of the late Grand Secretary; but the principal affliction was his expression of opinion that Henry Price was at no time possessed of a Provincial Grand Master's Deputation, in fact, while he was possessed of a legitimate Lodge charter, and with it organised, in Boston, in June 1733, the first Lodge ever legitimately founded in America, and which Lodge was for many years afterwards known as the "First Lodge."

So daring an opinion as this, being at war with all preconceived and well-established Massachusetts belief, it naturally became intolerable, and Bro. Norton came to be regarded by even the most liberal and truth-loving Massachusetts and other brethren as one whom it would be the correct thing to generally discountenance. Sir James McIntosh related, as one of his experiences in India, that when he put into the hands of a Brahmin his valuable microscope to examine the fruit the latter was eating, and prove that so far from it being an inanimate substance, and ever had so been, it was teeming with life, after a moment's use the priest dashed the instrument upon the pavement, and, with an imprecation, to Sir James said: "I was a happy man in my belief, and total abstinence from eating anything which ever had life, until your accursed instrument enlightened me!"

The reader who has kindly followed me thus far will perceive what, in 1873, could be the motive for the crime of which I have thus far given the history. He will see that in that year the Freemasons of Pennsylvania, and more especially of Philadelphia, the same being completed, were about to dedicate their new and exceedingly costly Masonic Temple, the third within the life of Masonry therein, erected in that city, each increasing in grandeur and costliness over that of the other; and if there ever had been cause or a time in which to create an extra sensation this was the proper occasion. That sensation plainly was to follow the announcement by the orator of the claim of Philadelphia for the legitimate Mother Lodgeship of America; and in the then condition of general historic knowledge on the subject, as gathered from all which up to that time had been published, it only required a bold man to manufacture something that would—at least for the time being—be undisputed as evidence of the condition then desired by the Philadelphia Masons—not the truth, possibly, but what they on such occasion wanted the truth to be.

The occasion demanded the man, and the man appeared for the occasion. As late as 12th March 1887, in the Philadelphia *Keystone* of that date, over his own proper signature of Charles E. Meyer, he has told the readers of that paper how it was done. How an extract, so-called, from a so-called letter, and since 1873 specified when spoken of as the Henry Bell letter, this so-called extract, being so much of such so-called letter as any living man has ever seen, was prepared and put into the hands of the orator for the dedication ceremonies, to be used by him to establish the claim of Philadelphia as the Mother City of legitimate chartered Freemasonry in America, and that it was so used, to the surprise of the great majority present, including the orator himself, and the delight of the remainder, as being what they desired the truth to be. That "extract" read as follows, the same assuming or pretending to be copied from a letter written by one Henry Bell, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 17th November 1754, to Thomas Cadwallader, M.D., of Philadelphia:—

[EXTRACT].

As you well know, I was one of the originators of the first Masonic Lodge in Philadelphia. A party of us used to meet at the Tun Tavern, in Water Street, and sometimes opened a Lodge there. Once, in the fall of 1730, we formed a design of obtaining a Charter for a regular Lodge, and made application to the Grand Lodge of England for one; but before receiving it we heard that Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, had been appointed by that Grand Lodge as Prov. Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We therefore made application to him, and our request was granted.

No person could desire anything more satisfactory than this. None but the most incredulous could dispute testi-

mony so complete as this. Nevertheless, the producer was ill at ease, for on a demand being made for it, he could not produce the original letter; and although, as he says in his story of the Henry Bell letter, he directed the man who made this extract to offer one hundred dollars for the use of the letter long enough to have it photographed, it was positively denied in manner as he, Mr. Meyer, has mentioned in his aforesaid account of the matter, an account which has been stated by the lawyers who have read it could not be taken in any Court of Justice as satisfactory, and this although he had thirteen years in which to prepare it!

In 1884, however, something took place which diverted the minds of those who until that time had absolutely nothing but the so-called extract with which to support the Philadelphia claim. This was a Lodge Book, so-called, the same being a book with entries of accounts of members (in phraseology different from any Masonic Lodge Book known) of a Lodge supposed to be that which I have mentioned, of which Franklin was W.M. in 1734, and which continued to exist to 1738, when it ceased. This book, stated to be presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by George T. Ingham, of Salem, New Jersey, on 8th November 1880, was discovered in the library of that Society on the 27th February 1884 by Clifford P. MacCalla, then and now, and for several years, away back to 1873, editor of the *Keystone*, a weekly Masonic and miscellaneous literary newspaper. With this "Liber B." Lodge Book—in which, by the way, and much to the chagrin doubtless of the "extract" Henry Bell producer, the name of Henry Bell, nor his account found no place—as his text, and the Henry Bell letter extract as his argument, this editor, C. P. MacCalla, announced that now, beyond peradventure, it was proven that Philadelphia was the Mother City of legitimately chartered Freemasonry. Then, apparently not satisfied that his paper would give this most important matter circulation enough, he took the types of his *Keystone*, had them arranged in book pages, and published as a pamphlet of forty odd pages, in manner as in March 1887 he did by his own latest story of Daniel Coxe, and Charles E. Meyer's story of the Henry Bell letter.

So great an effect had this publication of 1884 upon the Freemasons of Pennsylvania, and especially those of Philadelphia in proving to them not the truth, but that which they wanted the truth to be, that in the autumn of 1885, when the Washington monument, in Washington City, came to be dedicated, the delegation from Philadelphia stepped forward in answer to the Marshal's call for the representatives of the Mother City of Masonry in America. A pause, and some confusion ensuing, the delegation was informed that Masonic history did not support their claim, but that Boston, Massachusetts, according to that history should correctly claim the position, as, according to it, the first regularly chartered Lodge was established therein. Thereupon the Philadelphia delegation gave place to the Boston delegation. This was a damper, but doubtless when they referred themselves to the authority upon which they had depended, he privately informed them, as Cæsar did publicly those who were vanquished at the battle of Pharsalia, "Ye would have it so!" More appropriately, however, could he have hung, as a permanent fixture over his office desk, a sign similar to that found on the wall above the piano in the concert-room of a mining village in Colorado: "Don't shoot the girl at the piano; she is doing her level best to please you!"

Be this as it may, his final effort of last March exhausted his resources to establish the Daniel Coxe theory, while the disabling support at the same time afforded him by his ablest assistant in the controversy, as the true story of the Henry Bell letter, exploded that theory so effectively, and blew it so high that Gilderoy's famous kite will never reach it. When the early summer heats began to be felt, the author of that story, feeling himself badly broken up, headed a pilgrimage of Knights Templars to England, there possibly to endeavour to straighten his damaged character, and satisfy those literary friends who erst had believed in him as a writer honest and honourable, and also in his able assistant the Editor aforesaid, whom he left behind.* We

* On page 71 of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, dated 30th July 1877, may be found the following: "A large number of American Knights Templars were entertained at luncheon on Monday, by the members of the Baldwin Preceptory of Bristol, who travelled to London for the purpose. The luncheon was given in the Venetian room of the Holborn Restaurant, and was attended by all the American Knights visiting England. Colonel Macliver, who presided, was made an

may judge of his surprise, however, when he received the *Keystone* of 11th June last, wherein the decision of R. F. Gould, as expressed on the subject of the 1731 Lodge in Philadelphia, is at once adopted by the Editor of that paper. That decision is, that if the Brethren at Philadelphia had any authority for the establishment of their Lodge in 1731, it must be held to have been by the immemorial right all Masons had in those early days to organise Lodges at will. "Their meetings," continues and concludes Bro. Gould, "for all we know to the contrary, may have been held before the era of Grand Lodges, and they certainly were before the influence of the earliest of these bodies had made itself felt across the seas."

Thereupon Editor MacCalla, forgetful of his thirteen years support of the Daniel Coxe theory, crawls abjectly before this new idea—an idea by the way that has no support, as there is no proof whatever that those men who subsequently fashioned it as such, as a Lodge, ever held a meeting at the Tun Tavern, or any where else in Philadelphia, before the year 1730, and delivers himself of his adhesion incontinent to it as follows:—

"One could not ask a better endorsement than the above of the claim (considered by us previously to have been abundantly authenticated and established) of Philadelphia to be the *premier* city, the mother City of Masonry in America. To say that (as Bro. Gould does say) "the Fraternity at Philadelphia in 1731 must be held to be as much and as legally (lawfully we would say) a Grand Lodge as that of 'All England at York,' is all that we could wish. * * No warrant from Provincial Grand Master Coxe, or from the Grand Lodge of England (whether either was obtained or not) could have added to the *lawful* Masonic character of this Lodge. At that date it was just as lawful a body as any subordinate Lodge is to-day (!) possessed of a warrant from a Grand Lodge. If there be any difference in rank it is in favour of the Philadelphia Lodge of 1730-31, since it existed *at and before* the era when Grand Lodges were *first* formed, and *it was just such Lodges as it that in 1717 formed the first Grand Lodge of England.* Boston had no such Lodge in 1730-31, and hence Boston, according to Bro. Gould's just reasoning, can not rightfully claim to have been the first home of a lawful Lodge on this continent, while Philadelphia may. We thank Bro. Gould for bringing out so clearly and so conclusively this phase of Philadelphia Masonry, and we trust our Boston Brethren will make a note of it."

There; I hope Charles E. Meyer, after he has read the foregoing will feel that he is properly rewarded for his loss of character in connection with his production of the Henry Bell letter. I hope he will feel that his able coadjutor has succeeded in out-heroding Herod in the statement above, that in 1730 it was just as lawful for men calling themselves Masons to organise themselves into a Lodge as it was for the men who composed the Grand Lodge of all England at York, England, to do so many years before the first Grand Lodge of England was organised at London; and that a charter from Daniel Coxe, which Charles E. Meyer committed a crime to prove they received, would not have added in the slightest degree to the lawful character of their Tun Tavern Lodge, and this though B. Franklin, its Master in 1734, has put himself on record as desiring that this Lodge be chartered by Henry Price, the only man in America he then knew of, or believed to have power to do so.

Need I elaborate this history of a crime further? Can their ever be a reader of it so lacking in common sense as not to fully appreciate its every part and, as a whole, as having no parallel within the present century in the history of English Freemasonry in America, or any other country? I think not.

Honorary Commander of the American Knights Templars, and was presented with a magnificent gold jewel of his rank. Bro. Charles Hayer, of Philadelphia, made the presentation." As the *CHRONICLE* is usually very correct in its spelling of proper names, the reason for its conduct in this instance demands explanation; for there can be no doubt that "Bro. Charles Hayer" is no other than Sir Knight Charles E. Meyer.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, 15th Aug. 1887.

LA FAYETTE'S OPINION OF FREEMASONRY.—"Freemasonry is an order whose leading star is philanthropy, and whose principles inculcate an unceasing devotion to the cause of virtue and morality."

European Masons are very attentive to the practical benevolence of Masonry. At a fair or festival in Hungary, for the poor, the Masonic ladies raised about 10,000 francs.

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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A QUESTION TO BRO. GOULD.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—When I read Bro. Lane's startling announcement, that in 1768, No. 77, a Lodge constituted in 1735, was assigned to an entire new Lodge at Wolverhampton, I was reminded of something of the kind which happened about the same time, to which Bro. Gould referred in his History. At first I thought that Bro. Gould might have meant the Wolverhampton Lodge. In this, however, I was mistaken. Briefly then, on page 341, Vol. IV. of Bro. Gould's History, Note 3, I find:—

"Minutes of George Lodge, No. 4—then meeting at the George and Dragon, Grafton Street, St. Ann's. In 1767, when removed to the Sun and "Punch Bowle," its warrant was "sold or otherwise illegally disposed of" to certain brethren, who christened it "Friendship," which name it still retains (now No. 6). Among the offenders were the Duke of Beaufort and Thomas French, shortly after Grand Master and Grand Secretary respectively of England."

