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BRO. DRUMMOND'S DEFENCE.

WE cannot see how Bro. Drummond mends the matter of the Yorston case, (disagreeable and painful as it is,) by his letter to the *Masonic Token*, a copy of which we present elsewhere in our impression to-day.

He is like the witness always dreaded by barristers,—he says "too much."

His confidences, as revealed to our worthy Bro. Berry, the able editor of the *Masonic Token*, are alike effusive and characteristic. He shows us his hand so clearly, that as he is evidently leading from a single "trump," he enables Bro. Gould to bring in his strong and leading "suit" with singular effect.

Even his own admissions tell against himself and his "particeps criminis."

From his "confession," it is clear now, as Bro. Jack suspected then, that a "ring" was formed, to publish Bro. Gould's History somehow or other, though we do not profess for one moment to understand how Bros. Carson, Drummond, Parvin, and Yorston could fancy then, or even hold to it now, that what they were contemplating, was characterised either by Masonic good form or equitable treatment, as between "brother and brother." Bro. Yorston was "handicapped" in his start by a "leetle" difficulty.

He wanted to print the work undoubtedly, but he felt it necessary to stand fair with the American Craft.

In the United States we all know the Lodges often deal corporately with matters outside the purview of English Freemasonry.

They take what is familiarly termed the "high moral line" on many subjects, which we, in our worn-out old country at home, think better to leave alone.

We in fact do not "travel" beyond the Masonic "Record."

Having respect to many recent American "deliverances," "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis," it seems not easy to say off-hand what matter of private transaction or personal bearing our American Lodges might not deem it well to discuss and to adjudicate upon, on an alleged common law of Masonic morality and inter-individual relationship. Accordingly, though Bro. Yorston could not legally be prevented from reprinting Gould's History in America, as he thought best, there seemed to be a moral law of Masonic comity and brotherly good feeling, which some Lodges in America might think he was violating, and might treat with disapproval and condemnation. This stumbling block in his way explains his apparent anxiety to come to some sort of a friendly understanding with Bro. Jack.

Accordingly, he laid himself out to accomplish this feat of Masonic international agreement, but he is never quite comfortable either in his verbiage or his protestations.

He blew hot and cold, as we say; and having to do with a canny Scotchman, as well as a worthy brother, who saw through his "little game" from the first, he had very little chance in the light and assurance of "running straight." And here it is that, as we view it, Bros. Carson and Drummond seem to "pan out" so badly.

Bro. Yorston bases his action on Carson. Bro. Drummond first relies on Bro. Carson, and then asserts his own subjective view of the case and the correspondence.

After that, as the Frenchman said, "tout est fini."

But we confess that we do not see how any one, setting

himself fairly down to master that peculiar correspondence, can have any doubt where the "shoe pinched."

Bro. Drummond's excuse seems simply to be, firstly, "I know I ought not to have gone and done it;" and, secondly, "it was only a little one;" and he therefore winds up with an impermissible and stupid "tu quoque" to Bro. Gould, who certainly, considering his Masonic labours, had a right to expect fair and courteous treatment from professed Masonic students, and high American Masonic officials.

The matter is a very melancholy one in itself, and in its "output," for all the brethren of our Order everywhere, and especially as before the world, often tempted and ever ready to scoff at Masonic professions, and to question Masonic reality.

Had Bro. Yorston, using his legal rights, originally printed the work, no one would have said anything, least of all Bros. Jack and Gould, as the state of the law of copyright is very hard on the "brain carrier," and those whose labours, and struggles and sacrifices are so easily discounted, and so often forgotten. Yet, as it is useless to "cry over spilt milk," so is it a waste of words and time to pour forth ceaseless "Jeremiades" on a "fait accompli."

If, as a rule, "silence is golden," how much more is it so where neither regret nor complaint can undo an injury, or obliterate the evil, which must be left to the certain "Nemesis" of time and justice?

But to cover this fortunate discovery of the "pea" under the "thimble," with the "high falutin'" of profuse Masonic profession; and to hoist the "Jolly Roger" in the guise of a peaceful and honest trader, is too much for the consciences and digestions of "Gods and men," and is a serious blot on the fair escutcheons of international and intellectual Freemasonry.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA THEORY.

By BRO. JACOB NORTON.

SINCE 1874 Bro. MacCalla has hammered away with all his might to prove that Coxe was "undoubtedly" connected with the earliest introduction of Masonry into Philadelphia; and he actually succeeded in making converts to his theory at home and abroad. Recently, however, it was found that the Daniel Coxe theory is far from being "undoubted;" in fact, there is not the least foundation for it. But in order to soothe the former believers in the Coxe theory, which includes all the Pennsylvania Masons, Bro. Gould assured them that the St. John's Lodge of 1731 was a "Time Immemorial Lodge," and was, therefore, legal and legitimate without "authority from home." Had Bro. Gould stopped there I would not have troubled him further about it; but it seems that his Philadelphia disappointed friends were not sufficiently soothed with his "Time Immemorial" concession. Hence, in the *Keystone* of 8th October, Brother Gould, in a long letter, tried to prove that the 1731 Lodge at Philadelphia was not a 1731 Lodge at all, but it was a 1728, or much older Lodge. This letter is spiced up here and there with an "if so," a conjecture; and with the well-known method used in debating clubs, he proves to his own satisfaction all he desires. He says:—

"It is evident that this [Philadelphia] Lodge was insti-

tuted at the close of the year 1730, or the beginning of the year 1731, with thirteen members. . . . Now the point I wish to submit for your consideration is the following one. Is it not as reasonable to conjecture that St. John's Lodge had existed before February 1731? . . . First of all, is there any evidence, *abundant*, of the existence of Masonic Lodges in Philadelphia before 1731? There is; in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 108, 8th December 1730, printed by Benjamin Franklin, is the following notice:—

"As there are several Lodges of Freemasons in this Province, and people have lately been much amused with conjectures concerning them, we think the following account of Freemasonry from London will not be unacceptable to the reader."

"Here then [says Bro. Gould] the fact of there being in 1730, not one only, but several Lodges at work in the Province, is satisfactorily established." Having satisfied himself that Franklin's statement was a *bonâ fide* fact, my good Brother then proceeded with speculating and guessing, that whereas Gibraltar had a Lodge in 1728, so may Pennsylvania have had Lodges even before 1728. In short, it seems that Bro. Gould has forgotten the noble lessons he himself taught in his History of Freemasonry, and has gone back to the old Masonic luminary style of reasoning and proving. Bro. Gould ought to know that with such a method of reasoning, a man may prove that the moon was made of green cheese. Now, with the same method of reasoning you shall see what I can prove.

First, there is no doubt that, in 1620, when the Puritans started for America, that both in England and in Scotland the Masons had an entire monopoly of the Masons' trade, that is, an uninitiated bricklayer could not have got employment any how; this "being satisfactorily established," it "undoubtedly" follows, that the bricklayers that came here in the Mayflower, in 1620, were all initiated into the Masonic mysteries; "if so," then our ancient Puritan brethren "undoubtedly" took with them their Masonic paraphernalia, and I may be permitted to conjecture that, during the tedious passage of four months, they held Masonic meetings on the Mayflower, and who knows whether the pious Brewster, Bradford, Carver, Cushman, Winslow, Standish, and all the male Puritans on the Mayflower, were not Masonized during their passage across the Atlantic; any how, Masonry in Massachusetts was "undoubtedly" coeval with the landing of the Puritans in 1620.

On the other hand, the Quakers did not land on the banks of the Delaware before about 1680. Then the Masons' monopoly in England existed no longer; the Quaker Masons did not dare to ride the Masons' goat; even those that were Masonized before they were Quakerized carried no Masonic paraphernalia with them to America; hence, while Massachusetts was blessed with Masonic Lodges as early as 1620, Pennsylvania was unblest until 1731, or, it may be (if Bro. Gould is right) in 1728. And what then? Why! Masonry in Pennsylvania was a baby when the Boston Lodge was a full-grown damsel of nearly one hundred years of age.

Second, the old Puritans were more tenacious of preserving English notions than the Pennsylvanian Quakers ever were. For instance, the Puritans called their country "New England"; their towns were named after English towns, viz.: Plymouth, Ipswich, Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, &c. In Boston, the earliest streets were called Cornhill, King Street, &c. A glance at the map of Boston, will convince any one that it was designed to resemble dear old London. The Boston streets are beautifully crooked and zigzag; it had alleys, lanes, and courts within courts, the street corners were angles of all imaginable degrees; in short, Boston was a regular "maze," and about forty years ago, it was not at all uncommon for a stranger, when he left the old National Theatre at night, after an hour's walk, to sometimes find himself back again at the door of the same theatre. Moreover, we all know that the Puritans imitated the old English fashion of hanging Nonconformists, burning of witches, &c. To show still further their love of everything that was English, I must inform my English readers that the settlement of Boston began in 1630, and in 1638, as soon as they could muster a small squad, they called it "The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company," and that Artillery Company, as well as its old Masonic Lodge, are preserved unto this day; indeed, that Lodge was formerly called "The Holy Exquisite Lodge of St. John."

Franklin "undoubtedly" was acquainted with the name of the said Lodge when he left Boston in 1723, and Franklin "undoubtedly," in 1731, named the Philadelphia Lodge after the Boston Lodge.

Now, in the name of common sense I ask, whether there is any evidence of the Philadelphia Quakers ever having had any love for anything that was peculiarly English? Their towns and streets were named un-English, the map of Philadelphia is un-English; they did not burn witches, or hang up Quakers, they had no Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, and, of course, they could not have cared for English Masonry.

But here is something still more curious. My friend Bro. David Pulsifer, the Boston Antiquary, whose name I have mentioned in former communications, was employed by the State of Massachusetts, some years ago, to copy, compile and edit some old documents, among which he found a letter dated 1654, page 137, containing the following order, viz.:—

"We desire that one psell of the goods now sent, marked and numbered as in the margin, may be delivred vnto Mr. John Eliot,"—2i March 1654.*

The mark alluded to is a Mason's Mark. Hence Bro. Pulsifer copied it, and had it engraved. When Bro. John T. Heard, a P.G.M. of Massachusetts, saw this mark he also took a copy thereof, for the purpose of proving by it the antiquity of Masonry in Massachusetts. I have seen the mark, and there is no doubt that it is a Mason's mark. Hence John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians," was a brother Mason, and hence he was "undoubtedly" a member of the old Boston Lodge. So we see that Boston had an old Lodge before Philadelphia was dreamed of. And this is not all. It is indisputable that Jonathan Belcher was Masonised early in the 18th century, in London. The learned Bro. John D. Caldwell G. Sec. of Ohio, in the Report of the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge for 1874, headed, page 10, with capital letters, viz., "Our Masonic Brother Jonathan," and went on to say:—

"In the spring of 1700, in his twentieth birth year, young Jonathan [Belcher] bade good-bye to his indulgent parents, and the ambitious youth sailed for the port of Liverpool. On reaching London, his social position and graces gave him *entrée* into refined society of the city and universities, and to the Court of King William III.

"This monarch had been privately initiated into Masonry by the venerable architect Sir Christopher Wren, and became enthusiastic in what now is termed the 'Royal Art.' So much so as to preside in a Lodge specially erected for him in the regal apartments of Hampton Court, where he and his favourites spent many festive hours.

"Young Yankee and Old Architect affiliated admirably. Young Curious and Old Curiosity became consorts at once.

"The young merchant qualified himself in the then rude rituals, and rapturously relished the conversation and teachings in architecture rehearsed by Sir Christopher.

"In 1702, the year Jonathan became a Mason, the King, having fallen from a horse in Bushey Park, died, and the Court were in mourning; of those in the funeral array none attracted more attention, as, clothed with a Masonic collar and jewel, he left Kensington Palace for the sepulture of royalty in the Chapel of Henry VII., Westminster; the people eagerly pointed out the American [exclaiming], That is Brother Jonathan, so familiarly called by the King.

"It does not transpire what this cultured Mason did in planting of the then Royal Art at his home. It is fair to presume that a Lodge was working there [in Boston] long before 1733.

Again, this is not all. The late Bro. C. W. Moore, "the greatest Masonic authority in the world," as he was styled all over America, wrote a History of Freemasonry, in 1829, and in the third volume of his work, after quoting from Preston, the law that in future Lodges must be provided with Charters, goes on to state:

"The first Lodge for this country was received about the year 1720. It was a Dispensation authority [for] the opening of a Lodge in this city [Boston]. We have the fact from a clergyman of the Church of England (the late Rev. Mr. Montague, formerly of Dedham), who found it stated in an old document in the archives of King's Chapel

* Acts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England. Edited by David Pulsifer. Vol. II., 1653-1679, printed in 1859, who edited several ancient volumes of the New Plymouth Colony Records. (This note is in Bro. Pulsifer's handwriting.)

(Boston), the Lodge was regularly organised, but was soon after discontinued."

