

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE APPROACHING ELECTION FOR THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

IT seems strange to us, as it will no doubt appear to most supporters of the Masonic Charities, to have to consider the half-yearly election of the Boys' School before that of the sister Institution, but the alteration in the rules which was inaugurated last year places the two contests in that order, and accordingly we shall first proceed to review the several candidates on the list for the Boys' School, the election for which will take place on Friday, the 26th instant.

The ballot paper contains the names of seventy-two approved candidates, for whom there are at present but seventeen vacancies, so that it will only be possible for about one in four of the eligible to be admitted at the coming contest, which, in consequence, may be expected to be particularly severe.

Of the whole number eleven boys now make the final application which the laws of the Institution allow, their respective ages being such that if they do not secure a place at this month's contest they will not be eligible again to compete. Of these, No. 2, Edgar Holmes Burgess, now applies for the sixth time, bringing forward 988 votes from the several contests in which he has already taken part. He is one of three children left to the care of their widowed mother. The father was a member of the Palatine Lodge, No. 97, Durham, and subscribed thereto until the time of his death, in 1885. Bearing in mind that at the last election, when twenty-four lads were admitted, the lowest among the successful candidates polled 2032 votes, it will be evident that the friends of this candidate will have to make a supreme effort during the present month or the large number of votes already polled on the lad's behalf will be wasted. We sincerely hope it may be possible to secure the election. No. 3, Clement Siggers, has already competed on four occasions, and has secured 414 votes as the result thereof. He is one of seven children, whose father, a member of the United Lodge, No. 697, Essex, died in 1886. Here also we should like to see a successful issue, and we are convinced this will be the result if the brethren of the father's Province can by any means secure the necessary votes; they are well known for their system of organization, and will have an opportunity of testing their powers at the coming contest. No. 4, Martin Roddwell Bostock, also appeals now for the fifth time, but brings forward only 18 votes. His father is living, and there are five children dependent. The case is accredited to the Friendship Lodge, No. 100, Norfolk. No. 9, Harry Lawrence, has been more successful; he now appeals for the fourth time, and brings forward 1677 votes. He is one of seven fatherless children, left by an old member of the Neptune Lodge, No. 22, London. The father rose to the dignity of Senior Warden in his Lodge, and we think there is every prospect that

his lad will be found among the successful when the result of the poll comes to be announced. The Neptune Lodge has too good a reputation to allow of the family of one of its most respected members suffering if any action on the part of the Lodge could prevent it. No. 11, Samuel Carr, is another lad who has taken part in three previous contests, and he brings forward 1160 votes as the outcome thereof. His father was a Past Master of the Royal Jubilee Lodge, No. 72, London, and there are three of his children now dependent on his widow. No. 16, Percy Howard Wells, has a sister in the Girls' School. The lad has already competed twice, and his friends have polled 473 votes on his behalf. There are six children yet dependent on the mother, the widow of a member of the Prosperity Lodge, No. 65, London. The case is deserving of special consideration, from the fact that the father qualified during his lifetime as a Life Subscriber of the Boys' School, and a Life Governor of the Girls'. No. 18, Frederick George Hart, secured but 55 votes at the two contests he has taken part in. He is one of five children dependent on a widowed mother. The father was initiated in the Phoenix Lodge, No. 914, Jamaica, subsequently joining Adams Lodge, No. 158, Kent, and Cecil, No. 449, Herts, so that his family have a wide area from whence to seek support at the present time. We hope their friends will prove equal to the call now made upon them. No. 24, Edward Dunthorne Hodgkinson, is another third application case, and comes forward with 336 votes to his credit. Both parents are living, and there are two children dependent on them. The father was initiated in the Rose of Denmark Lodge, No. 975, London, and he is credited with having supported all three of the Masonic Charities, either by Stewardship or subscription. No. 38, Lewis Morris Nicholl, was a candidate in October last, and on that occasion 790 votes were polled on his behalf. He is one of seven children left parentless. The father, who was a member of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 476, Western Division of South Wales, died in 1881. The case is in the hands of a zealous and sympathetic Province, and we feel convinced that every possible effort will be made by the brethren of the district to secure the lad's success—we hope good fortune awaits him and his friends. No. 47, Norwood Denton, and No. 62, William Percy Court, are first application cases. The former lad is one of seven children dependent on a widowed mother. The father was initiated in St. Oswald Lodge, No. 910, West Yorkshire, and subscribed thereto for upwards of 25 years, until his death in 1887. The lad Court is one of four parentless children, the father of whom was initiated in the Royal Commemoration Lodge, No. 1585, London; he subscribed thereto for eleven years, and qualified as a Life Governor of the Girls' School. We have now completed our reference to the last application cases—unfortunately the list is a formidable one,

and in face of the comparatively small number of vacancies it is too much to hope they can all be successful. We only hope that each of them will obtain the full amount of support it is possible for their friends to secure, and that the most deserving among them will be received into the Institution.