Now, I have no objection to exposing the misdoings of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries. If they did wrong, let it be known. But the question is, was there any wrong done at all? The Lodge may have been transferred from one body of members to another body, without any violation of law; and if such could have been the case, unless there exists positive evidence to the contrary, we have no right to assume that "its warrant was sold, or otherwise illegally disposed of." I believe that I stated in a former paper, first, that a Lodge has an undoubted right to admit new members, and second, that each member has a perfect right to resign his membership after he has paid up all dues. Now, suppose that after a number of new members were regularly balloted for and unanimously accepted in the then Lodge No. 4, which met at the Sun and Punch Bowle, the old members afterwards voluntarily resigned membership, which they had a right to do, hence I cannot see why the parties concerned in the said transaction could be charged with acting illegally?

For instance, the "Lodge of Tranquility," now No. 185, was at a very low ebb in January 1849; the Lodge was in debt to the Grand Lodge, and to the Hotel Keeper about £50; its membership was reduced to five individuals; it held no meeting since the previous month of April, and it would probably never have held another meeting. But, just in the right nick of time, ten Masons offered to join the said Lodge, and undertook to lend the Lodge the necessary funds for the payment of its debts. The result was, the Lodge met on 24th January 1849, and the ten candidates for membership were elected. Bro. John Constable, in his History of the Lodge of Tranquility, says:—

"An election then took place for W.M. and Treasurer, resulting in favour of Bros. Barnett Moss and Lewis Isaacs respectively."

Both of which new Officers were new members. On 19th February following the W.M. was installed, and he appointed Wardens, Deacons and Secretary, also from the new members. Suppose now, that after the election, the five old members had resigned membership, could any one assert that the Warrant of the Lodge of Tranquility was sold or otherwise illegally disposed of?

But I will go further, and suppose that there was a pre-arrangement or a mutual agreement for the five old members to resign after the new Officers were installed, what then? and who lost anything by the arrangement? It is certain that if the transfer of the Lodge had not been effected the old members could not have remained members of the Lodge for a very long time, in addition to which they would not have been able to pay off their debts to the Grand Lodge, nor to the Hotel Keeper for the suppers he had supplied them with, from which debts they were relieved by the new members; and, on the other hand, the revived "Lodge of Tranquility," under its new management, has ever since then maintained a high reputation, for respectability and intelligence of its members, for the charity it distributes annually, and for the generous welcome it invariably extends to worthy visitors.

Now, it is not at all impossible—indeed, it is highly probable—that the transaction of Lodge No. 4, in 1767, was conducted with the same legal form as that of the Lodge of Tranquility was in 1849; for I cannot believe that a Masonic body ever resorted to illegal means when the object could have been attained by a regular legal process. Hence, unless Bro. Gould is in possession of positive evidence that the transaction of Lodge No. 4 in 1767 was illegal, the Duke of Beaufort, Thomas French, and other parties concerned in the said transaction, cannot reasonably or justly be charged with having been guilty of a Masonic offence.

Fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 16th August 1887.

"RETURNING TO LABOUR."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Under the above heading, in your leader of last Saturday's *CHRONICLE*, you refer to the occasional monotony and weariness felt in Lodges and Lodges of Instruction by the iteration of the same phrases week by week and year by year; and you remark that if it be in the power of Masters and others to

improve their programme, so as to relieve that monotony, the result would be very salutary.

May I be permitted to state that, emboldened by the receptions which have been given in many Metropolitan and Provincial Lodges to my humble efforts to expound the rituals of the symbolic degrees in Masonry, I shall be very pleased to arrange with any Lodge or Lodge of Instruction, in London or the Provinces, for the delivery of either of my lectures during the ensuing Masonic season.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

8 Queen-street-place, E.C.
6th Sept. 1887.

720, 1216, 1426.

BRO. GOULD'S LITERARY TREATMENT.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Until Bro. Gould mentioned the subject to me, I had no idea necessarily of the unjust treatment he is menaced with in the United States, in respect of his great work, an honour to our Craft and to our epoch.

I can hardly believe, knowing so well as I do the high tone and character of American Freemasons, that any such unjust, unfair and un-Masonic treatment will be dealt out, with their approval and support, to our very distinguished Masonic litterateur.

Fraternally yours,

A. F. A. WOODFORD.

The annual report of the directors of the Crystal Palace Gas Company, which will be presented to the proprietors at the next ordinary general meeting, to be held on the 16th instant, is a very good one, and testifies to the continued able administration of the concern. Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of gas to 2s 9d—which has affected the Lady day quarter, giving a benefit to the consumers of about £950—the gas and meter rental for the half year has increased, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1886, £2,282. There is a slight increase in the total amount paid for coal. The prices obtained for coke and tar during the half year have been very low, and a considerably quantity of tar has been used for fuel. Three additional purifiers have been erected, being all that is at present required on the works to meet the general increased consumption; and a larger main has been substituted for a small one in the district. The call of 1 in 5 upon the unpaid New Ordinary 7 per cent. shares in March last produced £11,934, and the directors have agreed to make a further call of about the same amount to be payable during December next, taking dividend from 1st January 1888. They recommend the declaration of a dividend for the half year ended 30th June last, at the following rates per annum:—6 per cent. on the Preference stock; 7 per cent. on the Ordinary 7 per cent. stock; 10 per cent. on the Ordinary 10 per cent. stock; and 7 per cent. on the New Ordinary 7 per cent. shares; amounting to £13,003 14s 10d, less income tax of £406 7s 3d; and that the warrants for the net amount, £12,597 7s 7d, be forwarded by post to the proprietors, or their authorised agents, before the 23rd September instant.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.

AT the meeting of the Harmony Lodge, held at the Red Lion Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 1st instant, the Worshipful Master (Bro. W. A. Hill), on behalf of the members of the Lodge and of the Royal Arch Chapter connected therewith, presented an address of congratulation to Bro. Edgar Goble P.G. Sec. of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and a P.M. of the Lodge, on his appointment by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Grand Master, to the rank of P.G. Officer of the Grand Lodge of England, and of the Supreme Grand Chapter. The address had been beautifully engrossed on vellum by Mr. J. Robertson, of Southsea, and was enclosed in a frame surmounted with the crest of the Lodge. There was a large attendance to do honour to the occasion, amongst the visitors being the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (Bro. J. E. Le Feuvre, J.P.), who was elected an honorary member of the Lodge, in recognition of his valuable services to the Province and to the Craft generally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weak Stomach.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from imperfect or disordered digestion, all of which can be relieved by these admirable Pills. They remove cankerous taste from the mouth, flatulency, and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, thereby bringing digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables us to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms, which render the lives of thousands miserable indeed. These Pills are approved by all classes.

YORK COLLEGE OF ROSICRUCIANS.

ONE of the most pleasant meetings that has ever been held of this College took place at Newark on Friday, the 26th August. The distance from York, the working centre of the College, was very considerable, but the knowledge that many attractions existed there for the archæologist induced a fairly good muster of members. The York contingent left that city by the 10 a.m. train, and were joined at Doncaster by the Leeds and West Riding fratres; here a slip carriage was provided, which was detached at Newark, where the party landed and were driven to the Clinton Arms to lunch. Here they were met by the members from Nottingham, Leicester, and more southerly places, and by a distinguished visitor, Frater Dr. Wynn Westcott, Sec. General of the Order, who had taken the opportunity of the southern visit of the northern College to honour it with an official visit. Lunch over, the party found a drag waiting for them in the old-fashioned inn yard, and were driven through the pleasant country surrounding the old town of Newark, past villages scented with ripening apricots, and interesting with old-fashioned timber-frame houses, to the ancient town of Southwell, formerly a favourite resort of the Archbishops of York, and containing one of the most exquisite examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom. Dismounting, the party were conducted over the Minster by Frater E. C. Patchitt (Nottingham), who showed the many points of interesting detail. Before leaving the Minster the party were kindly taken into the library of Canon Browne, who showed them the parchment records of the re-endowment of the Church of Philip and Mary, and the old parchment Chapter Act books, dating from the twelfth century. Once more mounting the drag, the fratres were rapidly whirled back to Newark, catching a glimpse as they passed of the ruined palace of the Archbishops, and were finally deposited at the door of the Lodge room of the Newton Lodge, No. 1661, which, with its furniture, had been fraternally placed at the disposal of the fratres by its W.M. and brethren. Here the M.C. was formed, there being present Fratres T. B. Watson (Leeds), W. F. Tomlinson (Leeds) Celebrant, Wm. Brown (York) Sec. Gen., R. Dore (Huddersfield) Q.A., Wm. Focke (Leeds) W.M., Major MacGachen (York) Herald, W. H. B. A. Kelson (Leeds) M.D., E. C. Patchitt (Nottingham), Wm. Scott (Halifax), R. Haigh (Leeds), Ben Stocks (Huddersfield), A. T. B. Turner (York), G. S. Lane (Hartlepool), G. Chapman (Nottingham), and Dr. W. Wynn Westcott (London) Sec. Gen. Successful ballots were taken for the following candidates: T. H. Pattison 1545, J. R. Welman P.M. 600, T. M. Watson P.M. 97, T. J. Armstrong P.M. 406, T. M. Wilkinson P.M. 297, H. Jekyll 297, Allan Haigh 448, J. Toplis P.M. 47, E. Kipps P.M. 1531, H. T. Gardiner P.M. 458, and W. N. Cheeseman W.M. 566, Bros. Allan Haigh, John Toplis, Edward Kipps, and W. N. Cheeseman, were then duly inducted by the Celebrant, and took their seats among the fratres. Frater John Toplis, himself an eminent numismatist, submitted for the inspection of the members a selection of siege pieces struck at Newark, Pontefract, and Scarborough during the periods of the siegers of their castles in the civil war, with other rare coins illustrating the History of Newark, as also tracts published at the same times, and early and rare editions of books. Very cordial votes of thanks were accorded to Fratres Patchitt and Toplis for their most interesting and valuable contributions to the knowledge of the members, and their papers were ordered to be printed in the Transactions of the College. On behalf of the Yorkshire members of the Order, the Chief Adept expressed the pleasure afforded them by the presence there of the Secretary General (Dr. Westcott), and the latter replied, thanking the College for its cordial reception of himself. A cordial vote of thanks was also passed to the W.M. and members of the Newton Lodge for the use of the room. The M.C. having been dissolved, the fratres went to see the church of Newark, a structure full of points of remarkable interest, possessing many brasses, especially one, perhaps, the largest in the country, to the memory of Alan Flemyng (1373). The rood screen is also very fine. One great feature of this church was the number of chantries endowed therein. These embraced the St. Trinity Guild at the altar of St. Trinity, Caldwell's at the same altar, Ferrer's at the same altar, Foster's at the same altar, Flemyng's at the altar of Corpus Christi, Isabell Caldwell's at the same altar, Robert Caldwell's at the same altar, Surfleet's at the altar of St. Mary Virgin and All Saints, De Bosco's at the altar of St. Nicholas, Wansey's at the altar of St. Katherine, Durant's at the altar of St. James, Saucemer's at the altar of St. Lawrence, Mand Saucemer's at the same altar, and a chantry at the altar of St. Peter. There was a most famous Guild in the town, named the St. Trinity Guild, which had many of the presentations to these chantries, and was virtually the governing body in Newark before the town was incorporated. There was also another powerful Guild called Corpus Christi. The visit of the members to the church was necessarily brief, although most enjoyable, and they thence hurried to the remains of the castle—overhanging the ruin, and the scene of so many historic events. Beyond the underground casemated chamber, with a peculiar roof, and the deeply-embayed Tudor windows of the ancient dining hall, there was not much to see, and the fratres presently returned to the Clinton Arms, where they sat down to a substantial tea, and at 7.30 left the town by rail for their various homes, having spent a most agreeable and profitable day. The scene of the next quarterly meeting was not absolutely fixed, but it seems probable that the rendezvous will be Halifax—of which place it used to be said, "From Hull, Hell, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us."