And now Price brought an English Warrant to Boston in 1733, and eighteen Masons forthwith signed a petition to be organised under its authority. If, therefore, the old Lodge had not been perpetuated there would have been no Masons in 1720, nor in 1733; besides which the marks attached by Charles Pelham to some of the signatures of the said petition proves conclusively that some were initiated in Boston before the arrival of Price; "if so," they must have been initiated in a Lodge, and, "if so," it must have been in the old Lodge that John Eliot belonged to in 1654, which was established in Boston about or near 1630, which derived its authority from the original, the first American Lodge at Plymouth, of the year 1620.

Now I respectfully appeal to my readers as to whether my authorities, arguments, and demonstrations in behalf of the antiquity of Boston Masonry does not put in the shade all the arguments of all the advocates (even those of Brother Gould) in behalf of the antiquity of Philadelphia Masonry?

Franklin, indeed, wrote in his paper in December 1730, that there were then several Lodges in the Province, but the question is, was it true? The fact of the matter was simply this; Franklin got hold of a catch-penny, viz.: an exposé of Masoury, printed in London in July 1730. My friend Bro. Abbott, showed me a copy of the same exposé; in the preface the author thereof ridiculed Masonry. Franklin, in his preface, ridiculed Masonry even more strongly than the author of the exposé did, and in order to attract attention, among other nonsense he said, that there were then several Lodges in the Province. Now, as Bro. Gould would not vouch for the remainder of Franklin's preface, why does he regard Franklin's statement about "several Lodges in the Province" as an established fact?

The truth is, there is not a particle of evidence to corroborate Franklin's statement about "several Lodges," all that we know about the first appearance of Masonry in Pennsylvania is, that a Lodge, of which William Button was Master, was held in Philadelphia in January 1731, consisting of eleven (not thirteen) members. At that, or at the subsequent meeting in February, Franklin and another man were initiated. Immediately after the said initiations, the W.M. Button removed to Newfoundland. On the 24th of June 1731, the Lodge numbered only twelve members, when William Allen was elected and dubbed Grand Master. I shall only add that neither Bro. Gould nor any one else knows more about the origin of Masonry in Pennsylvania than above indicated.

Boston, U.S., 17th October 1887.

NUMBER OF FREEMASONS IN THE WORLD.

A GREAT many exaggerated statements have been made as to the number of Freemasons in the world, some designedly, some ignorantly.

The extravagant fears of the Ultramontanes have led them to give from time to time mythic and most unreliable estimates of the numbers of a society feared and hated by them, not the least on account of its very universality. The enthusiasm of friends has also conduced to an unwise and habitual, and harmless, if grandiloquent assertion, unmindful of the inevitable tendency of such a procedure in the old lines,

"Now nothing into numbers grows,
Now numbers into nothing fly."

We give below, from the *Masonic Token* of Portland, U.S., an approximate estimate, which though not by any means correct, is alike modest and rational. Several jurisdictions are omitted, as Denmark and Greece.

Spain	-	-	-	-	483	14,300
Cuba	-	-	-	-	53	2,973
Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	20	1,100
Portugal	-	-	-	-	120	500
France	-	-	-	-	476	23,800
Germany	-	-	-	-	289	32,527
Belgium	-	-	-	-	20	1,550
Holland	-	-	-	-	80	4,398
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	4	200
Hungary	-	-	-	-	39	3,000
Italy	-	-	-	-	224	21,000
Roumania and Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	24	1,200
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	33	3,000
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	34	2,363

Turkey	-	-	-	-	5	250
Egypt	-	-	-	-	8	400
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	7	350
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	60	3,000
Brazil	-	-	-	-	240	12,000
Chili	-	-	-	-	11	1,000
Mexico	-	-	-	-	314	10,535
Peru	-	-	-	-	39	2,033
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	53	2,650
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	44	2,200
Australia, Independent	-	-	-	-	100	5,000
England	-	-	-	-	2,173	217,000
Scotland	-	-	-	-	600	69,255
Ireland	-	-	-	-	381	38,000
United States and Canada	-	-	-	-	9,864	605,408
U.S. Colombia, New Granada, Greece, &c.— estimated	-	-	-	-	40	2,000
					15,838	1,082,992

If now we take 1,082,992, and add thereto the coloured Masons, say 23,500, you have a total of 1,106,492.

And when to this you further add both the jurisdictions which are wanting, and the under estimate clearly of others, you reach a grand total which we think is not really and truly far off the mark—namely, 1,500,000 in round numbers.

BROS. GOULD AND YORSTON.

WE take from the *Masonic Token*, Portland, Maine, U.S., Bro. Drummond's reply to Bro. Gould, which we think it well to reprint in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE:—

BRO. BERRY:—What I have to say in relation to the article^s of Robert Freke Gould, concerning Yorston & Co.'s edition of his history and my connection with it will be brief.

The simple facts are that Gould sold the entire copyright to his English publisher Jack. The latter so stated in his correspondence with Yorston, and I have information, which I believe to be true, that Gould himself so said. Jack negotiated with Yorston, and so far committed himself to Yorston that the latter went on and expended money for plates and obtaining subscriptions on the faith of Jack's assurances, and advertised the proposed work very extensively.

Through Bro. Carson, I was induced to agree to prepare a portion of the American part of the work, and without any consideration therefor: in the same way, Bro. Parvin was secured to prepare another portion, and Bro. Carson undertook another portion. This was widely advertised.

In the meantime, Jack made arrangements with another party to issue an American edition of the work, in spite of what he had done with Yorston, who, when he ascertained what Jack had done, found himself in the condition of losing all he had expended and of breaking all the subscription contracts which he had made, or going ahead with the work, and instead of receiving duplicate plates or sheets of the work from England, being at the additional expense of reprinting the work. He chose to go ahead.

When I heard something of the matter, I wrote Bro. Carson, and he assured me that he had examined the correspondence between Jack and Yorston, and the latter was right. Afterwards, I examined it myself, and came to the same conclusion.

In regard to the advertisements, that Gould was "assisted" by us, the fact is that all, except the title page of some copies, specified precisely what the assistance was; on the title page in some of the copies issued a short time ago, the obnoxious expression was used, but as soon as attention was called to it, it was promptly changed.

I have good ground for believing and saying that at an early day, Gould's attention was called to the advertisements of Yorston & Co., and he replied that he had sold the copyright and the matter did not concern him.

The copyright apparently has now come back into his hands, after the failure of his publisher to make more than a very limited sale, and he now imputes dishonourable conduct to us, seeming to forget that in endeavouring to sustain the dishonourable action of his publisher, he is acting dishonourably himself.

When Gould published his articles, he knew that we were acting in good faith in the belief that Jack had placed Yorston in such a position as fully justified Yorston in going on with the work, and yet in his attack upon us he suppresses this fact: if he did not concede that Jack had done so, still knowing that we believed so, it was the part neither of a mason nor an honourable gentleman, to accuse us of dishonourable conduct, much less to suppress a fact which, if he had published it, would have shown that his accusation was a false one.

I dislike very much to be obliged to say these things, but I do not propose to be called a "Fraternal Pirate" and charged with dishonourable conduct in the Masonic prints, without showing the facts, even if their statement does not redound to the credit of the accuser.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The ills of life are increased tenfold by the mode of life so many have to lead; most especially is this the case amongst the toilers in our factories and huge workshops of the manufacturing districts, whose digestions become impaired and nervous systems debilitated by the protracted confinement and forced deprivation of healthy out-of-door exercise. The factory workers may also be said to have diseases of their own, readily amenable, however, to treatment if not allowed to proceed unchecked. Holloway's Pills are the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver and stomach complaints, as they act surely but gently, regulating the secretions without weakening the nerves or interfering with the daily work.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF FREEMASONRY.

TO the uninitiated Masonry is clothed with a mystery both dark and fascinating. It is doubtful whether about any other institution there lingers so much that bears upon it the badge of secrecy. As one afterward learns this need not necessarily be the case, but of the fact there can be little doubt. Outside of the Lodge-room very little is known of the workings of the Craft. When one therefore who is "worthy and well-qualified" knocks for admission at the door of the Lodge his mind is generally filled with vague and indefinite ideas as to what is to follow. Such at least was the condition of the chronicler of these lines.

In his family there was a tradition that his grandfather had held an honoured place in Masonry, and his father was likewise a member of the Craft. These facts removed the prejudice which exists in the minds of some against the Order; but their influence was of a negative sort, they shed no light upon the revelations of the Lodge-room. With some trepidation therefore, mixed with curiosity, the chronicler appeared in the rôle of candidate, and took his place in the ante-room. The Tyler, a veteran of many years Masonic experiences, one whose memory ran back to "Morgan times," had a few jocular remarks concerning the untried realms upon which we were about to enter, and some serious ones concerning the satisfaction which he had received from his Masonic connection. Just as he was becoming interesting the J.S. appeared upon the scene, and the kind-hearted Tyler resigned us to our fate. The request of the J.S., mildly made, was rather startling but it was complied with, and once "divested" of that with which we were afterward "invested," some merriment was indulged in by myself and the two companions who were to share with me in the coming experiences. Soon came the ominous knock from within the Lodge and we were "admitted in due form." Placed as we were, of course our sense of mystery for the first few moments was only deepened. To walk about in a darkened room and a strange one, does not conduce to a feeling of security. Not until we were allowed to "see light" were we in a condition to appreciate our surroundings or feel at all at ease. As the initiation ceremony proceeded the dread with which it was entered upon passed away. We realised that we were taking part in a serious service, and endeavoured to participate in its spirit. One after another the different parts of the E.A. degree were gone through and at its close when the lecture was given their significance was made apparent. Our first impression of Masonry was a favourable one, and we went out of the Lodge-room glad that our name was to be numbered on the honoured list of those who have been fellow-workers in the Craft. We can best indicate the features of the Lodge that pleased us on our first acquaintance if we make a summary of them. In the same connection to mention a few things that detract may not be out of place.

The *arrangement of the Lodge* impressed us favourably. The Worshipful Master in the East, his complement of officers at their respective stations, the altar with the open Bible upon it in the centre of the Lodge, the lights, the decorations, all were in good taste and conduced to order and decorum. The members seated in the form of a square make confusion and disorder almost impossible.

It is hard to think of any arrangement for a meeting room which in its external features would prove superior to the Lodge-room. One only has to recall other bodies with their hap-hazard method of seating, their lack of system and order, to see the advantage accruing to Masonry from the care given to the arrangement of that which is external.

A second feature that proved impressive to the writer was the *body of men that constitute the Lodge*. Here are found the old man with whitened locks, and the beardless youth. Here sit on a common level the scholar, the mechanic, the day labourer. The question that rose involuntarily upon the lips as the sight was witnessed was—Where else could be found so representative a body? What else could unite so many and such varied men? We confess it with pride that a glow of satisfaction came over us as we walked about the Lodge-room, and saw the number and character of the men present. We have witnessed representative bodies of men serving in various capacities, but have found nothing to so thrill us as a well filled Lodge engaging unitedly in the work of the Order. In connection with the thought that the Lodge drew together many men

of many minds, came the other that these men into whose midst the candidate is ushered are to be known henceforth as brothers. Faces that for a long time have been familiar upon the street have now a new meaning added to them. Men whom one has only known distantly will hereafter be friends, those whose hands it will be a pleasure to grasp, in whose welfare an interest is awakened. This, as we reflect upon it, was one of the most pleasant of the "first impressions." The feeling thrilled us that all who had taken a similar obligation were henceforth bound to us with ties of interest and affection. They were no longer strangers but brothers, seeking with us common ends and pledged to mutual helpfulness. Nothing is better than sympathy. Nothing diviner than "heaven-born charity." As the newcomer in the Lodge looks into the faces of those about him these are the graces he sees, or should see reflected. Once more *the ritual of the Order* made a favourable impression. Its whole tone is solemn and reverential. One feels that Masonry is indeed grounded upon religion, that those who instituted it were men of deep conviction and serious purpose.

The furthest removed from all that is flippant and irreligious is our beloved Order. The first question that it puts to all who seek admission to it is an index of its character. God: Whoever does not believe in Him, whoever does not desire to learn His ways, as made manifest in the outward world, has no place in a Lodge-room. And should by some misfortune such an one press within its precincts, ere he has made but little progress the work of the Craft will become wearisome.

Both a bore and a farce will be all that he hears and engages in. To the reverent soul, on the other hand, to one filled with awe at God's manifestation of himself in nature, Masonry "speaks a varied language." More and more as she is studied will the profound wisdom of her founders be appreciated and the Great Architect of the Universe be understood. No greater error can ministers of religion cherish than that Masonry is their enemy. She is their ally and friend. She reaches a class that they find hard to draw within their churches, and, if truly administered, prepares the ground into which they can afterward sow good seed.