MASONIC LOYALTY. — "Masonry undermines the State; it is essentially disloyal," says its enemies. Yet we find Washington, Jackson, Garfield and other Presidents members of the Fraternity. The Prince of Wales, heir to the Throne of England, is Grand Master. Eminent and humble divines, earnest Christians, are a numerous class among affiliated Masons.

The Masonic Home at Louisville, Kentucky, is to have a Garfield memorial window.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

ON Wednesday evening the Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of England was held at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Thomas W. Tew P.G.D., Prov. G.M. West Yorkshire, officiating as M.W.G.M. Bro. Hugh D. Sandeman P. District G.M. of Bengal acted as Deputy G.M., Rev. R. J. Simpson P.G.C. as S.G.W., and Rev. C. J. Martyn P.G.C. D.P.G.M. Suffolk as J.G.W. There was a large and influential attendance, upwards of five hundred brethren being present. Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, the Grand Secretary, Bro. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, read the minutes of the previous Communication, which were unanimously confirmed. He then submitted the report of the Jubilee Commemoration Meeting at the Albert Hall, on 13th June, under the presidency of the M.W.G.M., at which an address of congratulation was voted to Her Majesty on the completion of the fiftieth year of her reign. The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The Grand Secretary added that he had the honour to announce that a Deputation, consisting of His Royal Highness the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Lathom D.G.M., Sir Albert Woods, C.B. (Garter), G.D.C. and Col. Clerke waited upon Her Majesty the Queen, at Osborne, on 2nd August, and presented the Address, which Her Majesty received very graciously, and was pleased to reply thereto as follows:—"I receive with great pleasure your loyal and dutiful Address on the completion of the 50th year of my reign. I have observed that the Society of Freemasons increases in number and prosperity in proportion as the wealth and prosperity of my empire increase, and I heartily appreciate the efforts which have always distinguished your Society. I heartily thank you for the devotion to my throne and person." On the motion of Bro. Tew, seconded by Bro. Sandeman, it was resolved that this gracious Address be incorporated with the minutes of the Grand Lodge. The Acting G.M. observed that, occupying the chair, he felt it his duty to propose, on behalf of His Royal Highness the M.W.G.M., "that the best thanks of the Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby given, to R.W. Bro. Sir Albert W. Woods, C.B. (Garter), Past G. Warden and Grand Director of Ceremonies, for his very able and efficient arrangements for the great Masonic meeting held at the Royal Albert Hall on the 13th June 1887, in celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen." Few words were necessary from him in introducing this resolution, because he was sure all present who had had for a long series of years the honour of Sir Albert Wood's acquaintance, and the pleasure of witnessing his courtesy, would cordially agree that this resolution was most applicable to him for his great services on the occasion referred to. The motion was carried with acclamation; and in reply Bro. Sir Albert Woods, who was loudly applauded, tendered his sincere thanks to the brethren for this vote of their appreciation of his humble services. It had been his pride and pleasure for 33 years to hold the distinguished office he now filled. During that time he had, to the best of his ability, performed those duties to their satisfaction, and he would only say he had performed them with the most fervent desire of serving the Craft to which he belonged. He wished to convey to Bro. Thomas Fenn his grateful acknowledgments for the very efficient assistance which he rendered on the occasion. On Brother Fenn alone did the duties of that day fall, and his (the speaker's) services were comparatively slight. He tendered to Bro. Fenn publicly, in this Grand Lodge, his sincere thanks for the able and efficient manner in which he acted on that occasion. The acting Grand Master then called attention to the second part of the proposal of the Prince of Wales:—"That the best thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby given, to V.W. Bro. Thos. Fenn, P.G.D., the President of the Board of General Purposes, for his very valuable services and well-skilled assistance on the occasion of the great Masonic gathering at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 13th June 1887, in celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. Amazing credit was due to Bro. Fenn for his genius and tact in so ably marshalling so great an assemblage of brethren with such celerity into the Albert Hall, and the admirable manner in which every brother got out at the conclusion of the ceremony. Especially striking was the way in which Bro. Fenn arranged the colours of the Grand and other Officers, and brought about that rich and beautiful appearance of the clothing of the brethren, which had been described as

a "colour garden." It was one of the most brilliant spectacles ever organised, and the entire credit for it was due to Brother Fenn. In acknowledging the compliment paid him Bro. Fenn—who was lustily cheered—said it would be idle for him to deny that the arrangements referred to occupied a great deal of time and attention. But having had somewhat similar duties to perform in 1875, he was relieved of all doubts and anxieties as to the success of those arrangements. In all undertakings success was the best reward a Mason could desire; it was always gratifying, nevertheless, to receive the openly acknowledged approbation of the brethren. He thanked Sir A. Woods for his kindly eulogium upon the services he had rendered. He had been associated with Sir Albert for about twenty-three years, and had assisted him on many occasions. There had been no differences between them, and they had always worked cordially together, he trusted to the satisfaction of the brethren. The Stewards on the last occasion were all volunteers, who attended to their duties without a murmur, and great credit was due to them for the successful way in which those duties were carried out. He could not refrain from mentioning Bro. H. Trueman Wood P.G.A.D.C., who relieved him from much physical labour by attending to the arrangements in the Albert Hall, and seeing them properly executed. His acquaintance with the Hall and the officials was of great assistance to him. Nor must he forget the Deputy Prov. G.M. of Surrey, who having had to superintend arrangements at the Albert Hall for many years, was particularly fitted for the duties, which he carried out so successfully. It was agreed that the Grand Secretary be instructed to engross those resolutions on vellum, which having received the signature of the M.W.G.M. should be framed and presented in due form to Bros. Sir Albert Woods and Thomas Fenn. Bro. Col. Shadwell Clerke said it would afford him great pleasure to carry out this resolution of Grand Lodge. Bro. Tew then read a communication from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (which was fully set forth in our columns last week), with respect to Past rank being conferred upon Provincial and District Grand Officers. Bro. Fenn, in the absence of the Grand Registrar, moved "That, in commemoration of the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign, Article 87 of the Book of Constitutions be suspended, for the special purpose of authorising Prov. and District Grand Masters to confer for the present year Past Prov. Grand Rank on brethren in their Provinces and Districts, in the proportion of one for every six Lodges in the Province or District, with one additional if the broken number exceeds three, and that such authority be given to all Prov. and District Grand Masters accordingly." In the discussion which followed, Bro. R. Eve, Grand Treasurer, suggested that the proportion should be extended, and that the privilege should be allowed to Prov. Grand Masters of giving office to one Lodge in every four, instead of six, in cases where the number of Lodges should exceed thirty. This was ultimately agreed to. The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, and the grants recommended (also published in our last), were submitted and agreed to. The report of the Board of General Purposes, the full text of which has appeared in these columns, was moved by Bro. T. Fenn, and to it the following amendment was proposed by Bro. J. Lawrence W.M. 1326:—"Past Masters of private Lodges, so long as they continue to subscribe to some Lodge, shall be entitled to wear their collar on all occasions where Craft clothing may be worn; but when visiting sister Lodges a scarlet rosette, three inches in diameter, must be affixed to the collar on right breast. Past Masters in a Lodge to wear purple rosettes." This was not seconded, but the original motion was duly carried. Bro. Fenn said the next paragraph of the Report, "Rules 307 and 308 will then remain as they were before December 1886, with the omission of the words 'Past Masters,' in the fourth line of 308," did not require a resolution, so he would not put it as such. The Grand Secretary was requested to make a minute of it. With respect to the succeeding paragraph of the Report, as to Rule 75, Bro. Fenn said the Board recommended that the mode of counting the votes on a division be left to the discretion of the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and that, therefore, all the words in that rule after the word "conducted" be erased, and the following words substituted, "Under the direction of the Grand Director of Ceremonies." This was ultimately agreed to, and Grand Lodge was closed in the usual form.

ANCHOR AND HOPE LODGE, No. 37.

THE regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 5th inst., in the Freemasons' Hall, Institute-street, Silverwell-street, Bolton. This was the first Masonic meeting held in this new hall. There were present:—Bros. John Hardcastle W.M., Harry Lomax S.W., Jas Taylor J.W., James Newton (Prov. G. Assistant Secretary) Treasurer, G. P. Brockbank (Past G. Standard Bearer) Secretary, R. Nightingale S.D., Wm. Golding J.D., W. Forrest I.G., M. Robinson, Thos. Murphy and J. W. Thompson Stewards, Thos. Higson (Prov. G. Tyler) Tyler; Jas. Walker P. Prov. J.G. Warden, Jno. Morris P. Prov. G. Superintendent of Works, E. G. Harwood P. Prov. G. Standard Bearer, F. W. Brockbank, T. P. Clarke, Thos. Barnes, H. L. Hinnell, F. W. Broadbent, George E. Greenhalgh, F. W. Isherwood. Also as Visitors:—Bros. Jas. Walker W.M. 221, D. W. Stevenson 221, W. Altham 1723. The Lodge being opened, the minutes were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the death, since the last meeting, of Bro. Rooke Pennington, a much respected P.M. of the Lodge, and it was resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to his bereaved widow. Bros. Brockbank and Newton respectively addressed the brethren, congratulating the Lodge on having, conjointly with the other four Bolton Lodges, been enabled to secure such a splendid building for the working of the Craft in the town. All business being concluded, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet room, where a pleasant evening was spent. It may be stated that the building contains on the ground floor a large smoke-room, porter's room, library and lavatories; on the first floor Masonic Hall, 45ft. by 25ft., and banquet room, 32ft. by 21½ft., separated from the Hall by revolving shutters, so as to be able to form one large room for extraordinary purposes. On this floor also are room for Lodge of Instruction, ante-room, preparation room, and butler's pantry, communicating by a hoist with the kitchen in the story above, where are also the care-taker's rooms. The premises were erected from plans prepared by Bro. M. Robinson, a member of the Anchor and Hope Lodge, and reflect great credit on his taste and ability.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—Held at the Cock Tavern, Highbury, on Monday, the 5th inst. Bros. Cooper W.M., Coseley S.W., Stockall J.W., Stretch S.D., Hazel J.D., White I.G., Trowinnard Treasurer, Collingridge Secretary, and numerous others. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Hammond (an Initiate of the Mother Lodge) acting as candidate. Bros. Hammond and Kildrake answered questions leading to the second degree. Lodge was opened in the second, and Bro. Snook, as candidate for raising, answered the questions. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, Bro. Snook candidate. Bros. Hammond and Kildrake 1693, and Rowe Upton Lodge, were elected members. Lodge closed in due form, and adjourned till Monday, 12th September, when Bro. Forge P.M. 1950 W.M. 1693 will rehearse the ceremony of installation.

ROYAL ARCH.

PATRIOTIC CHAPTER, No. 51.