Let all who mourn over the indifference of men toward God be thankful that such an agency as the Lodge has existence. In its way it is one of the *strongest bulwarks of religion*. For various reasons, which need not be mentioned here, this fact was not the least of those which made my first impressions of Masonry most favourable.

It remains for me, in conclusion, to point out one or two of the detracting features associated with my entrance to the Lodge. I name first the slovenly way in which some officers performed their part. If anything requires precision and the martial spirit, it is the manner in which the work of the Order is performed. Participants, therefore, who walk about the room with a slouchy gait, who mumble over their only half-learned parts, who show ignorance, carelessness, incompetence in their every movement, are most offensive. The Lodge where I took my degrees possessed a number of such spiritless officers, and future observation has shown me that its case was not exceptional. It only requires two or three incompetents to mar and spoil the whole work, and from all such every order-loving Mason should pray, "Good Lord, deliver us."

Another source of annoyance was the lack of appreciation on the part of some of the members of the Lodge. It is undoubtedly a fact that not a few who take the degrees fail to enter into their spirit. Naturally enough these in turn become poor material to induct a candidate into the principles of the Order. Only as one appreciates the genius of Masoury can he impart it, and the fact that many fail to catch its import renders them indifferent and careless while the ceremony of initiation is being performed.

Unless all present participate heartily with the W.M. and his officers in the work, much of its beauty and force is lost. In many Lodges there could be great improvement in this direction. There ought to be a sympathetic interest on the part of all present in what is being done.

Finally, a candidate's opinion of Masonry is not aided where a spirit of levity prevails while the work is being performed. Too serious are the considerations presented to his mind to have them mixed with "fun," without a great loss in every way. While the Creator's name is being taken upon the lips, to have some member or members engaging in a frolic, even though a mild one, means to shock the candidate's sense of the fitness of things. At any rate

the writer can see nothing in the work or ceremonials of the Lodge to provoke levity, and where it is mixed with what should be a serious service, he believes contempt is cast upon the system and the institution.

The teachings of Masonry are too valuable to have them lost through boyish antics, even though it be "only for fun."—*Freemason's Repository*.

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.

—O:—

THE HIRAM LODGE, U.S.A.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Ontl of respect to my Brother "LEX," I acknowledge his communication respecting my opinion on the "Hiram Lodge" controversy—which was asked for by you, Sir, and which was given by me with due regard to all the facts of the case, so far as we in England are concerned. Personally, we all regret the difficulties that have arisen, and many of us sympathize with the expelled Brethren and the erased Lodge (evidently); but, unfortunately, all are powerless save to uphold the Grand Lodge; the right or wrong of the question or questions in dispute not in any way concerning us. Subordinate Lodges are bound by the decisions of their Grand Lodges all the world over, and must either be content to obey the laws and regulations or be erased, on which all other regular Grand Lodges will side with the Grand Lodge, not with the erased Lodge. It is as well to face this fact at the onset, and thus save needless writing.

Bro. "LEX" declares that "we now are only at the beginning of it," so it is perhaps better for me to say most positively that I shall have nothing to offer on the subject, from this time, in reply to any brother who writes under a *nom de plume*. If we are to have a discussion, then it must be a contest *without gloves or masks*, so far as I am concerned.

"LEX" cannot "accept any one of the positions" I have taken up. That is a pity, surely—for "LEX"—as it strikes me he will find the Grand Registrar of England will support them all, provided he is told all the facts. "Lex" refers to four main points to prove why he objects to my opinion.

1. In 1813 the "Union" was between two Grand Lodges, each keeping their old Warrants, the *United Grand Lodge* not being a parallel case with "Hiram Lodge" and Connecticut. But the point is this, and all hinges thereon—each Lodge under the *United Grand Lodge* became a subordinate of that body, and was, and is, bound to obey its laws and decisions; even the two Lodges that are still working by "*Immemorial Constitution*." So with "Hiram Lodge." No matter what warrant it had, or had not, it became a subordinate of Connecticut when it left Massachusetts; and its new Warrant of 1790, on being enrolled under Connecticut, made it subject to the then new organisation.

2. The continuance on the Roll of England until 1813 meant nothing beyond the fact; nothing more, in short, than the name of Price, as Prov. G.M., being on the same Calendars years after he had died!

3. The Earl of Zetland never interfered with the (German) Grand Lodge relative to the initiation of Israelites. All our lamented Grand Master did was to require the admission of our members, as *Visitors*, without respect to their religious faith. Surely "LEX" has misunderstood the action of our G.M. At all events, the case cited is wholly irrelevant. So also as to the *Grand Orient*. That refers to the decision of a Grand Lodge, not a subordinate Lodge, and is as irrelevant as the former case. If a Grand Lodge goes against the wishes of other Grand Lodges, it can be ostracised, but subordinate Lodges must obey their Grand Lodge, or be erased; and as long as their disobedience is not due to any vital matter no regular Grand Lodge will support them in their insubordination.

4. "Hiram Lodge" is in a similar position to Lodges which existed prior to the formation of their present Grand Lodges, e.g., our Lodge of "Antiquity" became a subordinate of the G.L. of England. It rebelled in 1779, but returned to the fold in 1790, evidently realizing the fact that its rights were lost, so to speak, in the vote of the majority, for the good of all.

Sentiment is useless as to "Hiram Lodge." It has for years been a subordinate of the G.L. of Connecticut, and is now cut off for disobedience.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. HUGHAN.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Since I wrote to you, I have received two or three communications on this subject, and wish also to allude to one or two contributions towards clearing up what is both a difficult and most important question. I always read Bro. MacCalla's communications with pleasure and profit, and have a great respect for his abilities and honesty, and admiration for the great services he has rendered Masonic archaeology and intellectuality.

I quite enter into the normal American view of the great necessity

of upholding the decision of a Grand Lodge, but I do not quit "follow" Bro. MacCalla in his treatment of the objection. He seems to ignore the Hiram Lodge altogether, which, in my humble opinion, is a great and fatal mistake.

He says the cause of the quarrel is "infantine."

But is it really so?

And as on this point it is not quite clear, I await a letter from America before entering upon that branch of the discussion.

I agree with the general scope of "JUSTITIA'S" very able remarks, which demand careful consideration and respectful study.

Whoever he may be, he has placed the matter most forcibly and compactly before your readers, and has pointed out conclusively how far reaching and wide extending, *constitutionally*, is the subject matter before us, and one that cannot be disposed of by offhand denunciations and anathemata of any kind or degree whatever.

In Bro. Norton's facetious and fair comments I also heartily concur, as I have not a doubt he represents the commonsense view of the question, and points undoubtedly to grave results certain to arise, unless by wise counsel and mutual concessions this untoward matter is at once amicably and Masonically adjusted.

Bros. Norton and "JUSTITIA" seem to me to embody well in their remarks that great and ever true Masonic adage that, "next to the obedience to *lawful* authority, a firm and manly resistance to *lawless* aggression is the first step to social freedom," and I may add Masonic unity and content.

A very wise and acute friend of mine has sent me the following "memoranda" on some of the points raised, and which I specially commend to the notice of your readers, and all interested in this serious question.

1. The subject, he remarks, is a "very big one," and requires both careful thought and anxious consideration. Mother Kilwinning, Antiquity, St. Andrew's, Boston (see Gould's History, IV. 450), all three joined in forming a Grand Lodge, withdrew and rejoined; and though it is, especially in America and the Colonies, usual for Lodges to take out fresh Charters, and surrender the old ones, the rule is not universal, or without many exceptions.

Such a position is not safe, if too broadly put, and the History of Freemasonry does not bear out such an absolute and abstract proposition.

Can any one safely contend that any possible act on the part of a Grand Lodge is to be held as "reasonable" (without discussion) by another or all other Grand Lodges?

Surely such a view is untenable and unsafe. If we are to lay it down that there is no getting behind the decision of a Grand Lodge with regard to declaring a Lodge irregular, not only will such a proposition, historically, archaeologically, or in the concrete, "not hold water," but such a view raises necessarily other questions equally difficult and startling.

3. There are always "Grand Lodges and Grand Lodges," and Freemasonry has its universal as well as its local side.

Let us ask ourselves the question—would a member of the Lodge Hiram be admitted into "Old Melrose," or any of the German Independent Lodges, and if so, within what limits is the reasonableness restricted?

4. We want a clear understanding of the actual point at issue. Hiram has its undoubted rights and prerogatives as well as the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and nothing more detrimental to the best interests of Freemasonry, and eventually subversive to all Lodge life, will be that common and popular view which ignores the fact that the Grand Lodge itself, whatever its corporate position or actual powers may be, simply rests on the unit of the Lodge, as the source of all power, and the limit really and truly of its very authority.

Yours fraternally,

LEX.

BROS. R. F. GOULD AND J. T. BRENNAN.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In Bro. Gould's letter of 19th Sept last, addressed to the Editor of the *Keystone*, and published in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE of 22nd October, he makes his points of inquiry upon the belief that Franklin was not mistaken in his statement of 8th December 1730, in his *Pennsylvania Gazette*. That statement is:—

"As there are several Lodges of Freemasons erected in this Province, and people have lately been much amused with conjecture concerning them, we think the following account of Freemasonry, from London, will not be unacceptable to our readers."

After copying this statement Bro. Gould says:—"Here, then, the fact of there being in 1730, not only one, but several Lodges at work in the Province, is satisfactorily established."

In this comment, I beg leave to say, I think Bro. Gould errs, and has not exercised his usual legal acumen regarding it. A mere newspaper statement, any more in 1730 than at present, is not a *satisfactory establishment* of anything, and more especially if made by one who has no personal knowledge of what he states. Franklin was not, in December 1730, a Freemason, and could have his information but at second hand. It was a simple matter for some person with whom he was intimate—even such person probably not a Freemason—to make the statement to Franklin that there were, he believed, several Lodges in the Province—indeed, so to say, the woods were full of them—when, in fact, there might not have been one, and *probably* was not one. From the manner of his article it is plain Franklin was desirous of writing something, but he *knew* nothing about Freemasons or Freemasonry, and therefore he gave the account he found in London newspapers, and something which would not, as he farther says, be unacceptable to his readers. Indeed Brother Gould will notice Franklin's remarks about this time, in his *Pennsylvania Gazette* on this subject, were very undetermined, and as much bordering on pleasantry as he usually permitted himself to

indulge in. Later, and after he had been made in the self-constituted Lodge organised in February 1731, we must believe he would not have so written; while, as late as 1731, he does not admit to Price there was another Lodge but that in the City, or in the Province, except that style of "rebells, foreigners" who would make a boon companion acquainted with all they knew about Freemasonry for a bowl of punch.

Indeed, there is printed testimony that in 1754 there were but three Lodges in Philadelphia, and none elsewhere in the Province, so far as there is any such information. For Masonry did not spread freely under the Franklin or William Allen régime, and which may be said to have terminated with the advent of the Dermott Provincial Grand Warrant in 1766, and upon which the Freemasonry of Pennsylvania from that time to the present is really founded, as the Grand Lodge, organised after the war of the Revolution, did not change its style.

Respectfully and fraternally,

J. FLETCHER BRENNAN.

Cincinnati, O., U.S.A., 2nd November 1887.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF NORTHERN CHINA.

A REGULAR Communication was held at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai on Thursday, 22nd September. There were present Bros. J. I. Miller D.G.M. in the chair, C. H. Dallas P.D.G.M. of Japan, T. W. Kingsmill Deputy D.G.M., J. Morris D.G.S.W., R. D. Starkey D.G.J.W., A. Johnsford P.D.G.W., W. H. Short D.G. Treas., A. M. A. Evans D.G. Registrar, J. Findlay President District Board of General Purposes, G. M. Hart D.G. Secretary, F. J. Marshall P.D.G.S.D. as D.G.S.D., A. B. Menzies P.D.G.J.W. as D.G.J.D., T. F. Hough D.G. Director of Ceremonies, E. P. Wickham M.M. 1027 acting D.G. Sword Bearer, R. W. Astill D.G. Standard Bearer, J. J. Mansfield D.G. Steward as D.G. Org., F. M. Gratton D.G. Assist. Sec., J. West D.G.P., J. Cryer D.G.A.P., S. R. Gale, C. W. Ure, R. E. Toeg D.G. Stewards, C. Merrit D.G. Tyler; with representatives of the Royal Sussex, No. 501, the Northern Lodge of China, No. 570, and of the Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027. There were also several visitors. The brethren having assembled in their respective places in the Lodge, Bro. Miller, accompanied by Bro. Dallas, and by the District Grand Officers entered, and was received. The District Grand Lodge was opened in due form, with prayer, at 9.20 o'clock p.m. The circular calling the meeting was read. On the motion of the D.G. Master, the minutes of the last regular communication, held 7th January, and special communications held 3rd March and 21st June 1887, having been printed and circulated among the brethren, were taken as read, and on being put to the meeting were unanimously confirmed, and signed by the District Grand Master. The D.G. Master said, the next business was to receive the Report of the District Board of General Purposes, and called upon Bro. Findlay, the President, who read as follows:—

Minutes of a meeting of the District Board of General Purposes, held in the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, on Thursday, 8th September 1887, at five o'clock p.m.