A MEETING of this Chapter was held on Tuesday evening, 30th August, at the Cups Hotel, Colchester. In the course of the evening Ex. Comp. J. J. C. Turner Z. presented, on behalf of the members, to Ex. Comp. T. J. Ralling P.Z. and S.E., the clothing of a Past Grand Officer, on the occasion of his receiving the rank of Past Grand Sword Bearer of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. The gift was accompanied with a handsomely illuminated list of the subscribers to this testimonial, and also of those who subscribed on a recent occasion (103 in number) when Comp. Ralling was presented with the clothing of a Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of England. The list of names was preceded by the following inscription:—
“Presented to W. Bro. Ralling P.M. and P.Z. 51, P.G. Secretary Essex, by the following brethren of the Angel Lodge, No. 51, and Companions of the Patriotic Chapter, together with a jewel of 18-carat gold and Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter clothing, upon his appointment to the offices of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England and Past Grand Sword Bearer of the Supreme Grand Chapter, and as a mark of respect and esteem, and in acknowledgment of his valuable services as Secretary and Scribe E.”

LEBANON CHAPTER, No. 1326.

THE installation meeting of this Chapter was held on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at the Red Lion Hotel, Hampton. Present—Comps. J. J. Marsh Prov. G.S.B. M.E.Z., H. Maunder Williams H., John Hammond Treasurer, J. W. Hartley S.E., H. Hooper S.N., G. R. Langley P.S., R. F. Potter 1st A.S., C. W. Fox P.Z., J. C. Woodrow P.Z., T. Moody P.Z., W. Hammond P.Z.; C. W. Baker, J. A. Wilson, W. Kite, R. Masters, T. Poore P.Z. Visitors—Comps. W. H. Lee P.Z. 975 Prov. G. Assist. S.E., J. Warner J. 1348, H. Foras Z. 1323, H. W. Mayes 255, W. W. Lee 1524, J. H. Worstencroft A.S. 198. The Convocation having been opened, and the minutes confirmed, Comp. W. H. Lee installed Comps. H. Maunder Williams and J. W. Hartley into the chairs of Z. and J. respectively. The following Officers were invested:—Comps. H. Hooper S.E., G. R. Langley S.N., R. F. Potter P.S., C. W. Baker 1st A.S., J. A. Wilson 2nd A.S. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Comp. W. H. Lee for his services as Installing Officer, and he was unanimously elected an honorary member. Letters of regret for non attendance were read from Comps. Ockenden, H. elect, and several other Companions. The Convocation was closed in due form, and a pleasant evening was subsequently spent under the presidency of the M.E.Z.

Obituary.

—10:—

Bro. H. C. BOLT, P.M.

WITH sincere regret we hear of the death of Bro. H. C. Bolt, proprietor of the “Royal” and other hotels in Torquay, which melancholy event occurred suddenly, a few days ago. Bro. Bolt was an active and zealous Mason, and the manner in which he catered for the entertainments of the local Lodges won for him the highest respect. For many years he held a foremost position amongst the hotel proprietors of that fashionable watering-place, and his demise, at a comparatively early age, is the source of wide-spread regret. The funeral took place at the Torquay Cemetery, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The *cortège*, consisting of a hearse and about twenty coaches, left the hotel at half-past eight in the morning, the Royal Italian band, which stood outside, playing the “Dead March” from “Saul.” On arriving at the Cemetery, the funeral party were met by the Rev. E. P. Gregg, rector of Upton, who performed the burial service. The coffin was literally obscured by a profusion of beautiful wreaths and floral crosses, the last tribute of respect from friends and relatives of the deceased. In addition to the large number of personal friends, the funeral was attended by about thirty members of the local Masonic Lodges, who placed sprigs of acacia upon the bier. The outer coffin was of polished English oak, with brass furniture and brass raised breastplate, with the following inscription:—“Hugh Charles Bolt. Died 25th August 1887, aged 52 years.”

BRO. J. PINKER.

The funeral of Bro. J. Pinker, of Bath, one of the victims of the recent yachting accident at Ilfracombe, took place on Wednesday last week at Locksbrook. A deep and wide-spread feeling of sympathy had been evoked, and the interment was witnessed by a large assemblage of friends, who attended to pay a last tribute of respect. The coffin was borne on an open hearse, and was covered with beautiful wreaths and crosses; the *cortège* was made up of several mourning and private carriages. A number of the employés of the deceased's firm followed, as also did the choir of St. John's, Weston, where Bro. Pinker was the Organist. At the Cemetery gates the funeral party was joined by a large body of Freemasons, members of the Bath City Band, the Floral Fête Committee, and members of the Bath Rowing Club, of which deceased was one of the promoters. The three local Masonic Lodges were represented as follows:—Royal Cumberland, No. 41: Bros. T. E. Wilton W.M., T. B. Moutrie P.M., J. Rubie P.M., S. G. Mitchell P.M., F. Wilkinson P.M., C. W. Radway P.M., R. B. Cater P.M.; E. J. B. Mercer P.M., R. L. Jervis J.D., J. Robinson, S. van Praag, James Stagg and S. Bigwood Tyler. Royal Sussex, No 53: Bros. Col. J. R. Ford P.M., Soudermanu P.M., I. Sumsion. Royal Albert Edward, No. 906; Bros. F. Glover P.M., J. Knight P.M., W. H. Baker S.D., J. Banks. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. J. Stedman, vicar of St. John's, Lower Weston, and the Rev. F. J. Poynton, rector of Kilston. A large number of floral tributes were received from friends, amongst whom our deceased brother was well known and deservedly esteemed.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to a letter we have received from Bro. Jas. Stevens, which will be found in our correspondence columns. He refers to the remarks in our last week's issue under the heading of “Returning to Labour,” and expresses his willingness to arrange for the delivery of his Lectures on Masonic Ritual during the ensuing season. We have had frequently to record the proceedings of numerous Lodges on occasions when Bro. Stevens has lectured during the past two years, and the “Tongue of good report” has always been heard on behalf of his lectures. We commend his letter to the attention of Lodges when work is “slack,” and of Lodges of instruction at all times.

MASONIC LECTURE.

KNOBS AND EXCRESCENCES.

BRO. JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z. is open to accept invitations for the delivery of his LECTURE in METROPOLITAN or PROVINCIAL LODGES, or LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

No Lecture fee; travelling expenses only accepted. Address—Clapham S.W.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

Chief Patroness:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Grand Patron and President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

Grand Patroness:

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

FOUNDED 1788. CENTENARY CELEBRATION 1888.

Brethren willing to act as Stewards on the above important occasion will greatly oblige by sending in their names as early as convenient.

F. R. W. HEDGES, Secretary.

OFFICE—5 Freemasons' Hall,
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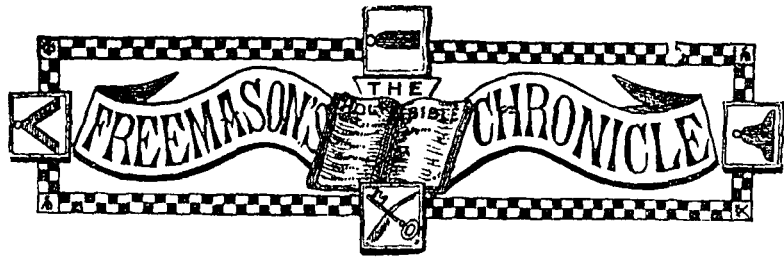
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ANNALS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA.

IN voluminous and elegant form the Third Part of Volume X. of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa has just issued from the pen of Bro. T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary. Our transatlantic brethren are far in advance of us in the pains they take to preserve a detailed record of their doings, and in the encouragement they give to "fraternal correspondence;" and it may astonish some of our Masonic readers who do not have their attention drawn to these publications to hear that the current issue extends over nearly six hundred pages of closely-printed matter, the whole being enclosed in a handsome cover of blue and gold. It is a masterly work throughout, and reflects the highest credit not only upon the compiler, or "Reporter," as he prefers to style himself, but upon the brethren generally for the enterprise displayed in a work so comprehensive and full of valuable information. The Proceedings lead off with an account of laying the foundation stone of a new Masonic Temple in the City of Davenport, when an emergent Grand Lodge was held in the halls of the Lodges on Monday, 6th June, under the presidency of Bro. W. P. Allen, M.W.G.M. There were present several "permanent members" of the Grand Lodge, a large number of representatives of Lodges in attendance upon the "School of Instruction," and a numerous concourse of Masons of the city and vicinity. A procession of the Craft was formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Colonel an Bro. Henry Egbert, and his assistants, which paraded many of the principal thoroughfares, to the Temple foundation, where a platform had been erected, "with a canvas covering (for the heat was only 90 deg. in the shade)." Prayer having been offered by Grand Chaplain Garrett, the Sicilian hymn was sung, and a number of articles were deposited in the cavity of the stone by Grand Treasurer Graves and Grand Secretary Parvin. The square, level, and plumb, with an explanation of their moral and Masonic uses, were applied by the Deputy Grand Master Bro. G. P. Wilson, and the Grand Wardens, Bros. J. E. Howe and Sidney Smith, after which the elements of consecration were scattered upon the stone by the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens in order, the quartette singing an appropriate verse at the close of each. The Assistant Grand Marshal, Bro. G. P. McClelland then placed burning tapers of white, red, and blue wax upon the east, west, and the south of the stone, and the Grand Stewards strewed blooming flowers upon its surface. After proclamation had been made by the Grand Marshal, the Second Regiment band played the air of "America." The principal Oration was delivered by Hon. and Brother J. T. Lane, of Davenport, historical of Masonry in that city, and dwelling upon the common

brotherhood of the Order, the grand duties of Masons in the State, &c. He was followed by Past Grand Master Van Suan, in a well-written address devoted to "Masonry in General." The quartette having sung "Lead kindly Light," Rev. Bro. Z. B. Scobey recited an original poem, entitled "The Temple." An extemporary closing address was delivered by Grand Secretary Parvin, at the conclusion of which the grand chorus, "Old Hundredth," was sung by the brethren, and the benediction was pronounced by the Grand Chaplain, thus closing the exercises of the day, which had proved a grand success throughout. The Grand Lodge then repaired to the hall, and was closed in ample form. A sketch of the proposed Temple, which is an imposing looking structure, appears upon the opening page of the report.

On the following day, the Forty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Burtis Opera House, Davenport, when the Grand Master Bro. Allen again presided, and there was a large attendance of Grand and other Officers and brethren. An address of welcome to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge was delivered by Bro. C. M. Waterman, of Trinity Lodge, 208, in behalf of the three Lodges and Masons of Davenport, and the Grand Master responded briefly, though in true Masonic terms, showing that the new Masonic Temple they were erecting, which would be an ornament to the city, and a home in which every Mason would be glad to meet. Grand Lodge was then opened in ample form, and the minutes of the last annual Communication were taken as read. On the motion of the Grand Secretary it was resolved to have suitably draped, and placed on the dais, two chairs, *In Memoriam* of Past Grand Masters Reuben Mickel and Jerome Wright Wilson, deceased during the past year. The Grand Master then read a lengthy address, in which he gave the brethren a fraternal welcome, as they surrounded the Grand Lodge altar to begin the important work devolved upon them by their respective Lodges. As they united in the impressive ceremonies of the day, let them reverently thank God for the substantial prosperity, harmony and peace which had marked the past Masonic year. He continued with a retrospect of Freemasonry in that jurisdiction since January 1844, when twelve delegates from the four Lodges then at work in Iowa met in "the little village of Iowa City; and, though their number was not large enough to fill the Grand Offices they created, proceeded by successive and judicious steps to organise the Grand Lodge of Iowa. They built upon a foundation which was sure and steadfast. Those four Lodges and twelve delegates had expanded into over 440 working subordinates, entitled to more than 1,200 representatives. He believed but three of the twelve founders of the Grand Lodge were now living; one of these, then, as since and now, Grand Secretary Parvin, had been during all those stirring years conspicuous in their annals. Remembering the wonderful progressive growth their Grand Lodge had made, which in the main had been unaffected by the radical heresies of the age, he enjoined upon them to begin the labours of this Grand Communication with renewed love for the Ancient Institution, for one branch of which they had come there to legislate. Let them hold fast to the conservative ideas on which the Order was founded. Let them, as legislators of the Craft, refuse to entertain any and all entangling alliances, and resolve that modernisms, no matter in what shape they approached them, should not be allowed to sway their acts. So should the distinctive and beloved features of the royal Art, which time and human prejudice had never been able to destroy, be delivered to their successors unscathed by change, precisely as they were placed in their custody by their predecessors. He then reviewed in detail the acts he had been called upon to defer in the course of the year just ended, and many points of the address are of more than local interest. In relinquishing the gavel of command which they placed in his hands last year, he said:—"My conception of the ideal Grand Master is that he is simply and temporarily constituted an elder brother among you; one prompt to respond to the demands pertaining to Masonic matters made upon him by brother Masons; one not weak enough to imagine himself made of purer clay than are they over whom for a little while he is elected to rule; one, in short, who fully understands that his statutory prerogatives are conferred upon the office to be wisely used and never abused, and which simply constitute him the exponent and administrator of the law." The Grand Officers', Librarian's, and the various financial reports occupied some time in consideration; and an invite to visit the museum and library of the Academy of National Sciences having been accepted with thanks, Grand Lodge was called from labour. On re-assembling, the report on credentials was read by Bro. Gamble, showing that there were 426 chartered Lodges; seven under dispensation; 361 chartered Lodges represented, of which 63 were represented exclusively by proxies; number of Lodges under dispensation represented two. Total number of delegates 430. Past Grand Master Granger submitted report and draft of a new Constitution prepared by himself, as the special committee having that subject in charge. It had been resolved at the previous Communication that the existing Constitution (adopted in 1844) was inadequate to their present ends, a committee should compile a new "Code of Masonic law," and present a report of a new Constitution. The code consists of nineteen Articles, which were adopted. The Grand Secretary called the attention of Grand Lodge to the fact that Past Grand Master Reuben Mickel had deceased (been murdered) in Portland, Oregon, during the early spring, and in a feeling manner portrayed his worth as a man and Mason. Reports were read of chartered Lodges, Lodges under dispensation, and foreign correspondence, the latter being referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The report of the Committee on "grievances and appeals" presents some curious and interesting features for the English reader, the expulsion of members for such offences as embezzlement, collecting money belonging to a brother Mason and converting same to own use, keeping houses resorted to by women of bad character, adultery, seduction, and other un-Masonic conduct, numbering over thirty cases in all. After reading these and deciding thereon, Grand Lodge was called from labour.

The second day's business included a supplementary report on credentials, and a consideration of certain papers "touching shortages in the mileages and *per diem* of certain representatives to the

Grand Lodge in the last session." The sum of 75 dols. was voted for the purpose of obtaining an engraved portrait of Past Grand Master J. F. Sandford, deceased in 1874. Most of the morning sitting was taken up with amendments to the new Constitution and bye-laws. In the afternoon, the Grand Officers for the year were elected as follow:

Bro. E. C. Blackmar 318, Burlington	-	Master
J. F. Martin 292, Nevada	-	Senior Warden
G. W. Ball, 4 Iowa City	-	Junior Warden
R. E. Graves 125, Dubuque	-	Treasurer
T. S. Parvin 2, Cedar Rapids	-	Secretary

Cedar Rapids was selected as the next place of meeting of Grand Lodge, the date fixed being the first Tuesday in June 1888. P.G.M. Granger was appointed custodian for the next six years in the room of P.G.M. Guilbert, whose term had expired. The G. Secretary, in behalf of Bros. Hastings, White, and Fisher, photographers, of Davenport, presented to Grand Lodge, to be placed in the library building, a finely-executed portrait of Oliver Cox (1) of Burlington, who was the first Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. The gift was accepted with thanks. It was resolved to place a portrait of Grand Tyler Schreiner over the doorway of the library proper, at the cost of 20 dols. After some routine business, Grand Lodge again adjourned till the following day.

The third day's sitting was opened in the usual way, and after preliminaries the Grand Master-elect announced the appointments of Grand Officers for the year, in addition to those already mentioned. The Grand Master elect, Bro. E. S. Blackmar, was then installed by Grand Master Allen, and the remaining Grand Officers were invested by P.G.M. Bro. Van Saun. The report of the Committee on G.L. Library occupied some time, and was ultimately adopted as satisfactory; and various amendments suggested to the new Constitution having received due consideration, the Grand Master declared the new Constitution, as amended, adopted. It was ordered, under the law, that the same be submitted to the Grand Lodge at its next annual Communication for approval or rejection. The newly-installed Grand Master presided at the afternoon and closing sitting, at which the business was of a formal character. Thanks were tendered to Past Grand Masters, to the Masons, citizens, Reception Committee, and hotels of Devonport for the manner in which the Grand Lodge had been treated, and to the railroads which gave reduced rates to the delegates. A Committee on Jurisprudence for the ensuing year was appointed; and, there being no further business presented, the M.W.G.M., Bro. Blackmar, closed the Communication in ample form "in peace and harmony."

The subsequent pages of the work before us are made up of statistics of Grand and subordinate Lodges, involving much actuarial labour; memorial tablets to Past Grand Masters, and "honoured names" who had passed away during the year; and a bulky report on "fraternal correspondence," which, as we have stated, extends over two hundred and fifty pages, and contains a vast amount of information not only locally, but to Masonic readers generally. It appears to be an herculean task to collaborate such an immense amount of matter, and it is only due to the Grand Secretary to observe that, so far as we are able to judge, the work has been carried out in the most painstaking and masterly manner.

CONSECRATION OF THE JOSIAH WEDGWOOD LODGE, No. 2214.

ON Tuesday, the 30th ult., there was a large gathering of Freemasons at Etruria for the purpose of witnessing the consecration of a new Lodge. The warrant had been granted by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of England, and signed by his Deputy the Earl of Lathom, the date of it being the 14th of August. Bro. Richard Tooth P.M. 637 P.P.G.R. was named as the first Worshipful Master, with Bro. W. J. Carr P.M. 418, and Bro. D. Smith P.M. 637 P.G.J.D. as Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. From the *Masonic Records* it appears that in 1803 a Masonic Lodge, named the *Etruscan*, was held at the Bridge Inn, Etruria, which was a very small village at that time. The *Etruscan* was removed to the Talbot Inn, Stoke, in 1807, and forty years later it ceased to exist. The name "*Etruscan*" was subsequently appropriated by the Longton Masons on the establishment of a Lodge in that town. The newly-formed Lodge at Etruria has therefore to be known by another name, and the brethren have decided to call it the *Josiah Wedgwood*, after the illustrious founder of the village. The Wesleyan School-room has been secured as the place of meeting, and there are the necessary ante-rooms in the same building. The R.W. P.G.M. Bro. Col. G. S. Tudor, who attended for the purpose of consecrating the Lodge, was accompanied by the D.P.G.M. Bro. Col. Foster Gough. The other P.G. Officers present were Bros. J. F. Pepper 482 S.W., E. H. Croydon 460 J.W., J. Bodenham 726 Treas., T. Spencer 662 Registrar, E. H. Thorne 1838 Secretary, G. C. Kent 546 Assistant Secretary, W. G. Lowe 624 S.D., D. Smith 637 J.D., W. Brown 347 Supt. Wks., G. H. Stanger 419 Dir. of Cers., W. T. M'Neal 1942 S.B., J. H. Smith 539 S.B., J. T. Snape 460 S.B., W. Davenport 966 Pursuivant, E. T. Collins W.M. 696, J. Smith W.M. 460, J. Williams 539 Stewards. Amongst the other brethren who signed the Tyler's book were Bros. J. Bromley 418 P.P.G.S.W., T. Taylor 418 P.P.G.S.W., J. Webberley 546 P.P.G.R., Rev. E. D. Boothman 418 P.P.G.C., F. W. Tomkinson 450 P.P.G.S.D., H. C. Faram P.P.G.J.D., A. G. Prince 546 P.P.G.J.D., F. W. Grove 1942 P.P.G.J.D., J. Ingamells 460 P.P.G.J.D., E. Roberts 1912 P.P.G.J.D., T. Mount Humphries 539 P.P.G. Supt. Wks., G. Broadbridge 241 P.P.G.D.C., F. Woolley 726 P.P.G.A.D.C., J. S. Crapper 418 P.P.G.A.D.C., R. Dain 98 P.P.G.A.D.C., J. T. Clayton P.P.G.A.D.C., F. Mountford 460 P.P.G.O., T. Unwin 637 P.P.G.P., T. K. Pedley 98 P.P.G.P., J. L. Hamshaw W.M. 2149, J. Foster W.M. 1914, S. Watson W.M. 2064, A. S. Walters W.M. 546, E. Peake W.M. 1942, A. F.

Warrilow W.M. 739, E. V. Greatbach W.M. 418, S. Bentley W.M. 98, W. Orrey W.M. 533, George Chell P.M. 966, E. B. Jackson P.M. 418, W. J. Carr P.M. 418, E. Ford P.M. 1380, H. Bostock Past Master 1587, F. Weston Past Master 98, S. Bennett P.M. 98, J. Wain P.M. 418. The Provincial Grand Master having taken the chair, opened the Lodge, and addressed the brethren with regard to the nature of the meeting. The Provincial Grand Secretary (Bro. Thorne) read the petition for the new Lodge and the warrant for the same. The brethren of the new Lodge signified their assent to the appointment of the Officers named in the warrant. The Rev. E. D. Boothman P.P.G.C., in the unavoidable absence of the Provincial Grand Chaplain, then delivered an oration on the nature and principles of the Order. He said he could not tell them more than he had done on a previous occasion with respect to Freemasonry. Its nature was of the highest character, and its principles were based upon the best foundation. He thought he might say it was because its principles might be considered eternal that the Institution had lasted so long. The Institution had passed through many vicissitudes, and the principles of Freemasonry, "brotherly love, relief, and truth," would never die. He heard a great man say once, "Principles live while men die." Generations of men might pass away, but whilst the principles which were laid down as the foundation of their Order were intact—that system of morality which was veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols—that system might endure and be a glory wherever their children were spread over the face of land and water. It was a great pleasure to him whenever any of his friends would allow themselves to be enrolled as members of their Order. It was a great feature in Masonry that they did not solicit men to join them, and it was only fit and proper persons as a rule who were admitted to be Masons. The mysteries of the Order were a bond of union and a sign of the ancient character of the Institution. It was a great pleasure to him to take part in proceedings in connection with the consecration of that Lodge, which he hoped would be influential in doing good in the village. Freemasonry in this country had always been the handmaid to progress and enlightenment, and he trusted it would always be so. And he trusted that the Josiah Wedgwood Lodge would bring together in the bond of union men who ought to be united in the bonds of common sympathies and aims, and that the Lodges of England would be strengthened by the consecration of this Lodge. Masonry was an institution which no words of his would enhance. He trusted that the allegories would be carefully worked and would be kept before the minds of the brethren of the Craft, and that the Josiah Wedgwood Lodge would have a long and prosperous career. The interesting ceremony of consecration was then proceeded with, the dedication prayer being followed by the invocation and reading of a portion of Scripture. The Lodge board having been uncovered, the customary processions followed, amidst solemn musical performances, Bro. F. Mountford P.P.G.O. presiding at the harmonium. The installation of Bro. Tooth as W.M. for the ensuing year then took place, Bro. J. Ingamells having undertaken the duties of Installing Master, assisted by Bros. Faram, E. B. Jackson and D. Smith. The following were the Officers appointed, in addition to the Wardens already named:—R. Small Treasurer, G. A. Marsden Secretary, R. Small S.D., W. G. Cowlinslaw J.D., E. B. Jackson D.C., T. Shore I.G., and A. Kingston Tyler. After the Lodge had been closed, a banquet took place in the Board School. It was provided by Bro. J. Munro, whose catering gave entire satisfaction. The Queen and the Craft was the first toast, and it was followed by those of the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M., and the Earl of Carnarvon M.W. Pro G.M., the Earl of Lathom R.W. D.G.M., and "the Grand Lodge of England," the latter proposed by Bro. Bromley and acknowledged by Bro. Bodenham Past G.A.D.C. and Bro. Gough P.G.S.B. Bro. Tooth submitted the toast of the R.W. Prov. G.M., which was cordially received. Bro. Col. Tudor, in reply, mentioned that the Josiah Wedgwood was the ninth Lodge that he had consecrated in Staffordshire, a Province which had done its duty in every respect so far as Masonry was concerned. Brother Carr proposed the health of Bro. Col. Gough D.P.G.M., and the P.G. Lodge of Staffordshire. In acknowledging the toast, Brother Gough said he intended to follow the same straightforward course which he had followed in the past, relying on the intelligence, good sense, and truly Masonic spirit of the brethren in aiding him to do the best he could for the welfare of the Province. It had afforded him great delight to have been present in his official position at the proceedings of that day. He rejoiced very much in the title which they had adopted for their Lodge, because it was a name which would live in the annals of the country for ages to come. He commended to their attention the perseverance of Josiah Wedgwood in spite of innumerable difficulties which he had to contend with before he achieved success. He pointed out that Freemasons could learn many lessons from the labours of Josiah Wedgwood, and suggested that the lessons to be derived from Wedgwood's labours should be laid before the brethren of the Lodge in the form of an essay. Bros. Stanger and Thorne also responded. Bro. Gough, in complimentary terms, proposed the health of Bro. Tooth, which was very cordially received, and was duly acknowledged. Bro. David Smith proposed the health of Bro. J. Ingamells, Installing Master, who made an appropriate acknowledgment. The following toasts were also drunk:—The Visitors, proposed by Bro. Jackson, and responded to by Bro. E. V. Greatbach; the Officers of the Josiah Wedgwood Lodge, proposed by Bro. Faram, and acknowledged by Bros. Carr and D. Smith; the Masonic Charities, submitted by Bro. T. Taylor, and replied to by Bro. Windle; and the Tyler's toast. The Silverdale Glee Party contributed some excellent music during the evening, and thereby the enjoyment of the brethren.