Present—Bros. J. Findlay President, A. Johnsford P.M. 501 Vice-President, Rt. Wor. J. I. Miller D.G.M., R. D. Starkie D.G.J.W., A. M. A. Evans D.G. Registrar, G. M. Hart D.G. Secretary.

The circular convening the meeting was read.

Bro. Johnsford proposed, and Bro. Starkie seconded, "that the minutes of the last meeting of the Board, held 23rd December 1887, having been read and received in District Grand Lodge on the 7th January last, should be taken as read." This was agreed to, and the minutes signed by the President.

Revision of Bye-laws in conformity with revised Book of Constitutions, edition of 1884.

The Bye-laws of the District Grand Lodge were read and considered separately, when, after some discussion, alterations were suggested in Nos. 3, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

It was decided to publish as an addendum to the proposed new issue of the Bye-laws, a list of present and past members of the District Grand Lodge since its inauguration, with their rank and the year in which they were appointed to office.

The District Grand Master stated that in future it would be one of the duties of the District Grand Assistant Secretary to attend the meetings of the District Board of General Purposes, and take minutes of its proceedings, and thus relieve the District G. Secretary of some of the work.

It was resolved that on the occasion of the next Regular Communication of the District Grand Lodge, to be held on the 22nd September, at 9 o'clock p.m., the usual invitations be issued inviting all Master Masons to attend.

The order of business to be brought before the District Grand Lodge was then discussed, and the District Grand Secretary instructed to issue circulars in accordance with the views of the Board.

There being no other business, the meeting separated at 6.45 p.m.

GEO. M. HART, D.G. Secretary.

This Report was adopted, and the District Grand Secretary was instructed to enter it on the minutes. Some consideration was then given to the Bye-laws, and some alterations adopted. The District Grand Master said, that since the last regular meeting no startling event had taken place to call for remark. It must be a matter for congratulation that the District, though small, worked harmoniously; the Lodges here and at Chinkiang progressed favourably. There was, however, one exception, the Union Lodge, No. 1951, at Tientsin, which had been somewhat lax in sending returns and holding meetings. The Deputy District Master had recently visited Tientsin, and had communicated with some of the members on the subject; the District Grand Master therefore hoped that when the next communi-

cation took place he could say that all the Lodges were working well. During the past season we had to deal with the question of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and it was a subject for congratulation that the response of this place to the call had been so general: and he especially thanked the members of the sister Lodges for their co-operation, which had resulted in so good an attendance at the Cathedral on that occasion. There was one matter respecting the Jubilee Celebration which called for special notice in this District Grand Lodge. It was that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had conferred the Grand Lodge rank of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies on Bro. Kingsmill. It was an honour both to himself and the District, and could not have been conferred upon a more worthy brother. The District Grand Master, in wishing health and happiness, trusted that the Officers would exert themselves to add further prosperity to their already prosperous district. The District Grand Secretary then announced that since the last Regular Communication several Reports of Proceedings had been received and were now upon the table. A letter of apology for non-attendance was read from Bro. Allcot, Doric Lodge, 1453, Chingkiang. The District Grand Master then thanked the visiting brethren for their presence, and expressed a hope to see them in the District Grand Lodge on future occasions. District Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

THE Ninth Annual Festival in aid of this invaluable Institution, at Shadwell, in connection with which is a Dispensary for Women, was held on Thursday evening, at Willis's Rooms. There was a very large attendance, nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen being present; and amongst the company we noticed several prominent members of the Masonic body, who are ever ready to lend a helping hand in promoting charitable objects. Mr. Charles Cheston, Chairman of the Board of General Purposes, presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Meath, who had been announced to take the chair. A sumptuous repast was provided, and the general arrangements made by Bro. W. Dawkins, manager (late of the Freemasons' Tavern), were all that could be desired. We lately entered into such a lengthy and detailed description of this humane and beneficent enterprise in our columns that we do not deem it necessary to recapitulate the facts here. Sufficient will be gathered from the speech of the Chairman, who, in giving the toast of the evening, observed that it was now some twenty years since the founder of the hospital, Dr. Heckford, in a sail-loft at Shadwell, started a dispensary for children and women, and afterwards a hospital with ten cots, which was the parent of the larger hospital of to-day. They had now some ninety-two cots, and last year they found room for 1,015 children as in-patients and for nearly 15,000 out-patients as well. Where their work was done there was a population of nearly 500,000, who depended for their livelihood on weekly wages, and there were nearly 100,000 of the children of the poor, for the wants of whom the hospital strove to do its best. It lacked the means, however, of doing all that was required. There was work enough in the district for at least two such hospitals. Since this Institution was founded no fewer than 116,000 out-patients, 51,000 casualty patients, and more than 11,000 in-patients had been treated. Although the hospital was more economically managed than any of its kind, they were obliged daily, for want of funds, to refuse relief in many deserving cases. Hitherto they had managed to keep out of debt, but to enable them to continue to do so greater support was needed. He appealed, therefore, to those who loved children and sympathised with the poor of the East-end to come forward with subscriptions, which he was sure would not be withheld if ladies and gentlemen would go down to the Hospital and see for themselves the beneficent work it was doing. Mr. E. S. Norris, M.P., the hon. treasurer, responded. Several other toasts were considered, and before the company withdrew, the Secretary (Mr. Ashton Warner) announced subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1,800, £1,107 8s 6d being on the Chairman's list. We congratulate our esteemed Bro. C. Lacey, P.M. and Treasurer of the Lodge of Sincerity, No. 174, upon his success in being able, as a Steward, to take up a list of fifty pounds, which must have required much effort, considering the short notice upon which he volunteered the duty. The Sincerity Lodge had, as we have previously stated, voted five guineas to Bro. Lacey's list. No doubt some other of the contributions announced were the result of efforts made by our Masonic Brethren.

The *Kingston and Surrey News*, which should be in possession of reliable information, seeing that the proprietor, our esteemed Bro. Drewett, takes so active a part in Surrey Masonry, informs us that application has been made to the proper authorities for the formation of a new Lodge, to be held at the Castle Hotel, East Moulsey. The petition of the founders has been granted, and the consecration will take place on the 22nd of next month.

The Arnold Lodge, says the same journal, which was established at the Bell Inn, East Moulsey, about five years ago, will shortly remove to Mr. Mayo's, as Mr. Pinckley is unable to give the necessary room for the number of members now on the books. This looks as though Freemasonry were increasing in the district of Kingston-upon-Thames.

FUNERALS properly carried out and personally attended in London or Country, by Bro. G. A. HUTTON, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. Monuments erected. Valuations made.

Obituary.

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COL. JOHN MACHEN P.G.D.

OUR Warwickshire brethren received with profound regret, on Saturday last, intelligence of the death of their late Deputy Grand Master Bro. Col. John Machen, which occurred at Leamington, after a comparatively short illness. For the last twenty years our lamented brother ably and efficiently discharged the duties of that office, and it was only very recently that he felt compelled, in consequence of failing health, to relinquish the post in which he had gained the sincere love and esteem of the brethren of his Province, and indeed in Grand Lodge and throughout the Craft. Colonel Machen had won deserved honours in his immediate circle, having been appointed, in 1867, Deputy Provincial Grand Master in succession to Bro. Elkington. Moreover, he was one of the brethren upon whom H.R.H. the Prince of Wales conferred Past Grand rank at the great commemorative gathering held in the Royal Albert Hall, on 13th June, in celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The honours and privileges of a Past Grand Deacon were then conferred upon him; and subsequently, at the Quarterly Convocation of Supreme Grand Chapter, the additional distinction was bestowed upon him of a Past Grand Principal Sojourner. He took a deep and active interest in all our Masonic Charities, of each of which he was a Life-Governor, and served as a Steward at one Festival of the Girls' School and at two of the Boys'. It is difficult to estimate the loss sustained by the Craft by the removal of one who had been for so many years one of its most robust and genuine supporters, but in Warwickshire, where he was more familiarly known, the "absent face and form" will be sorely missed.

LORD NORTHWICK.

THE death is announced of Brother Lord Northwick, who expired, after a lingering illness, at Upper Norwood, on 18th November. His Lordship was in the 77th year of his age. He leaves no issue, consequently the title becomes extinct.

VISCOUNT LIFFORD.

VISCOUNT LIFFORD, who died at his seat, Meen Glas, Stranorlar, County Donegal, on Sunday, after a long and painful illness, was born on the 31st March 1811, and succeeded to the title and estates in 1855. While at Christ Church, Oxford, he was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge, in 1830. He was one of the representative peers of Ireland, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. and Rev. James Wilfred Hewitt, born 12th October 1837, of Austin House, Broadway, Worcestershire.

JAMES YOUNG.

BRO. JAMES YOUNG, believed to be the oldest Freemason in Scotland, died at Stevenston, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Deceased, who was a builder by trade, was initiated a member of the Stevenston Thistle and Rose Lodge on the day that Queen Victoria was born, the 24th May 1819, so that he had been a Freemason for the long period of over 68 years. He attained his 90th year about a month ago, and two weeks ago he was able to take part in the interesting Centenary of his mother Lodge. For over 40 years he was in the service of the late Provost Barr, of Ardrossan, and travelled regularly from Stevenston to his daily labour, seldom missing a day's work. As an evidence of the interest he took in the Craft, and the indomitable spirit he possessed, it may be mentioned that he persisted in joining the procession at the Centenary proceedings, and walked a considerable distance—though he was offered the use of a machine—in order to have his photograph included among the group who were taken on that occasion. Deceased was highly respected by all the brethren of his mother Lodge, and by the community of Stevenston, all classes having held him in the highest respect.

The installation meeting of the Stour Valley Lodge, No. 1224, Bro. H. C. Pratt W.M., was held at Freemasons' Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, last evening, when the Very Worshipful Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn D.P.G.M. installed Bro. W. Inglis Mason into the chair of K.S. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next.

On Thursday last a meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Bro. J. H. Matthews P.G. Standard Bearer. Five petitions were approved, and one deferred. Bro. Thomas Fenn, President of the Board of General Purposes, submitted an amended report of the Centenary Committee on Scheme B. Since their report of 27th September last the Committee have had under consideration a revised plan of the Scheme for the improvement and enlargement of the Institution at Battersea Rise, from Brothers Hunt and Clutton, the architects, which provides for some important alterations in the position of the Centenary Hall and Domestic Offices. By this plan the Centenary Hall is turned round, so as to be approached directly from the principal entrance of the building, thus occupying an almost central position, in easy communication with the Dining Hall, and School and Class Rooms, to which a much better light is afforded. The dimensions of the Hall are 100 ft. by 40 ft., instead of as at first proposed 105 ft. by 42 ft. The new Domestic Offices have been brought nearer to the Alexandra Wing, the Kitchen being directly adjacent to the Dining Hall, and on the same level a fore court is thus obtained between this building and the public road. The cost under the revised arrangement will probably be somewhat less. The Committee, together with some representative brethren from the Provinces (whom they added to their number), strongly recommended the revised plan for approval by the General Committee. Some time was devoted to the examination of the plans, to which we shall refer minutely when convenient, and it was resolved that the plans as revised be approved and referred to the General Quarterly Court in April next, with a recommendation that they be adopted.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Benevolence and quarterly meeting of the Board of Masters was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Robert Grey P.G.D., and President of the Board, presided. Bro. James Brett P.G.P. and Bro. C. A. Cotterbrune P.G.P. were in their chairs as Vice Presidents. There was an exceptionally large attendance. The Board of Masters was first held. The paper of business for the next Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was submitted to the brethren. At the Board of Benevolence—as this was the last time the present constituted Board would meet—Bro. Britten proposed, as a graceful act, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes to Bro. Robert Grey, for the admirable way in which he had conducted the business of the Board since his appointment as President. The motion was unanimously carried. Bro. Robert Grey thanked the brethren. He stated that the Fund started that night £800 in debt. The brethren first confirmed recommendations made to the Grand Master at last meeting of the Board, to the extent of £480. The new list contained the names of 62 petitioners. Nine cases were deferred, being incomplete, and three were dismissed. The remaining fifty were relieved with a total of £1255. This comprised two recommendations to Grand Lodge of £100 each, one of £75, and three of £50 each; one recommendation to the M.W.G.M. for £40, eight for £30 each, and one for £25; eighteen grants of £20 each, two of £15 each, thirteen of £10 each, and one of £5. The sitting extended till nearly eleven o'clock.