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Notes for Masonic Students.

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THE HARLEIAN MS. 1942.

WHEN we consider this MS. more carefully in collation with others of a like bearing, we find that we can certainly establish certain points respecting it. Speaking "expertly," it comes out of "safe custody;" it represents an admitted existence real and unquestionable, as well as an admitted date, owing to the Collection it is in; at least a pre 1700 date, a fact hitherto overlooked by that able and acute writer Brother Gould. This fact, not appreciated sufficiently by some, has a great bearing on the entire controversy.

There is nothing about the MS. to lead any expert to doubt its genuineness or its authenticity. It was used for the first time apparently by Roberts, 1722, quite uncontroversially, and he would seem to have dealt with it, or a transcript of it, with entire faith in its reality and reliability, and in a way which serves to illustrate his belief in the perfect "bona fides" of the MS. Anderson also used it, or a transcript of it, probably, for he does not refer to it specifically, to establish a point as regards a date in which, curiously enough, he differs from Roberts. Roberts gives it the date of 8th December 1663. Anderson particularises thus:—"Feast of St. John's Day, December 27, 1663." This would almost seem to show that Anderson saw another transcript, as the MS. itself supplies no date, but these very minutiae of discrepancy rather increase than diminish the fact of the honest testimony of the MS. itself. The Harleian 1942 therefore stands or falls by its own merits, and as Brother Haghan well put it in 1872, is a "most valuable and important MS."

Some objections latterly seem to have been raised to it, to which we will now give our attention.

1. As to its date. The fact of its being, as I before said, in the Harleian Collection, seems to close the door to any further useful discussion on that head.

2. It is urged that it says too much, that it is "too pat," as we put it, in regard of both questions and matter. But in saying this, objectors, I beg to observe, beg the whole question. We may indeed be apt to think, per contra, it says too much, because our minds are intent on later controversies, and recent studies and discussions. Nor can any such charge be really established against Harleian 1942, I venture to think, in any sense whatever, or in the remotest degree.

The whole discussion in fact centres round, and turns upon the "new articles;" if these were not there, the MS. would at once pass muster, and merely stand on the level of the Lodge of Hope and York 4 MSS.

But these new articles are in the way of certain later assumptions, theories, views, "fads," call them what you like, and therefore they must be got rid of, and so the whole MS. is impeached. It seems a very uncritical and unexpert way of proceeding, but so it is.

If the Harleian 1942 be, as it probably is, a Post Restoration MS., based on a MS. contemporaneous with York 4, but used for Post Restoration purposes and meetings of the Grand Assembly, there is nothing in what is alleged against it to invalidate its authority in any way.

Its language is no doubt modernized comparatively, but that is in itself not much to be astonished at towards the end of the seventeenth century, and is, as I say, easily explainable.

It possesses, let us note, the invaluable Apprentice Charge, possessed by only three, and would serve to tack it on in some form to York 4.

3. It is alleged that the use of the word certificate, for instance, is later much than 1663, and therefore seems to show that its real date must be coeval with a use of certificates.

No doubt the use of certificates is late, if the expression is referred to certificate in our more modern sense; but the very context shows it does not.

Not only are there "certificates and certificates," but the MS. simply alludes to a certificate of acceptance, which tallies with the oldest entries in some of the Swallow Minutes, and even with the Scottish regulations of an earlier date as to "Entered Prenteesis."

Registration on a roll is clearly not modern, and points to a much older usage; and hence here again, if we make such an objection as this, in our knowledge of to-day, we are seeking to explain these earlier words and usages by the customs and usages and terminology of our modern body, so as to make them square with our preconceived or special views of what they must mean, as we think; a procedure altogether wrong, unexpert, and uncritical.

There is nothing in any way, therefore, whether we look at its established approximate date, its verbiage or its special claims, to warrant any distrust in its reality, or to invalidate its *bona fide* claim to be considered a pre 1700 MS.

It is surely unwise and idle in highest measure to go out of our way, because we cannot fully explain its witness, to start the "hare" of a fraudulent MS.

Fraudulent! What for? With what good or intent?

Assuming its date, as we may fairly do, to be pre 1700, from its existence in the Harleian Collection, how is it possible to affect it by our later contentions or questions?

We may not make it agree with our views to-day, but we cannot put it on one side.

Much of this new and wonderful theory of falsification of MSS. is based on Anderson's modernization of the old Guild Legends.

We shall all probably agree in this, that Anderson was most unwise in adopting the special Masonic terms of 1723 to describe the archaic history of Masons, as he deemed it preserved in the Guild Legends.

But while we all regret this fancy weakness of that hour, (a warning to us by the way), I cannot see how it affects Anderson's general work, much less any earlier or contemporary documents.

It is so easy to discover Anderson's usage of titles and the like in modern Masonic language, that there is very little gained and nothing lost by his critical weakness in this respect.

If it be true, that in so using the old documents he has gone a little astray, either in his zeal or his pedantry, in his wish to gratify the tastes of an uncritical audience, how can Anderson's plain, and specific interpolations affect a MS. which simply records "new articles" as many of the old Guild rules do also. See Toulmin Smith *passim*.

If there has been this falsification, where does it begin, and where does it end?

These are questions which we have a right to have answered before we even affect to discuss what may be fairly set down as an untenable and unscientific treatment of a very valuable MS. There are difficulties enough in Masonic study and for Masonic students, to forbid any of us who care for such things, increasing the already serious labours of loyal students by encouraging, in any measure, these subtleties of intellectual amusement, which, though highly ingenious in themselves, may tend, as they inevitably will, to the serious hindrance of steady Masonic study, and the great disparagement of critical Masonic research.

One more point has to be added. The qualification of safe custody and Masonic care as affecting the value of certain MSS. is purely arbitrary, and certainly not expert. Indeed, by experts it would not be accepted at all, rather for obvious reasons the reverse, and even Masonically it is of little value as regards the MS. qua a MS.

For instance, let us take a late MS., transcribed by a very ignorant scribe. It could not rightly be said, that because it was in Lodge custody, it was of any real value.

To experts it would be simply valueless.

W.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

A QUESTION has arisen, or rather has been raised by some modern students, whether the Rosicrucian body ever really existed, or whether this idea of a Society was not elaborated out of the inner consciousness, whether of Valentin Andreae, or the Hamburger Yung!

Kloss, at page 174 of his invaluable "Bibliographie," &c., gives, in 1884, in Chapter X., a list of 275 works *pro* and *con* the Rose Croix body. This list, however, does not profess to be exhaustive of Rosicrucian literature, and it could not be, as many works anterior to Kloss have turned up since, and even mentioned works in 1620, all of which he was not able to verify, undoubtedly exist.

It seems *prima facie* unaccountable in itself, and quite unreasonable to suppose, that all these treatises and books should have been composed, all this mental labour gone through, for a purely mythical, non-existent Society, which never had existed, (according to some modern writers), and that those who defended it, and those who attacked it, were so foolish or so ill-informed as to devote so much time and trouble, space and thought, to a pure figment of the human imagination.

Something may indeed be alleged for the continuous credulity of mankind, but such an outcome of ignorantism and obscurantism combined surpasses anything we have ever read of, or heard of anywhere, in any form, in any age, in any land.

From 1614 to 1620 (six years) there were no less than 170 works published, both friendly and hostile; and even this large number, as I said before, is not the full representation of that special literature.

It is to be observed here that 1614 seems to be so far the earliest date of a printed work in which mention of the Rosicrucians is found, though earlier MSS. exist, and one notably in the Bodleian, among Ashmole's MSS., before 1610. Kloss himself points out a peculiar difficulty in this discussion—namely, that there is evidence of a printed "answer" in 1613 to a work which professedly only appeared in 1614. Either then there is an error in the date of the "answer," or there is an earlier printed work than 1614. In the "Rosa Jesuitica," published at Prague in 1620, and as Kloss says, at Brussels originally in 1619, the existence of the Order is assumed as a matter of fact; true and false brethren are mentioned, and the writer admits charges brought against the Fratres of gold-making and magic even then, but he only addresses the true Rosicrucians, the "Philosophers, Medicinists, and Theosophists."

As this is a serious work, written by a religious brother to a doctor of theology, comparing the Jesuits and the Rosicrucians, it is an evidence, as to actuality of evidence, which cannot be ignored. He even discusses the derivation of the name. There is an old work of 1618, at Rostock, by a member of one of the religious orders, who terms them "a new Arabic and Moorish Fraternity," which had published a confession, &c., at Cassel in 1614, and at Marburg in 1615.

The writer of "Rosa Jesuitica" mentions six works published before 1619, and of these Kloss has verified five, but one is still unverified, "Rosa Florescens."

Surely, then, it is impossible and uncritical to contend that the whole of this long array of writings and writers, friendly and hostile, appeared under gross ignorance, grave delusion, or deliberate mendacity, and the conclusion seems to be irresistible and uncontroversial, really and truly, that we have in these writings and writers conclusive evidence as to the existence of this Fraternity of the Rose Croix!

Thus far we have not found the Rosicrucians mentioned in the older Hermetic writings, though there are hints of a Fraternity.

The old Hermetics only circulated rare works in MS. for the adepts and illuminated, but when printing was established these curious MS. found their way into print.