On Monday evening next, at the Royal Communication Lodge of Instruction, No. 1585, Bro. Frederick Binckes, Past Grand Steward, Past Grand Sword Bearer, Secretary Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, will rehearse the ceremonies of consecration and installation, at the Railway Hotel, High-street, Putney. Bro. Binckes will be assisted by Bros. Collick I.P.M. 1585 S.W., W. Radcliffe P.M. 211 J.W., Henry Bond Secretary, W. Carter P.M. 141 I.G., W. W. Morgan P.M. 211, G. Bugler P.M. 975, and J. C. Radford P.M. 1420. The musical arrangements under the direction of Bro. J. A. Collings Org. 1693. Lodge will be opened at 7 o'clock precisely. The brethren to wear Masonic clothing. The Railway Hotel is immediately opposite the South Western Railway Station, Putney.

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.

Address—3 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

The First Masonic Festival of the Ensuing Year

WILL BE THAT OF THE

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

FOR

AGED FREEMASONS AND WIDOWS OF FREEMASONS,

Grand Patron and President:

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

WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE AT

FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON,
ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY 1888,

UPON WHICH OCCASION

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, Bart., M.P.,

R.W. PROV. G.M. SOUTH WALES (EAST DIVISION),

has been pleased to signify his intention of Presiding.

BRETHREN are earnestly invited to accept the office of Stewards upon this occasion, and they will greatly oblige by forwarding their names and Masonic rank, as soon as convenient, to the Secretary, who will gladly give any information required, and supply them with the necessary circulars, &c.

It is fraternally hoped that upon this occasion, owing to the large number of applicants and the few vacancies, Brethren will use their influence to obtain donations towards the funds of the Institution, which were never more needed than at the present time. Expenditure in Annuities alone £15,000. Permanent income only £3,600.

JAMES TERRY, Vice-Patron, P.G.S.B.

Secretary.

Office:—4 Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.

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.

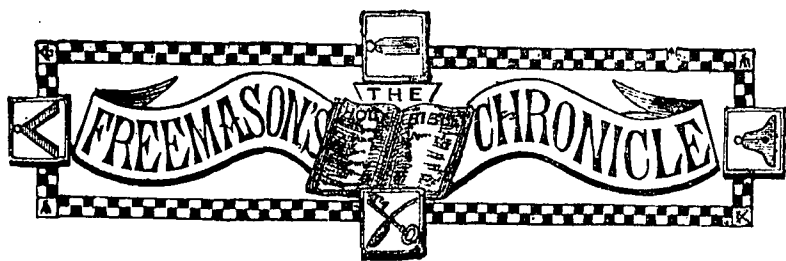
FOUNDED 1788.

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,
Great Queen Street, W.C.



PROV. G. LODGE NORTH AND EAST YORKSHIRE.

A SPECIAL Provincial Grand Lodge and General Communication of Masons in this Province, on the invitation of the York Lodge, No. 236, was held in the York Lodge, Duncombe-place, York, on Monday, the 21st November, when a large assemblage of the brethren of the Province were present. In the absence of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the meeting was presided over by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Very Worshipful Brother Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. T. Orde Powlett, J.P., D.L., P.G.W. England, who was supported by Very Worshipful Bro. John W. Woodall Past Grand Treasurer England, acting as Deputy Grand Master, and the following Provincial Grand Officers:—Bros. Rev. Henry Greeves, M.A., P.M. 566 S.W., Denis J. O'Donoghue P.M. 57 J.W., Rev. J. E. Torbett, B.A., 123 Chaplain, Walter Reynolds P.M. 250 Treasurer, H. A. Williamson P.M. 200 Registrar, M. C. Peck P.M. 1040 Secretary, J. G. Hodgson W.M. 236 S.D., M. Millington P.M. 1611 J.D., George Taylor P.M. 1618 Superintendent of Works, Josh. Knaggs P.M. 1760 Assistant D.C., T. M. Goldie P.M. 660 Sword Bearer, T. T. Davis P.M. 2134 and W. Gillett P.M. 2134 Standard Bearers, James F. Stewart 602 Organist, Thomas

Oates P.M. 250 Assistant Secretary, W. T. Harrison P.M. 561 Pursuivant, and F. J. Lambert 1010 Tyler; also the following Past Provincial Grand Officers:—Bros. W. B. Richardson and T. B. Whytehead P.P.G. Wardens, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D., P.G.C. England, Rev. W. Valentine and Rev. W. G. Chilman P.P.G. Chaplains; W. Lawton, Josh. Todd, J. Sykes Rymer (Lord Mayor of York), and J. Marshall P.P.G. Registrars; H. B. Anderson and G. L. Shackles P.P.G. Deacons; W. Tesseyman, John Kemp, W. Holder, C. Palliser P.P.G. Supts. of Works; Col. R. G. Smith, A. Farmer, Geo. Kirby, G. H. Walshaw, Major A. H. MacGachen P.P.G. Directors of Ceremonies; J. R. Ansdell P.P.G. Sword Bearer, G. Balmford and A. Sample P.P.G. Organists; G. Simpson, J. Fairburn P.P.G. Pursuivants, and many other brethren. The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in due form the Acting Provincial Grand Master was saluted with Grand honours. The rules and regulations of the Educational Fund of the Province, adopted at the last Prov. Grand Lodge, held at York on the 14th July, were confirmed. The acting Prov. Grand Master then invested the following brethren, who were appointed by the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master on the 28th September last, in celebration of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, and in accordance with the resolution passed by Grand Lodge on the 7th September. Bros. Joseph Todd Wor. Master 236 in 1871, P.G.O. 1863, P.G.Reg. 1878; M. C. Peck W.M. 1040 in 1865, P.G. Supt. Wks. 1862, P.G. Secretary 1886 as Past Senior Prov. Grand Warden; Tom Turner, J.P., W.M. 294 in 1866-73-76 as Past Prov. Registrar; Bro. Charles Gray W. Master Londesborough Lodge, No. 734, in 1877, and Bro. J. T. Seller W. Master Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611, in 1880, as Past Senior Provincial Grand Deacons. Bro. Joseph Todd P.P.G.W. proposed, and Bro. J. Sykes Rymer P.P.G. Reg. seconded, that the sum of one hundred and twenty guineas be voted from the Provincial Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at its Centenary Festival 1888, and the same be placed upon the list of the Provincial Grand Charity Representative, Bro. Colonel R. G. Smith P.M. 1010 P.P.G.D.C., which was carried unanimously. This amount, completing the sum of four hundred guineas, constitutes the Provincial Grand Lodge a Patron of the Institution, with 80 votes. After other business Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer.

REVIEWS.

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

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Masonic Facts and Fictions, comprising a New Theory of the Origin of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge. Founded on Official Records and recently discovered Documents. By HENRY SADLER, P.M. and P.Z., Grand Tyler and Sub Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England. London: Diprose and Bateman, Sheffield-street, Lincoln's-inn; Spencer and Co., 15 Great Queen-street, W.C.; George Kenning, 16 Great Queen-street, W.C.

HERE we have a work differing widely in many respects from those which have been added by great Masonic authors from time to time to our store of Craft literature, but possessing features that will commend it to a very extensive audience amongst all classes of the Fraternity. It is not a compilation of dry records and statistics, intended only for perusal by the scholar and the student, or to be cavilled over by those disputants on obscure points which have proved so fruitful a field for controversy. As a matter of fact, it is somewhat refreshing to find that a writer has at length risen up amongst us who, whilst presenting us with a host of interesting "facts," culled from the very best possible data, and pounding away gallantly at the many "fictions" that have crept into Masonic histories, either through personal interest or the lack of authentic information, garnishes his narrative with chapters of easy, pleasant reading, which serve the same purpose as the very large spoonful of jam in which an anxious mother conceals the small quantity of physic she administers to her offspring. It is not our intention in this article to deal critically with the admirable treatise which has just been so modestly presented to Masonic readers by our worthy Bro. Henry Sadler, P.M. and P.Z., Grand Tyler and Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England. As a preliminary notice we prefer to content ourselves with a bird's-eye outline of, or running commentary upon, the general features of a work that is bound to become immensely popular as soon as its merits are more widely known. And at starting we do not hesitate to say that many of the brethren who know the mild and unobtrusive manner of our Grand Tyler will be surprised to find in the pages of his volume snatches of original humour, and flashes of wit of which some may not have thought Bro. Sadler capable. To sum up, the work throughout is one of sustained interest; and the reader, whether he be a deeply-read scholar or the merest tyro in

Masonic research, will peruse its pages with undiminished pleasure from the preface to the end.

The volume is dedicated to Bro. Thomas Fenn, Past Grand Deacon of England, President of the Board of General Purposes, &c. "as a small acknowledgment of many acts of brotherly kindness received at his hands, in humble admiration of his numerous and important Masonic services, and his indefatigable zeal for the benefit of the Fraternity in general, and the Emulation Lodge in particular." Bro. Fenn, in a brief introductory chapter, alludes to the credulity of the readers of some of the old "authorities" as to the antiquity of the Science, and which he considers may be fairly classed amongst the "fictions" of Masonry. He adds that in many of the Masonic Histories where allusion is made to the "Antient" or "Atholl" Masons, they are stigmatised as "Seceders" and "Schismatics,"—a stigma which Bro. Sadler endeavours to show is unwarranted. "Any Brother" (says Brother Fenn) "who labours to remove opprobrium which, in his opinion, has been unwarrantably cast upon a large and influential body of our Brother Masons is entitled to respect and attention." That is a sentiment with which very few will be found to disagree. There is this advantage, which Bro. Sadler possesses over many of those writers who have hitherto discussed the origin of the "Antient" Grand Lodge, and that is, he has access to all the books and documents of the "Antients" now in possession of Grand Lodge, by which means he has had exceptional opportunities of discovering "facts" hitherto concealed, and of detecting as "fictions" many statements hitherto received as "facts."

The author, in his preface, leads off by referring to the oft-repeated assertion that "Masons don't read," but if the support accorded to this work as soon as it was announced be any criterion, then Bro. Sadler is justified in his assertion that "a rapidly growing desire has been evinced by a large number of brethren in different parts of the world to make themselves acquainted with the antecedents of the various bodies to which they owe allegiance." To this desire he has endeavoured to minister by offering to the English-speaking Fraternity what he ventures to hope will be a readable book, at a price which places it within the reach of the humblest member. He makes no claim to its being considered a general History of Masonry, but there is little doubt it will throw considerable light on the character and early proceedings of the two branches of the Order which eventually formed the United Grand Lodge of England. Bro. Sadler hits out straight from the shoulder when, in his opening chapter, he points out how readily statements that have appeared in print were accepted; how that by increased inquiry our belief in the most cherished traditions have been shaken, leaving doubt and indecision where before was simple child-like faith. With due regard for well-founded traditions and old established customs, he urges that "where a wrong could be righted and justice ensured to the memory of an individual, or a stigma removed from a community,"—"down with the obstacle, and let the truth prevail, even though the error may have been handed down from generation to generation." Having enumerated in chronological order the four Grand Lodges existing in England at the same period, the author narrates the dissolution of two of them—one at York which assumed the high-sounding title of "Grand Lodge of all England," and which died out about the year 1792, and the other which was prematurely brought into existence in London by a few members of the Lodge of Antiquity in 1779, under the somewhat egotistical title of "The Grand Lodge of England, South of the River Trent." The other two were of course the mother of all Grand Lodges established in London in 1717, and which has had an unbroken existence from the time of its formation down to the present day, and the Grand Lodge of the "Antients," established in London in 1753, to the character and proceedings of which Bro. Sadler's book is mainly devoted. On one important point the writer totally disagrees with all other labourers in the field of Masonic research, and that is the circumstances which led to the formation and establishing of the "Antient" Grand Lodge in 1753, which he regards as the most remarkable event of the last century. He contends strongly against the "fiction" that the founders of this body were seceders from the Mother Grand Lodge of 1717, and objects to their being referred to as "schismatics." Those who have applied such terms to this section of our Order have done so under a wrong impression; for after having most carefully considered the subject, Bro. Sadler avers: "I am of opinion that there is no evidence yet brought to light which would justify me in believing that any considerable number of them ever owned allegiance to the regular Grand Lodge of England; and I venture to express a hope that future historians will, after having read these pages, find a name more in accordance with the principles of justice and equity for a portion of our community to which we of the present day are deeply indebted." There is no mistaking Bro. Sadler's meaning in this assertion, which he certainly would not have made so emphatically had he not been fortified with the most reliable evidence on which to base his conclusions. In an interesting strain our author next proceeds to describe the difficulties under which historians of the present day labour in consequence of the objections held by former rulers of the Order to anything appearing in print concerning the affairs of the Craft, the Quarterly Reports of both the "Antients" and "Moderns" containing scarcely anything besides figures, showing the amount of money received from the different Lodges. Having demonstrated that official histories are not always reliable, and shown that reckless assertions and palpable mis-statements were the outcome of the imaginative powers of our brethren of the last century, he proceeds to give an interesting account of the manner in which Lodges were then formed and managed. Prior to 1717 there was no recognised head of symbolical Masonry; the Lodges therefore acted quite independently of each other, and acknowledged no higher Masonic authority than the Master for the time being. When a Lodge grew too large for the comfort of its members, or a difference of opinion arose between them, they would remove to another house, and set up a Lodge on their own account, without troubling themselves about Warrants of Constitution, Consecrating Officer, or, indeed, any of the grand ceremonials considered