The Rosicrucian Fraternity would almost seem to be (though, so far, we cannot trace them earlier than 1600) the continuation of those Hermetic Societies which we know existed in the 15th century, from other writers and evidences, and which as undoubtedly originally came from the East.

SPEED.

THE THEATRES, &c.

—:0:—

Drury Lane.—The national theatre opened its doors for the autumn season last Saturday, when there was produced, on a most elaborate scale, a grand spectacular comedy drama, "Pleasure," in six acts, by Messrs. Paul Meritt and Augustus Harris. The authors have based their ideas upon well-worn and time-honoured lines, with nothing especially striking to the beholder. The piece is weak and commonplace, and if it had not been for the magnificent tableaux provided by Mr. Harris, it would have been received with anything but favour. As it was, the verdict on Saturday was a doubtful one, and the authors could scarcely compliment themselves upon it. When the piece opens we are shown a very striking picture at Oxford, with the Sheldonian Theatre in the background. Here we meet Jack Lovel, an undergraduate, who has been promised a living by a rich relation if he can obtain his B.A. degree. This he has, however, failed to do, and, of course, is greatly disappointed when he learns that the living will be bestowed elsewhere. Foremost amongst those to console with Jack is a lady he is engaged to, named Jessie Newland. Jack has saved her life; they fall in love, and naturally an engagement arises. Another reason why Jack should marry Jessie,—he has seduced her. After a time, Major Randolph Lovel, Jack's cousin, arrives with the news that several of Jack's relations have been drowned, thus leaving him heir to a peerage. Naturally he is overjoyed; likewise is Randolph, for Jack is the only person now between him and the estates. If Jack can be made to give up Jessie, it is Randolph's hope he will take to drink, and by this means kill himself. Jack now makes up his mind to marry Jessie, but when he is told by Randolph that she is the cast-off mistress of a foreign Prince, and of other undergraduates, he resolves to desert her. This he does, and Randolph proposes that Jack and he shall go to Monte Carlo and Nice to spend a holiday. From this point we might truly say the story is at an end, for nothing now occurs which makes any material difference to the piece. We see Jack taking a prominent part in the battle of flowers, and, later on, he taunts Jessie—who has come to Monte Carlo, hoping she may induce Jack to marry her. He calls on Heaven to punish him if he has done Jessie any wrong. No sooner is this said, than the walls of his apartment seem to crack, and with a tremendous crash the whole of the building falls in, burying Jack with the debris. This is the great scene of the piece. Mr. Harris has attempted many marvellous tableaux, but has never realised one more naturally than that under notice. It is a masterpiece of stage mechanism, and the manager certainly deserved the call given him on Saturday. Jack is rescued and returns to England, where, much to the discomfiture of Randolph and a rascally land steward, he marries Jessie. The last act is so absurdly short that we doubt if many of those who see the piece will understand how all the difficulties are cleared up. However, the last act is not the only one that needs alteration. Mr. Harris has mounted the piece most lavishly, the battle of flowers is very realistic; the views of Monte Carlo are also excellent, and Mr. H. Emden, the painter, deserves great praise. Mr. Edward Gardiner worked hard over the part of Jack Lovel, but it was anything but a pleasant one, inasmuch as no one could tolerate the behaviour of such a man. Mr. Edward Sass scarcely displayed sufficient confidence as Major Randolph Lovel; he will do better. Mr. Liouel Rignold was amusing as a soap proprietor, while Mr. Victor Stevens was at times very effective as the land steward. As is usual at Drury Lane, the burden of the comic business falls to the lot of Mr. Harry Nicholls. The present piece is not an exception, and, as a friend of Jack's, Mr. Nicholls was very amusing. He was ably backed by Miss Fanny Brough, who is always amusing. Mr. Percy Lyndal, as the foreign prince, was all that could be desired, while Mr. James O'Brien was amusing as a servant. Miss Alma Murray, as Jessie, had some very unpleasant lines to speak; notwithstanding, this lady came well to the fore and scored a success. Her acting was both powerful and pathetic, while her lighter moments were happily conceived. The Misses Lilly Miska, Jenny Dawson, and Millicent Mildmay were good as leading personages at Monte Carlo.

Comedy.—Seldom does it happen that so thoroughly enjoyable a piece as that produced here last Tuesday comes under notice; still, when it does come, it is the more welcome. The piece in question is a farcical comedy by Messrs. George Manville Fenn and J. H. Darnley, entitled "The Barrister." The farce is brimming with fun, and contains some good quips and amusing situations, rendered the more acceptable by essentially novel treatment; the authors, therefore, deserve the more praise. To give an outline of the piece would be to spoil the enjoyment of those of our readers who may wish to see it; still we may say the fun is caused by a young barrister, who having late at night befriended a young lady, takes her bag and leaves his own in mistake. His bag contains the brief for an important law suit, which the barrister hopes to make a name with. The hunt for the bag, and consequent scenes of jealousy between two or three couples, lead to some excellent situations, which were heartily enjoyed. The difficult part of the barrister was undertaken by Mr. J. H. Darnley, who went through his task better than was expected. This youthful actor showed great promise, and but for his anxiety for the success of the piece, which he clearly displayed, his representation would have been better. As it was, it would have done credit to many older members of his profession. Mr. Fred Mervin was amusing as a Major, while Mr. Walter Everard cleverly displayed the eccentricities of a jealous lover. Mr. W. Cheesman received a good reception as the barrister's clerk, and Mr. Stephen Caffrey was seen to equal advantage as his servant. Mr. Prince Miller went in for a copy of Mr. Penley, while Mr. Milton was capital as a fop. Miss Helen Leyton, as the barrister's wife, was effective, while Miss Susie Vaughan displayed nerve as the young lady with the wrong bag. Miss Maggie Hunt and Miss Agnes Verity

showed promise, while Miss Maude Merrill made a capital servant. The authors were enthusiastically summoned at the conclusion. A better two hours' amusement at the present time we know not of.

Gaiety.—"Fun on the Bristol" was revived at this house on Monday, before a good audience. Since we last saw it in London, the musical comedy has been revised and re-arranged, with a result that it contains but little of the old material. Nevertheless, the part of the Widow O'Brien, yet affords Mr. John F. Sheridan plenty of opportunities. Mr. Sheridan has played this character over 2,000 times, and from what we saw last Monday the impersonation has gained rather than lost by continued representation. Miss May Livingston still maintains her old parts of Dora McAliski and the Black Slavey. This lady is full of merriment, and sings some negro songs in good style. Miss Edith Vane gives one or two ballads well, while serviceable aid is rendered by Messrs. E. C. Dunbar, Fred Darrell, Mark Kinghorne, James E. Manning, and Thos. E. Somers. If the concert given on board the "Bristol" was curtailed it would be better. In this scene Mr. Sheridan makes up capitally as a tramp; but the St. Felix Sisters are not up to the Gaiety mark. A good laugh is still to be secured from the piece, and we recommend our readers to renew its acquaintance.

Grand.—On Monday Mr. G. H. Macdermott produced, for the first time in London, his so-called new and original drama "Racing." With some good ideas, though perhaps not elaborated so well as might be, Mr. Macdermott has written a drama that will, doubtless, become popular in the provinces. It is somewhat thin in construction, but has some good situations. The moral to be learned from the drama is one we cannot recommend; notwithstanding that betting has ruined more than one of the characters, they do not seem to repent, and they tell us that racing is the best sport that can be indulged in. The story deals with how Theresa Truman has married Count de Beauville; he getting tired of her, employs a man named Binks to drown her. This the latter thinks he has done, but Theresa is rescued and returns to her home, where she, with her father's consent disguises herself as her twin brother. How Beauville tries to marry a young lady named Mavis; how Theresa rides the winner of the Derby, by that means ruining the Duke and securing a fortune for Mavis and her lover; and how, in the end, Binks helps to bring Beauville to justice, we must leave our readers to imagine. As Theresa, Miss Fanny Leslie has one of those characters she delights in. In her portrayal of a boy this lady has perhaps no equal. Miss Leslie, though lacking the power to show emotion at all times, in the race course scene, where she sings and dances, thoroughly delighted her audience. In this scene Mr. G. H. Macdermott sings two songs, while the drolleries of Messrs. Dermott and Doyle are intensely amusing. Mr. Bassett Roe, as Binks, is by far the best representative engaged. He is powerful, but when driven into a corner shows the cowardice of a brandy drinking villain perfectly. His acting in the third and fourth acts was the best; his confession being most powerfully rendered. Mr. Cyril Maude gave a capital outline of the swell; Mr. G. B. Phillips was well fitted with the part of Daddy Truman, while Mr. F. Robson was capital as a broken-down jockey. Miss Amy McNeill was sympathetic and winning as Mavis. We are glad to note this young lady is taking great pains with the different parts with which she is entrusted. Her grasp of character is invariably sound. Messrs. Henry Bagge, Julius Knight, A. E. Drinkwater, and J. E. Daniels were equal to what was required of them. "Racing" will be continued at the Grand during next week.

Crystal Palace.—On Saturday last, the final performance of the grand open air ballet "The Sculptor's Vision" was given. This ballet, arranged by Madame Katti Lanner, and produced under the directorship of Mr. Oscar Barrett, has been a decided success ever since it was introduced. At the conclusion of the performance, Madame Lanner and Mr. Barrett were called, and met a well-deserved reception. The vocal portion of the ballet was sung by Mr. Stedman's well known choir, under his direction, the effect being very satisfactory. Mr. Stedman is certainly to be commended for the manner he has trained his youngsters. The grounds were brilliantly and tastefully illuminated, and a novel display of aquatic fireworks concluded a most enjoyable evening's amusement.

THE DANGERS OF THE STREETS.

THIS (Friday) morning a daring robbery was committed in Muriel-street, an open and much frequented thoroughfare leading out of the Caledonian-road, Islington. Mr. Morgan, proprietor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, was proceeding to his office, about ten o'clock, when he was pounced upon by two rough-looking fellows, one of whom grabbed at his watch and chain. The tag was so violent that the chain was broken, and the pendant portion and locket were left behind. The thieves decamped, and Mr. Morgan, being in a feeble state of health, was powerless to resist or to follow them. The watch was a valuable lever, and had been in the owner's possession over 20 years. Fortunately, the miscreants did not proceed to further violence, so that Mr. Morgan's purse was not stolen. It is notorious that the public streets of Islington and Pentonville swarm with idlers and loafers, always on the look-out for plunder, and that it is scarcely safe for invalids or ladies to walk alone, even in broad daylight. The matter is in the hands of the police, who are instituting inquiries.

WANTED.—A Master Mason (45) desires EMPLOYMENT in a Newspaper Office; any capacity. Has been Editor and Reporter 25 years, and holds first-class credentials. Leaders, reviews, notes, verbatim shorthand, &c. Moderate terms. Address M. MASON, 38 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.

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.

SATURDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8. (In)
 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross Road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
 1446—Mount Edgumbe, Bridge House Hotel, Battersea
 1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7. (Inst)
 1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
 1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air Street, Regent Street, W., at 8
 2069—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Leeds
 2206—Hendon, Welsh Harp, Hendon
 R.A. 1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 R.A. 1423—E. a, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
 R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

MONDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER.