so essential at the opening of a new Lodge in the present day. There was no regular subscription, each member contributing a small sum towards the expenses of the evening, with something in addition for the benefit of the sick and distressed. This, with the entrance fee (generally about a guinea), and the fines inflicted on brethren for omitting to bring their aprons, or for using profane language, constituted the only source of income. These primitive ideas fall strangely upon the ears of Masons of the present day, and the author proceeds to tell us that the clothing consisted merely of a plain white lambskin apron, with gloves to correspond, with no ornaments; collars were unknown, and when jewels came into use they were at first suspended from the neck by a plain white riband. In a footnote Bro. Sadler informs us that jewels are first mentioned in the Grand Lodge Minutes of the 24th June 1727, when it was resolved, "that in all private Lodges and Quarterly Communications and General Meetings the Mar. and Wardens do wear the Jewells of Masonry hanging to a White Ribbon (vizt.), That the Mar. wear the Square, the Senr. Warden the Levell, and the Junr. Warden the Plumb rule." There is no record of what actually occurred in connection with the newly-formed Grand Lodge during the first six years of its existence, other than the very meagre account given by Anderson in the Constitutions of 1738. Bro. Sadler is not convinced by the bare statement of that chronicler that there were only four Lodges in London at the time that Grand Lodge was established, and it is not, in his opinion, a matter of vital importance whether there were four or six that took part in that event. Much more of this chatty matter is supplied in the opening chapters, and a considerable portion of the work is then devoted to the written records of the First Grand Lodge, from which copious extracts are given. Some curious records are cited of old Masons appealing to the newly-formed Grand Lodge for pecuniary aid, amongst which is a petition of Henry Pritchard, dated 24th June 1731, in which it was stated he had been a "regular Mason upwards of forty years." Some amusing instances are given on the want of unanimity which prevailed on what were considered matters of vital importance; incidents are recounted of the "irregularities" which crept into Lodges—and no wonder—with the penalties attached thereto; but, as the writer observes, "we must take these early minutes for what they were undoubtedly intended to be, simply a register of results, and in order to be able to arrive at anything like an accurate knowledge of the real proceedings we must read between the lines." Space does not permit of our accompanying Brother Sadler in his detailed account of the admission of Lodges into the Grand Lodge, the Deputations received for the constitution of Lodges in India and the Colonies, and the various vicissitudes through which Masonry passed in those early times. To do so would but spoil the interest of the reader in this part of Bro. Sadler's work. A little contretemps is noted at the Quarterly Communication of 11th December 1735, when a petition and appeal was presented, signed by several Masters of Lodges against the Privileges granted to the Stewards' Lodge, at a previous Quarterly Communication. On the question being put whether that determination should be confirmed or not, there appears to have been a fiasco, for "In the course of the collecting the votes on this occasion there appeared so much confusion that it was not possible for the Grand Officers to determine with any certainty what the numbers on either side of the Question were; they were therefore obliged to dismiss the Debate and close the Lodge." Amongst the curious laws passed for Grand Lodge in 1754 was the following:—"That, if any Mason shall without the especial Licence of the Grand Master or his Deputy for the time being attend as a Mason clothed in any of the jewels or cloathing of the Craft at any Funeral or Funeral Procession, he shall not only be for ever incapable of being an Officer of a Lodge, but even of tyling or attending on a Lodge or partaking of the General Charity if he shall come to want it." Some quaint records are made of the Lodges which held meetings at the various City Taverns, until 1755, when the "Ancients" had about forty Lodges on their roll, "and," adds Bro. Sadler, "it may be that the knowledge of this fact prompted the 'Moderns' to take some decided steps for the purpose of consolidating their forces, with a view to counteract the rapidly increasing power of the opposite party, which was not deemed necessary during their former disorganised condition." Having brought his examination of the minutes of the "Modern" Grand Lodge up to a period when the rival Institution might be considered to be in a fairly prosperous condition, Bro. Sadler considers it unnecessary to continue his researches in that direction. He mentions, however, that every item of intelligence to be found in those records that could possibly be construed as having the least bearing on the question of the origin of the "Ancients" has been placed before his readers, and he adds "it will not be thought very presumptuous on my part if I venture to express an opinion that the most powerful imagination would be required to detect any trustworthy evidence or even indication of a secession from the regular body having occurred previous to the year 1752."

Our author then goes into an exhaustive examination of the records of the "Ancients," and without going deeply into this part of the work, we may quote one or two rather funny incidents that are therein related. At a meeting of the Grand Committee, held at the Temple Eating House, near Temple Bar, the only business recorded on 1st July 1752 consisted of a complaint by John Robinson, of No. 9, against Moses Willoughby, of the same Lodge, for defrauding him of the sum of nine shillings "in a bargain in the exchanging of a loomb." The matter had been referred to a Committee of Weavers, who decided against the defendant, and he was ordered to refund the money on pain of expulsion; but Moses was evidently a hardened sinner. "He declared they might expel him, for he would not conform to the rules of any Society upon Earth by which he should lose nine shillings." Whereupon he was "unanimously expell'd, and deem'd unworthy of this or any other good Society."

We have gone as far with this preliminary sketch as space at our disposal admits, but hope to return to the very interest-

ing subject at an early date. Meanwhile, we heartily commend "Masonic Facts and Fictions" to our readers, as eminently instructive and entertaining to all classes and grades of Masons, amongst whom it is certain to find a wide circle of admirers. As Bro. Fenn says, in his introduction, "His book is cleverly written, his style amusing, and his arguments are well and logically maintained to the end."

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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UNITED BROTHERS' LODGE, No. 1069.

THE installation of Bro. Alexander G. German, as the W.M. of this Lodge, took place on Monday evening, the 21st inst., in the Masonic Hall, Highbury Street, Portsmouth, in the presence of a large number of the Craft, every local Lodge being represented. The ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Mark E. Frost P.M. P.P.G.S.W., who was supported by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master (Bro. J. E. Le Feuvre, J.P.), the P.G. Senior Warden (Bro. T. R. Williams), the P.G. Secretary (Bro. Edgar Goble), the P.G. Registrar (Bro. A. R. Holbrook), the P.G. Treasurer (Brother R. J. Rastrick), Bros. W. G. P. Gilbert P.G.S., H. P. Holley P.G.S., W. A. Hill, J. W. Gieve, W. Beuttell, J. W. Willmott P.P.G.S.B., F. Sanders P.G.S., G. Whitehall, H. E. Loader P.P.G.S.D., W. T. Dupree, H. Cook, R. Glasspool P.G.S.B., F. Powell P.P.G.D.C., E. Pratt P.G.S., W. Dart P.P.G.S., G. Darby, C. W. Bavis, &c. After the ceremony, the W.M. invested his Officers for the year, as follow:—Bros. G. Whitehall I.P.M., J. Jenkins S.W., C. J. Lawrence J.W., R. J. Rastrick Treasurer, Dr. Bonner Mumby Secretary, Ernest Smith S.D., J. Dudley J.D., H. E. Loader D.C., J. Zachariah I.G., J. Milligan and Dr. Sall Stewards, Exell Tyler. Votes of thanks were passed to the Installing Officer and to the D.P.G.M. for his kindness in attending. The W.M., in the name of the Brethren, presented to Bro. George Whitehall a Past Master's jewel, and to Bro. C. J. Lawrence a Secretary's jewel, in recognition of their services during the past year. Subsequently a banquet was served in the dining hall, at which the W.M. presided, and there was a numerous attendance.

GREY FRIARS LODGE, No. 1101.

WE last week gave an account of the installation meeting, on Tuesday, 8th inst. It was one of the most interesting and influential meetings that has occurred for several years. We now append a list of the brethren that attended Lodge and banquet, and we congratulate Bro. Creed upon the successful commencement of his year of office as Worshipful Master. Bros. Ravenscroft W.M., Creed S.W., Hickie J.W., Stransom Treasurer, Greenaway Secretary, Slaughter S.D., Hukins J.D., Sherwin Organist, Sparrow I.G., Brown, Ridley and Stewart Stewards; P.M.'s Bros. Ferguson, Margrett as D.C., Hawkes, Dowsett, Blackwell, Flanagan, Welch; also Bros. Rhind, Hart, Reed, Parkes, Long, Loam, Scrivener, Colebrook, James, Hodder, Knight, Kemp, Smallwood, Silver, Trevorton. The following Visitors were present:—Bros. Brownrigg D.P.G.M., Miller, Tomkins W.M. 945, Smith late of 414, Ferguson P.M. 414, Withers P.M. 414, Bennett J.W. 2043, Bruton P.M. 314, Peet P.M. 190, Coates late of 1101, Payne W.M. 414, Robinson 840, Tubbs S.W. 2043, Brinkworth 1658, Webb P.M. 2043, Robinson W.M. 1895, Bunce 1714, Slade Secretary 1887, Hewett Secretary 2043, Nicholas 414, Dodd 414, Watson J.D. 1895, Martin W.M. 414, Binckes Sec. R.M.I.B. P.G. Steward P.G.S.B., Gadd 1247, Grisbrook P.M. 771, Mount P.M. 414, Parry Secretary 414, Dixon P.M. 209 P.P.G.S.W. Berks and Bucks and Charity Secretary.

EBORACUM LODGE, No. 1611.

THE installation of Bro. W. B. Dyson as W.M. of this Lodge, took place on Monday afternoon, the 14th inst., in the Eboracum Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, York. There was a large attendance of the members of the Lodge, including Bros. the Hon. Orde-Powlett D.P.G.M. North and East Yorkshire, and Past Masters J. S. Cumberland, Seller, Millington, Blenkin, and Balmford. The W.M., Bro. W. Brown, occupied the chair, and amongst the Visitors from other Lodges were the following:—Bros. Barker P.M. 1102, Rooke P.M. 230, Chambers P.M. 1760, Todd P.M. 236, Cheesman W.M. 566, Staniland P.M. 566, Cousins P.M. 297, Hodgson W.M. 236, Newton 1513, Smith P.M. 857, Parkin 837, Richardson P.M. 1001, Pickersgill P.M. 837, Cowper P.M. 602, Chadwick P.M. 1040, Smith S.W. 236, Scott 236, Sage 1614 and 837, Archey 236, Jordan 613, Shand 630, Baldwin P.M. 630, &c. After the transaction of the formal business of the Lodge, the following Brethren of eminence in the United States were elected honorary members:—Bros. Thos. J. Shryock Grand Master of Maryland, Hon. J. H. Hopkins P.M. 221, Penn., representative of England, Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry, Bishop of Iowa, Grand Chaplain of Iowa, C. E. Beatty P.M. 2, New York, J. Sartam P.M. 131 Penn., J. L. Young P.M. 130 Penn., C. W. Packer P.M. 72 Penn., C. Matthews jun. P.M. 481 Penn., and D. Sutter P.M. 130 Penn. The installation was then proceeded with, the ceremony being conducted by Bro. J. S. Cumberland P.M. of the Lodge, also of 2128, and Past Grand Warden of North and East Yorkshire, assisted by the Worshipful Master Bro. W. Brown. The following brethren were appointed Officers for the coming year:—Bros. Brown I.P.M., Dalton S.W., Lackenby J.W., Millington Chaplain, Balmford Treasurer, Kay Secretary, Lamb S.D., Storey J.D., Chapman Dir. of Cer., Child Organist, Shonksmith I.G., Pearson and Sharp Stewards, Halliwell and Hall Tylers. The W.M. then, on behalf of the Lodge, presented

to Bro. W. Brown a gold and enamelled Past Master's jewel; on his leaving the chair. The presentation was made in most felicitous terms, and was accompanied with the warmest applause of the brethren. The jewel bore the following inscription:—

"Presented to W. Bro. Brown I.P.M., by the members of Eboracum Lodge 1611, for his efficiency as W.M. from November 1886 to November 1887, and for his generosity during his year of office. 14th November 1887."

The reception of the jewel received appropriate acknowledgment. The banquet took place in the evening, at the De Grey Rooms, and was most efficiently served by Bro. W. Halliwell. The W.M. presided, and was supported by the Very Rev. the Dean of York P.G. Chap. of England; Bros. Kirby, G. C. Lee, C. Wardle, H. Gramshaw, H. W. Longford, S. Border (Sheriff of York), and others. During the evening musical contributions were given by Bros. Cumberland, Wilkinson, Child, Halliwell, Baldwin, Archer, Pearson and others; Bro. Child presiding at the piano. The selections rendered included a quartette, composed for the occasion by Bro. Pook, and set to music by the Organist (Bro. Child), which was heartily received.

East Surrey of Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 463.—The annual banquet was held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Thursday, 15th inst. Bro. J. S. Streeter P.P.G.R. Surrey P.M. 463 was in the chair. The Wardens were Bros. Blake P.P.G.R. Surrey P.P.G.J.D. Gloucester, P.M. of the Grove Lodge, and Hawes S.D. 463. Amongst those present were Bros. Hobbs P.P.G.J.D. Surrey W.M. 1796 and P.M. 2096, Ridpath W.M. 2096, Nicholls S.W. 463, Matthey 2096, Greenfield 1796. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. Woodward P.P.G.W. Surrey P.M. 463, Frazer P.M. 174, Langton P.P.G.J.W. Surrey P.M. 1672 2096, and many others. A very good dinner was served by the manager, Mr. Bridle. The Worshipful Master proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, and Prosperity to this Lodge of Instruction. There was a capital selection of songs during the evening, by several of the brethren, under the direction of Bro. Lloyd 1786. Bro. F. Cambridge P.P.G.O. Surrey presided at the piano.

Camden Lodge of Instruction, No. 704.—This Lodge of Instruction is now held at the Lord Northbrook, Burnt Ash, Lee, S.E., and has been particularly fortunate in securing the services of Bro. Andrews, of Nunhead, as Preceptor. Under his able and courteous guidance progress is being made, and ere long some good workers will be the outcome of Bro. Andrews' labours. On Monday next, the 28th inst., the second annual banquet of this Lodge of Instruction, since its removal to the Lord Northbrook, will take place, and as we know the host, Bro. Corry, to be a good, as well as a liberal caterer, we trust there will be a numerous gathering of the Brethren on the occasion.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1507.—The second part of the Fifteen Sections will be worked at the "Moorgate," 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., on Monday next, the 28th inst.; commencing at 7.30. Bros. James Hemming J.W. 1287 W.M., J. C. Smith I.P.M. 1744 S.W., James Thom S.W. 2206 J.W. Second Lecture—Bros. Jas. Thom, T. C. Edmonds, W. Proctor, J. C. Smith, R. Whiting. Third Lecture—Bros. R. W. Fraser, E. Storr, G. Emblin. W. M. Stiles P.M. 1507 1732 1744 Preceptor, C. J. Scales P.M. 1507 Treasurer, Edwin Storr P.M. 167 and J. F. Saunders W.S. 1507 Secretaries.

Royal Commemoration Lodge of Instruction, No. 1585.—At the meeting on Monday last, at Bro. Webb's, Railway Hotel, Putney, there were present Bros. Featherston W.M., Round S.W., Radcliffe J.W., Carter J.D., Alexander I.G.; Brothers P.M.'s Bugler, Radford, Webb, Morgan, Grant, Spooner, Venne, &c. After preliminaries, the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Grant candidate. Final arrangements were made for the meeting of Monday next, when Bro. Binckes has kindly consented to rehearse the ceremonies of consecration and installation. The compliment of Honorary Membership was conferred on Bro. Morgan, for the valuable assistance he had rendered the Lodge of Instruction. The Brethren are requested to assemble at 6.45 on Monday.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—At the meeting held on Monday, at Bros. Baker's, the Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present:—Bros. A. M. Marks W.M., Caseley S.W., Garrud J.W., Collingridge Secretary, Turner S.D., Weeden J.D., Hammond I.G., Trewinnard Prec. Lodge was opened and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Hancock candidate. Bro. Collingridge answered the questions leading to the second degree, and was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. Lodge was advanced and closed in regular form. Brother Caseley was elected W.M. for next meeting, and Brother McDowall elected a member.

Brownrigg Lodge of Instruction, No. 1638.—There was a gratifying muster of the members of this Lodge of Instruction and their friends on Tuesday evening last, at the Alexandra Hotel, Norbiton, the special occasion being to meet Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z., &c., who had been invited to deliver his Lecture on "The Ritual and Ceremonial of the Symbolic Degrees in Freemasonry." The Worshipful Master's chair was occupied by Bro. Hearsum, who was supported by Bros. G. Moorman S.W., Montague J.W., Pettitt S. D. Shelley J.D., Bultz I.G., Lane Steward, Lane P.M., Laurence P.M., Drewett P.M., W. W. Morgan P.M., Minett, Pryke, Trotte, Bowers, Huggins, Hullett, Oldridge, Acton, Chapman, Pitman, Allen, W. Drewett, W. Chapman, Colbrou, Samner, Willis, Pennington, Levy, Morris, J. W. Moorman, Digby, Rogers, Prince, Curtis, Willis, and others. The Lodge of Instruction having been formally opened, Bro. Stevens, who was received with a most hearty greeting, proceeded to deliver his lecture, and succeeded in rivetting the attention of the

brethren for nearly two hours, the various points of his discourse being carefully noted by many, who followed Bro. Stevens closely. Some idea of the interest that was evinced may be gathered from the fact that although the time occupied was so long, there was not even a call off for refreshment, rather an unusual circumstance in a Lodge of Instruction. Undoubtedly the lecture gave the utmost satisfaction, and at its close Bro. W. Drewett, proprietor of the *Kingston and Surrey News*, proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Stevens for the rich Masonic treat he had afforded the brethren, from which they had all derived much profit and edification. In a terse but able speech, Bro. Drewett referred to one or two points in the lecture, and concluded by saying they were all deeply indebted to Bro. Stevens for coming amongst them. The vote of thanks having been seconded, was carried by acclamation, and Bro. Stevens briefly acknowledged the compliment that had been paid to him. The business of the Lodge having concluded, by a very capital arrangement the brethren, who had temporarily retired to a coffee-room, returned to the Lodge room; where a substantial supper, consisting of the old-fashioned "leg o' mutton and trimmings," with a substantial joint of beef, was served. The way in which the comfort and enjoyment of the party was studied by the worthy hosts of the "Alexandra" was much appreciated. There were no set speeches, but a few complimentary toasts, interspersed with singing and recitations, were the staple of a very cosy and enjoyable evening.

UNITED STRENGTH CHAPTER, No. 228.

THE Companions had a very quiet meeting on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street. Comp. Terry P.Z. Treasurer, Past G. Standard Bearer, installed Comp. A. W. Fenner as the 1st Principal, and Comp. A. Ross as the 3rd Principal, Comp. E. H. Edis was unavoidably absent. His induction into the chair of H. was postponed. A very enjoyable supper was partaken of by the Companions afterwards.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPTER, No. 2025.

THE annual meeting of this Chapter was held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at St. George's Hall, East Stouehouse, to instal the Principals for the year ensuing. Comps. James Gifford as Z., W. Odam as H., and J. S. Sloggett as J. The Installing Principals were Companions J. R. Lord P.Z. 70, James Gidley P.Z. 1205 2025, W. Allsford P.Z. 202, and the Rev. T. W. Lemon, M.A., P.Z. 189, Prov. Grand Third Principal: assisted by the following Board of Installed Principals:—Companions J. Griffon P.Z. 70, G. R. Barrett P.Z. 1255 2025, E. A. Davies P.Z. 159 2025, J. Gourley P.Z. 1205, A. H. Whiddon Z. 202, R. Pike P.Z. 230, George Horswill J. 105, and H. Langmead J. 202. The Officers were invested as follow:—Comps. J. Griffin I.P.Z., C. G. Withel S.E., J. T. Bond S.N., W. Cann P. Soj., L. Wells and W. J. Pengelly A. Sojs., G. R. Barrett P.Z. Treas., W. Mussell D.C., and J. Gidley Janitor. Previous to the installations four candidates were duly advanced to this sublime degree. At the close of the Chapter the Companions, to the number of twenty, adjourned to Risdon's Restaurant, Plymouth, where an excellent supper was laid, and under the presidency of Companion J. Clifford Z. a pleasant and enjoyable evening was passed.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

A regular meeting of the Holy Cross Preceptory of Knights Templar, held at the Huyshe Masonic Temple, on Friday, the 18th instant, Sir Knight E. B. Thompson, M.D., was elected as the Eminent Preceptor for the year ensuing, and Eminent Sir Knight W. F. Westcott E.C. as the Treasurer. V.E. Sir Knight the Rev. T. W. Lemon, M.A., presented to the Preceptory an engraving representing "The Reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales K.G., &c., as Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, by the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, 13th May 1870," a fellow picture to that which he gave to "Loyal Brunswick," his own Encampment, on his installation as the Provincial Grand Prior on the 4th of last August. The panel bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Holy Cross Preceptory, No. 30, by the V.E. Sir Knight the Rev. T. W. Lemon, M.A., 31 deg., Very Eminent Provincial Grand Prior of Devon, 18th November 1887."

The gift was acknowledged by Eminent Sir Knight G. Whittley, Sir Knight E. B. Thompson, and Sir Knight G. R. Barrett.

THE GROWTH OF FREEMASONRY

NOTWITHSTANDING the terrible anathemas which have been heaped upon it, Freemasonry continues to spread in every direction. Within the limits of the British Empire, its development has been most remarkable in recent years. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Derbyshire (Bro. H. C. Okeover) mentioned the other day that he had consecrated fourteen Lodges in that district. This remark was made on the occasion of the consecration of a new Lodge in the large and growing town of Long Eaton, which has been named the Fairfield, and which has been mainly brought into existence through the exertions of Bro. J. P. Fearfield, a gentleman well known in the local lace trade. The Lodge was launched under the most favourable auspices, and ought to have a bright and prosperous career. It will find a home—at all events for the time being—in the upper rooms of the Pavilion, attached to the Recreation Ground. Its first master is Bro. W. Silver Hall, of Derby, an experienced and hard-working Mason, who has just vacated the chair of Tyrian, the mother Lodge of the Province, and who formerly presided over the Abbey Lodge, Nuneaton. Bro. Hall's powers of organization are well-known, and assisted by such old hands as Bro. Maltby of Ilkeston, and Bros. E. Horne and J. O. Manton of Derby (who are included in his list of Officers), he may be trusted to carry on the affairs of the new Lodge with harmony and success.—*Derby Reporter*.

THE THEATRES, &c.

Criterion.—The long-promised adaptation of "Un Voyage en Caucase" was produced last Saturday. It failed, however, to make any great stir. Mr. F. W. Broughton is responsible for the English version, which is best described as a most absurd and improbable story. The first act is very amusing, but after the entry of the supposed Caucasian chief, everything falls flat and becomes wearisome. Fancy a Caucasian chief talking English without the slightest foreign accent, while the landlady of the hero is also disguised as a Caucasian. This alone was absurd, but the two last acts contained nothing but what was certain to take place. The whole piece is founded on the troubles of a man who has managed to get hold of the manuscript of a work which has "caught on." The nephew of the real author has discovered the fraud, and proposes to have revenge. He disguises himself, and goes to the hypocrite's house, first begging shelter, and then breaking everything he can get hold of, and finally finishes by making love to the old man's daughter. The whole thing is founded on a false note, and only manages to struggle for a brief while, to result in an awful failure at the close. Every chance was given the piece by the actors. They worked hard, but with very little result. Mr. David James was full of humour as the would-be author, his make up being perfect. Mr. Giddens' quaint manner was wholly unsuited to the part of the Caucasian, while Mr. Blakeley made the most of what was allotted him. Mr. Sydney Brough gave a touch of originality to his part that made it pleasing to see. This young actor is steadily mounting the ladder of fame, and his latest effort will add to his laurels. Miss Annie Hughes was clever as the daughter, Mrs. E. Phelps a pleasing mother, while Miss F. Paget worked hard as the Caucasian lady.

Olympia.—Once more this magnificent building is occupied by the Paris Hippodrome, and from the way in which M. Houcke, the manager, has started his season, in all probability the success will eclipse last year's. Each item on the programme is of the highest order, while every "turn" is varied. The programme starts with a manœuvre by 32 lady riders and 8 gentlemen; this is cleverly executed, and is followed by a comic performance by the Harlow Brothers. Then follows a race by Arabian steeds. Miss Jenny O'Brien shows she must have spent much time in teaching her pigeons to obey her commands, as also must M. Blennow with his clever performing dogs, and as the exhibitor of some novel performing bullocks. M. Gilbert goes through a clever steeplechasing act, while an exciting scene is witnessed when the little "post" of ponies start racing. The troupe of Morocco Jumpers put themselves into some clever positions, while the Sisters Antoinette Gontard and the Young Clara go through a clever Haute Ecole act. Of course, one of the most exciting and novel scenes is the Roman games, wherein a combat of gladiators, races of chariots, with two and four horses, take place. These acts are wonderfully realistic, and call down the highest praise from the audience. Professor Corradini, with his performing horses and elephant brings the first part to a close. The second part consists of Arabian scenes, in which is shown how a military train is attacked; this is followed by native dances and the portrayal of different incidents connected with the Arab race. These scenes are well worth seeing; they are not only exciting, but they are supposed to be true imitations of Arabian life. During the interval most of the visitors are allowed to visit the stables. With the liberal programme set forth, Olympia should this season prove a gigantic success.