- F 22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 45—Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Ropemaker St., Finsbury, E.C., at 7 (In)
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street at 7. (In)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
 1975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst)
 1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
 1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
 1425—Hyde Park, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Gardens, at 8 (In)
 1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park, at 7.30 (In)
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1685—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In)
 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King Street, Smithfield, at 7 (In.)
 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
 1707—Eleanor, Seven Sisters Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham, 8. (Inst)
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
 2021—Queen's (Westminster) and Marylebone, Criterion, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
 75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
 104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
 151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon, at 7. (Inst)
 292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
 297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
 1411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham
 481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
 502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
 589—Druids of Love and Liberty, Masonic Hall, Redruth
 665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
 721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction)
 797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
 893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
 949—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
 1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
 1112—Shirley, Masonic Hall, Shirley, Hants
 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
 1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
 1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
 1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
 1611—Eboracum, Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, York
 1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
 1966—Fidelity and Sincerity, Wellington, Somerset
 R.A. 148—Elias Ashmole, Chapter Rooms, Warrington
 R.A. 156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
 R.A. 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
 R.A. 377—Hope and Charity, Masonic Hall, 128 Mill Street, Kidderminster
 R.A. 1258—Kennard, Masonic Hall, George Street, Pontypool
 M.M. 171—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
 K.T.—Jerusalem, Queens Hotel, Manchester
 K.T. 56—Hugh de Papens, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
 R.C.—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

- 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 141—Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 8 (Inst.)
 167—St. John, Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead
 177—Demotic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 198—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)
 548—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 763—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 860—Palhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pevsall-road, Dalton, at 8 (Instruction)
 861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
 1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
 1321—Emblematic, Red Lion, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W., at 8 (In)
 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1361—Kennington, The Horse, Kennington. (Instruction)
 1416—Mount Edgumbe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1471—Isington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 1549—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1995—New Finsbury Park, Horsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8. (Inst)
 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Bihra Restaurant, Cannon Street, E.C., at 7. (Inst.)
 1943—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich Road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, at 6.30

- R.A. 704—Camden, the Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 M.M. 22—Southwark, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark

- 131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
 184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Road, Boston
 284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
 406—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct.)
 463—East Surrey of Concord, Kings' Arms Hotel, Croydon, at 7.45. (Inst.)
 473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
 503—Belvedere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
 603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Checkheaton
 626—Lansdowne o' Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
 650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich
 696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wellesbury
 726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
 829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup
 903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
 1250—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Sankoy, Greenhall Street, Warrington
 1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
 1545—Baldon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baldon
 1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
 2099—Ethebert, Masonic Rooms, Beech Street, Horne Bay, Kent
 R.A. 43—Fortitude, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
 R.A. 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
 R.A. 253—Justice, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
 R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover Street, Keighley
 R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton Hill, Leeds
 R.A. 324—Reason, Wellington Inn, Caroline Street, Stylbridge
 R.A. 510—St. Martin's, Masonic Hall, Liskeard
 R.A. 540—Stuart, Bedford
 R.A. 660—King Edwin, Freemasons' Hall, Yorkergate, New Walton
 R.A. 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
 R.A. 1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Street, Cheetham, Lancashire.
 M.M. 6—Adams, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheorass
 M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
 M.M. 75—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER.

- Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
 3 Fidelity, Alfred, Roma Road, Barnsbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High Street, Borough, at 8. (Inst)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College Street, Lambeth
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park, at 8 (In)
 538—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8. (Inst)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7. (Instruction)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
 862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, at 8. (Instruc.)
 902—Burgoyne, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Instruc.)
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent Road, at 8. (Instruc.)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare Street, Hackney, at 8. (Inst.)
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1604—Wanderers, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria-st., S.W., at 7.30 (In)
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Inst)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Chamberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In)
 1986—Honor Oak, Moore Park Hotel, near Honor Oak Station
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air Street, Regent Street, at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 720—Panmure, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 R.A. 1446—Mount Edgumbe, St. Botolph Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 284—High Cross, Seven Sisters Hotel, Tottenham
 51—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
 146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
 191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket Street, Bury, Lancashire
 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
 281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster
 288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
 483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
 567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
 666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
 758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 851—Worthing Lodge of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing
 852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
 854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth
 1064—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
 1248—Denison, Masonic Hall, Scarborough
 1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
 1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
 1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
 1434—Nott's, Ghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public, Rooms, Cannock, Stafford
 1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hobburn-on-Tyne.
 1692—Hervey, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 1947—Stanford, Town Hall, Hove
 R.A. 24—De Swinburne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street Newcastle
 R.A. 251—Loyalty and Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Barnstaple
 R.A. 703—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool
 R.A. 709—Invicta, Bank Street Hall, Ashford
 R.A. 946—Strawberry Hill, Grotto Hotel, Twickenham
 R.A. 1549—Stammore, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore
 M.M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick

THURSDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

- 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 155—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. (Instruction)
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 879—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In)
 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1227—Upton, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, E.
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Swan Tavern, Bazaar Green Road, E., 8. (Instruction)

- 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
 1321—Emblematic, Horns Tavern, Kennington
 1339—Stockwell, Masons' Tavern, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)
 1553—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In.)
 1571—Leopold, Austin's Hotel, 7 London Street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse Tavern, Liverpool Road (corner of Theberton Street) N., at 8. (Instruction)
 1612—West Middlesex, Bell Hotel, Ealing, at 8. (Instruction)
 1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
 1623—West Smithfield, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1625—Tredegar, Wellington Arms, Wellington Road, Bow, E., at 7.30. (In.)
 1673—Langton, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 5.30. (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 7 (Inst)
 1728—Temple Bar, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1791—Creton, Wheatshaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1963—Duke of Albany, Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, Laverder Hill
 R.A. 733—Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood
 R.A. 763—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
 R.A. 1471—North London, Northampton House, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8. (Inst.)
 42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
 56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
 96—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
 343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
 367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
 523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
 600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
 1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
 1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1184—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Battle
 1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
 1320—Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath
 1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
 1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
 1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House Northallerton
 1432—Fitzalan, Wynstay Arms, Oswestry
 1680—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 38—Cyrus, Council Chambers, North Street, Chichester
 R.A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 R.A. 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 283—Wisdom, Swan Inn, Haslingden
 R.A. 1145—Equality, Red Lion, Accrington
 M.M.—Canynges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
 M.M. 17—Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
 K.T.—William de la More, Masonic Rooms, St. Helens, Liverpool

FRIDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7
 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8. (In)
 167—St. John's, York and Albany Hotel, Regent's Park, N.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 765—St. James, Princess Victoria Tavern, Rotherhithe, at 8. (Instruction)
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8. (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith. (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
 1036—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (In)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 1789—Ubique, 79 Ebury Street, Pimlico, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A.—Panmure U. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Camberwell
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London Street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Improvement)
 R.A. 890—Hornsey, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Square, Paddington, W. (Improvement)
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
 M.M. 355—Royal Savoy, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30. (In)
 K.T. 6—St. George's, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
 541—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
 663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
 1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
 1993—Wolseley, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester. (Instruction)
 2005—Brooke, Forest Hotel, Chingford
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at 8
 R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
 R.A. 31—Bertha, Masonic Hall, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury
 R.A. 52—Royal George, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich
 R.A. 403—Hertford, Shire Hall, Hertford
 R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
 R.A. 622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Winborne
 R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 M.M. 123—Callender, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
 K.T.—De Furnival, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)
 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 1767—Kensington, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, W.
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In.)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
 M.M. 251—Tenterden Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
 M.M. 357—Chiswick, Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge
 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 1558—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
 1597—Musgrave, Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines
 2035—Beaumont, Royal Hotel, Kirkburton
 R.A. 68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
 R.A. 2048—Henry Levander, Railway Hotel, Harrow

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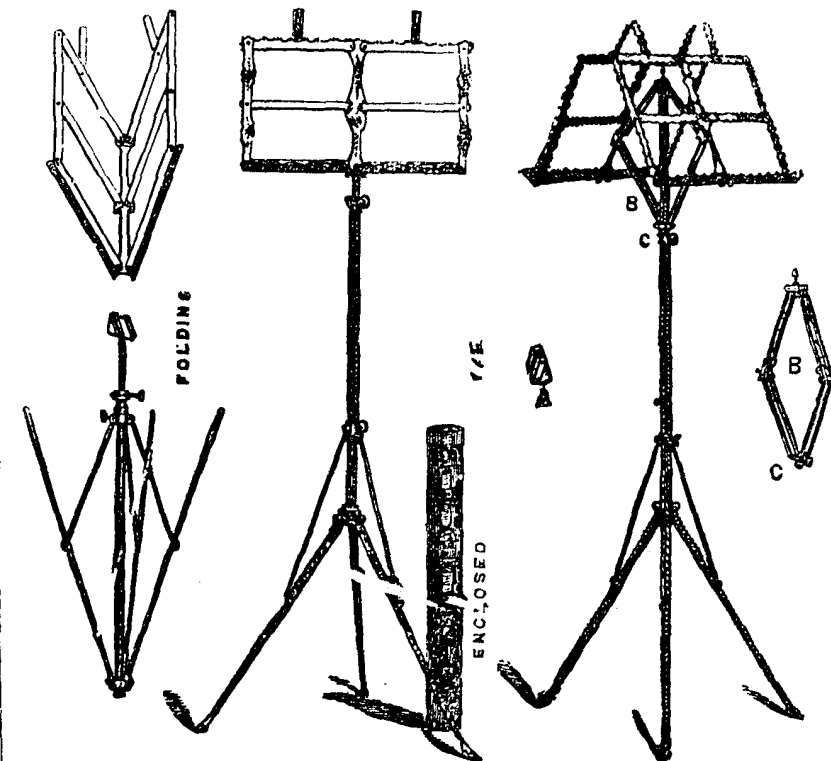
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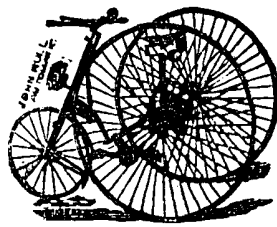
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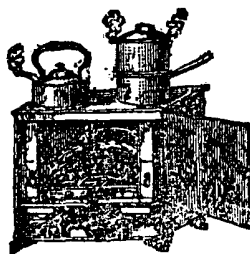
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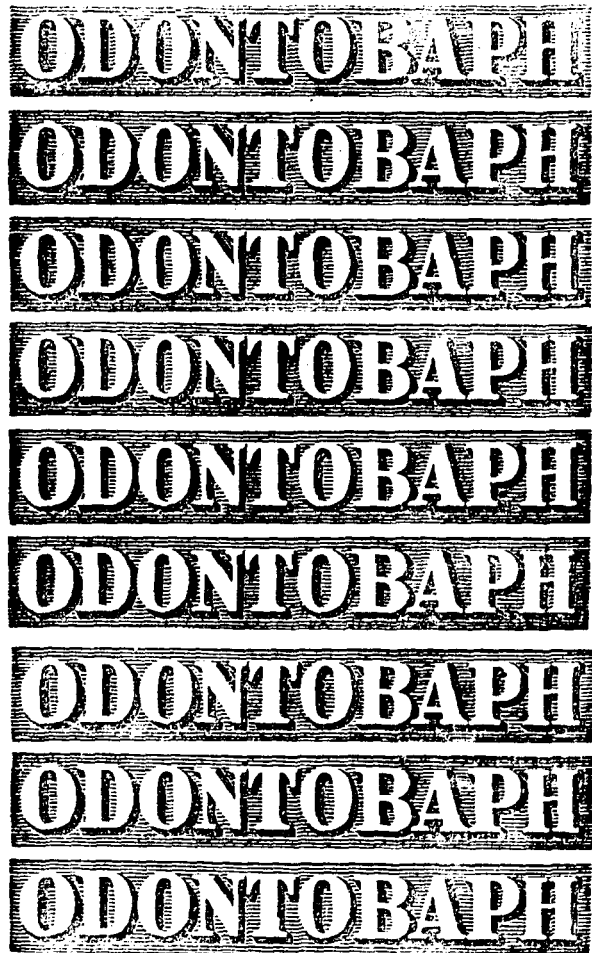
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