The new farce, "The Woman Hater," by Mr. David Lloyd, will be presented for the first time in London next Thursday evening, at Terry's theatre. The work was recently "tried" in the provinces, with great success. It has been well caste, several prominent artistes having been engaged to support Mr. Terry. The farce will be preceded by the domestic drama "Off Duty;" in this Mr. Lionel Brough will play his old part.

Once more we have to announce the postponement of the production of "Theodora," at the Princess's Theatre, which, on account of the heavy scenic preparations, will not be ready for Boxing Night as hoped for. Miss Grace Hawthorne has decided on introducing, for the holiday season, Bartley Campbell's play of "Siberia" for the night bill, and a grand revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for daily matinées. Both of these plays will be produced between now and Christmas.

This installation meeting of the City of Westminster Lodge, No. 1563, was held at the Regent Masonic Temple, Cafe Royal, W., on the 24th instant, when the W.M., Bro. W. C. Smith, installed Bro. Edmund Beaumont Cox J.W. into the chair, to the satisfaction of a large gathering. Bro. J. A. Hammond P.M. had been duly re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. J. E. Shand P.M. was re-invested for seventh year as Secretary. A full report will appear in our next.

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

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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.

—:O:—

SATURDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

- 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)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
 1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In.)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
 R.A. 176—Caveac, Albion, Aldersgate Street
 308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
 1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone
 1464—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe
 R.A. 178—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan

MONDAY, 28th NOVEMBER.

- 4—Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 26—Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
 28—Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 45—Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Ropemaker St., Finsbury, E.C., at 7 (In)
 79—Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Greenwich
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street at 7. (In)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 183—Unity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
 902—Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
 905—De Grey and Ripon, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1227—Upton, Three Nuns, Aldgate, E., at 8. (Instruction)
 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.)
 1585—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In)
 1608—Kilburn, Queen's Arms Hotel, Kilburn
 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1615—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
 1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King Street, Smithfield, at 7 (In.)
 1632—Stuart, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
 1707—Eleanor, Seven Sisters Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham, S. (Inst)
 1745—Farringdon, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
 1828—Shepherds Bush, Athenaeum, Goldhawk road, W.
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 2021—Queen's (Westminster) and Marylebone, Criterion, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 188—Joppa, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
 R.A. 1201—Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 M.M. 5—Mallet and Chisel, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge
 48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
 61—Probity, Freemason's Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
 148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon, at 7. (Inst)
 264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
 302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
 408—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
 433—Hope, Swan Hotel, Brightlingssea
 467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
 613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction)
 999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 1110—Tyrian, Aldridge Hotel, Eastbourne
 1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
 1675—Olive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
 1894—Herschell, Masonic Rooms, Slough
 1977—Blackwater, Blue Boar Hotel, Maldon.
 R.A. 100—Friendship, Crown and Cushion, Great Yarmouth
 R.A. 219—Justice, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
 R.A. 241—Friendship, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 321—Faith, Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe
 R.A. 411—Commercial, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
 R.A. 448—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
 R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax Road, Dewsbury
 R.A. 1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham
 M.M.—The Old York, Masonic Hall, Bradford
 M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
 M.M. 146—Moore, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster

TUESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

- 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 141—Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
 141—Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 8 (Inst.)
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)
 255—Harmony, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey
 551—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 850—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
 851—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
 1521—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 7. (Instruction)
 1416—Mount Edgecumbe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 1472—Henry, Three Crowns, North Woolwich. (Instruction)
 1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8. (Inst)

- 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Bibra Restaurant, Cannon Street, E.C., at 7. (Inst.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich Road, East Brixton, at 8 (Instruction)
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, at 6.30
 R.A. 255—Iris, Greyhound, Richmond
 R.A. 704—Camden, the Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
 160—True Friendship, Old Ship Inn, Rochford
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 290—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford
 310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
 357—Apollo University, Masonic Hall, Oxford
 373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
 403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford
 463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, at 7.15. (Inst.)
 573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
 624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Barton-on-Trent
 779—Ferrals and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
 986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
 1024—St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Maldon
 1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
 1280—Waldon, Rose and Crown Hotel, Salford Waldon
 1312—St. Mary, White Hart Hotel, Bocking
 1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Paignton
 1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans
 1543—Rosslyn, Saracen's Head Hotel, Dunmow
 1566—Ellington, Town Hall Maidenhead
 1636—St. Cecilia, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 1638—Brownrigg, Alexandra Hotel, Park Road, Northton, at 8. (Instruction)
 1799—Arnold, Portobello Hotel, Walton on the Naze
 R.A. 124—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
 R.A. 175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight
 R.A. 721—Grosvenor, Masonic-chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester

WEDNESDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

- 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roma Road, Barnsbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 72—Royal Jubilee, Micro, Chancery Lane, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High Street, Borough, at 8. (Inst)
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park, at 8 (In)
 539—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8. (Inst)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7. (Instruction)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Bardett-road, E. (Instruction)
 913—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
 962—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, at 8. (Inst.ue.)
 998—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar
 902—Burgoyne, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Instruction)
 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, Georg 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)
 1768—Progress, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In)
 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)
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
 128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Copper-plate, Stratford
 210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Dutton
 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Hockley-cum-Wick
 274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
 277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
 290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Moncy, near Leeds
 387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
 439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
 580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
 606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
 697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
 755—St. Tudno, Freemasons's Hall, Llandudno
 910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
 1083—Townley Parker, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
 1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby. (Instruction)
 1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
 1219—Strangeways, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester
 1283—Ryburn, Central Buildings, Town Hall Street, Sowerby Bridge
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
 1734—Trinity, Golden Lion Hotel, Rayleigh
 1797—Southdown, Hurlpierpoint, Sussex
 1953—Prudence and Industry, George Hotel, Chard, Somersetshire
 R.A. 322—Hope, Vernon Arms Hotel, Stockport
 R.A. 329—Brotherly Love, Choughs Hotel, Yeovil
 R.A. 357—Apollo University, Apollo University Hall, Oxford
 R.A. 376—Royal Sussex of Perfect Friendship, Masonic Hall, Ipswich
 R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
 M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 M.M. 178—Wiltshire Keystone, Masonic Hall, Devizes
 R.C.—Philip, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster

THURSDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

- 10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 27—Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 45—Strong Man, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basin-hall-street
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, L. month, 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)
 192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
 227—Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
 231—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 35—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 38—La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 551—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
 761—Canalen, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 395 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
 749—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 822—Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 879—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In)
 1108—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1178—Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
 1273—Burdett Courts, Swan Tavern, Bedford Green Road, E., at 8. (Instruct)
 1300—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mue End Road, E. (Instruction)
 1300—Stockwell, Masons' Tavern, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)

1351—St. Clement Danes, 265 Strand
 1361—United Service, Greyhound, Richmond
 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)
 1625—Tredegar, Wellington Arms, Wellington Road, Bow, E., at 7.30. (In.)
 1672—Mornington, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
 1673—Langton, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 5.30. (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst)
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1772—Pimlico, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank
 1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath
 1791—Creaton, Wheatheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst)
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 2—St. James's, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 R.A. 9—Moriah, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
 R.A. 174—Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars
 R.A. 753—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)
 R.A. 1716—All Saints, Vestry Hall, Fairfield Road, Bow
 M.M. 197—Studholme, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8. (Inst.)

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
 31—United Industrious, Masonic Room, Canterbury
 38—Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
 50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hincley, Leicestershire
 123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
 215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
 266—Naphthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
 269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
 295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
 300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
 309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 46—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
 350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
 360—Pomfret, Abington Street, Northampton
 369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
 425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester
 432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
 446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
 456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uxoteter
 462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
 509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
 539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
 637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
 792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Tamworth
 913—Pattison, Lord Raglan Tavern, Plumstead
 971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
 976—Royal Clarence, Blue Ball, Bruton, Somerset
 1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
 1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale
 1088—Royal Edward, Commercial Inn, Stalybridge
 1125—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Eiland
 1282—Anchorholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
 1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
 1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
 1367—Beaminster Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beaminster
 1379—Marquess of Ripon, Masonic Hall, Darlington
 1384—Equity, Alford Chambers, Widnes
 1473—Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire
 1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
 1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padlin, near Burnley
 1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
 1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
 1550—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1587—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
 1639—Watling-street, Cock Hotel, Stoney Stratford, Bucks
 1770—Vale of White Horse, Savings Bank, Faringdon
 1807—Loyal Wye, Bulth, Breconshire
 1817—St. Andrew's, Cambridge Hotel, Shoeburyness
 1829—Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
 2043—Kendrick, Masonic Hall, Greyfriars Road, Reading
 2050—St. Trinians, Masonic Hall, Loch Parade, Douglas, Isle of Man
 R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
 R.A. 302—Charity, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 R.A. 384—St. John, Bulls Head Inn, Bolton
 R.A. 429—Thanet, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
 R.A. 581—Rectitude, Corporation Hotel, Tipping-st., Ardwick, Openshaw, Man
 R.A. 768—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
 R.A. 998—Welchpool, Board Room, Railway Station, Welchpool
 M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

FRIDAY, 2nd DECEMBER.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30
 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.)
 706—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
 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)
 890—Hornsey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1228—Beacontree, Green Man, Leytonstone. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 1293—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8.
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Balls Pond Road
 1627—Royal Kensington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 1789—Ubique, 79 Ebury Street, Pimlico, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
 R.A. —Panmure C. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Camberwell
 R.A. 10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London Street, Greenwich. (Inst.)

R.A. 259—Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's
 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. 8—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
 M.M. 355—Royal Savoy, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30. (In)

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
 81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
 219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
 242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
 401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
 442—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 480—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30
 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
 574—Loyal Berkshire of Hope, White Hart Hotel, Newbury
 601—St. John, Wrokin Hotel, Wellington, Salop
 652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
 680—Softon, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
 709—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford
 837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Rye
 839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
 993—Welchpool Railway, Station, Welchpool
 1034—Ecclehill, Freemasons' Hall, Ecclehill
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
 1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
 1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Corn Hall
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
 1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
 1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
 1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Sale-street, Bolton.
 1664—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Gosforth
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at 8
 R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
 R.A. 170—All Souls', Masonic Hall, Weymouth
 R.A. 355—Wiltshire, Masonic Hall, Victoria Street, Swindon
 R.A. 359—Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
 R.A. 1466—Hova Villa, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton

SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER.

142—St. Thomas, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street
 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)
 1559—New Cross, New Cross Hall, New Cross
 1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
 1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7. (Inst)
 1949—Brixton, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air Street, Regent Street, W., at 8
 R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
 149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
 1362—Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Redhill
 1455—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
 1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
 M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

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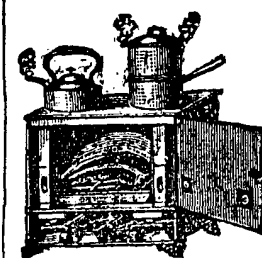
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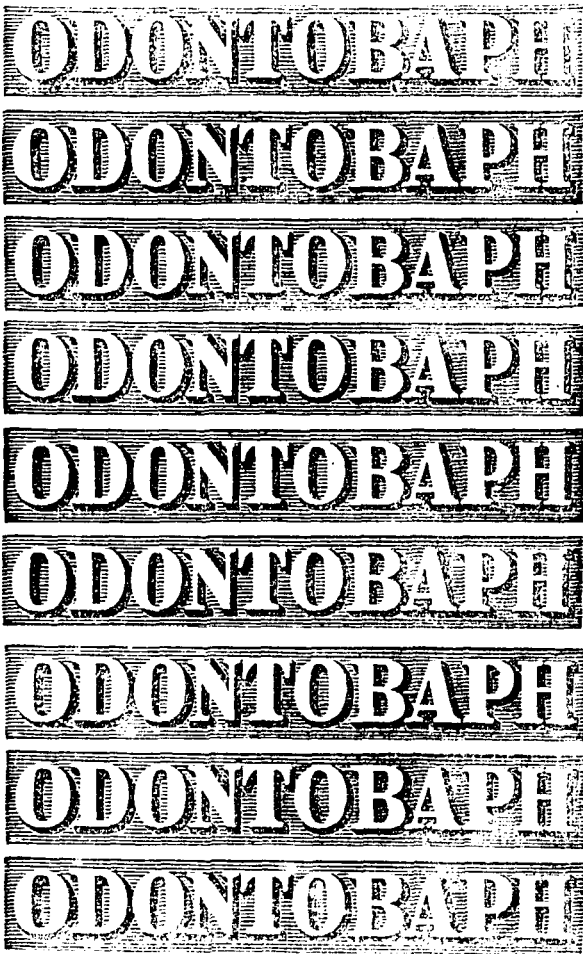
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