There are four candidates, in addition to the two already referred to, who have each lost both parents, and, as usual, we accord to each a few words of special reference, deeming them particularly deserving of any support it is in the power of our readers to bestow. No. 21, John Herault de Caen, is one of a family of three parentless children. This lad has taken part in the last two elections, and comes forward at the present time with 664 votes to his credit. His father was a member of the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 877, Jersey, who subsequently joined St. John's Lodge, No. 454, Ceylon, and rose to the dignity of a Past Master in the Craft. No. 23, Ernest Edward Whale, is one of four now dependent on their friends. He also has taken part in the last two elections, and has 18 votes to his credit. The father was initiated in the Harmony Lodge, No. 309, Hampshire, and had passed the chair thereof. No. 55, Frederick Eden Walter Cooper, is one of four children left by an old member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 73, London, while No. 63, William Joseph Williams, is one of five similarly circumstanced, whose father was initiated in St. John's Lodge, No. 761, Gloucestershire, and who rose to the dignity of Junior Warden. Both of these last mentioned lads now make their first application; we sincerely trust they will receive such sympathy and actual assistance as will ultimately secure for them that home in the Institution which they seek.

We do not purpose to deal specially with any of the remaining cases, although there are many to which we should like to refer, but by making exceptions we run the risk of offending the friends of those not mentioned, and this, as our readers are aware, is very far from our desire; besides this, it is so difficult to say which is the most deserving among so many who are one and all recognised as being worthy of all the help that can be given them.

We feel sure, as we have said above, that the coming contest will be a severe one, nothing but a high number of votes will render a case secure, and as, unfortunately, it is not possible for the friends of every candidate to secure the requisite number, even where it possible to admit them all if they did, there is nothing but disappointment in store for a large number. We hope that all or nearly all of those unsuccessful at the coming election will be enabled to try their luck at a future one, and that in due course they may secure the coveted benefits.

FREE MASONRY.

IN the olden times the word Freemason was written Free-Mason or Free Mason. The modern merger of the two words into one has tended to obscure the meaning of the term to some minds. Every Mason is *free*, and every candidate for Masonry must be *free*. Free, in its varied Masonic connections, is a term of wide significance. In the United States the candidate must have been free born, although in England, in consequence of a departure from the ancient Landmark, it is now sufficient that he be a free man. He must approach the Craft of his own free will, and not through the persuasion of friends, since Freemasonry is not in any degree a proselyting organisation. When he is made, he is then a *Freemason*. What is the purport of "free," in this connection? Authorities are not concurrent. One explanation is, that thereby, in mediæval times, he became free of the Craft Guild; another is, that he was in operative Masonry a worker in freestone; and a third, that he is a Brother Mason—from the Norman French, "*Frere Maçon*." All of these, as reasons, are justified by facts, but as to which of the three was the

operative cause for the name, may not be dogmatically asserted.

In the present article we do not desire to justify or emphasize any of the above reasons, but rather to invite attention to the fact that our Craft, while it exacts freedom as a qualification in all applicants for initiation into Masonry, also in a remarkable degree respects and acknowledges *their* freedom, and accords them the right freely to choose the Masonic Lodge with which they would connect themselves. We the more willingly refer to this subject, because it has been sometimes mistakenly asserted that Freemasonry is a stern master, and will not permit any candidate for Masonry to apply for initiation and membership to any other than the *local* Lodge, within whose jurisdiction he chances to reside.

Unless the Constitutions of a Grand Lodge prohibit it, a *profane* living anywhere is free to seek initiation in a Lodge anywhere else. For example, an applicant for Freemasonry living in Philadelphia may petition for initiation in a Lodge working in Pittsburgh—both being within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; or, an applicant living in Scranton, Pa., may petition for initiation in a Lodge working in Elmira, N.Y., or in Trendon, N.J., or the reverse. These are striking examples of the freedom accorded applicants by Freemasonry itself, and they are occurring constantly in practice, and are freely acknowledged by the jurisdictions named, as well as by many others.

There are a variety of reasons which may fairly actuate a *profane* to seek initiation and membership in a Lodge distant from his place of residence. For example: his Father or other relative, or friends, may belong to the distant Lodge, or he may be a traveller, and more frequently in the vicinity of the Lodge he petitions than of the one nearest his place of residence. In any event his *right* to petition the distant Lodge is absolute, his freedom is un-abridged.

Now, supposing such an application as the above to be made, the course of procedure is as follows: The Lodge applied to, if it be in the same Masonic jurisdiction as that in which the applicant lives, inquires of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, whether any *Masonic* objection exists to the action of the inquiring Lodge on said petition. If the Lodge petitioned be out of the Masonic jurisdiction of the applicant, it inquires, through the Grand Secretary, of its own jurisdiction, of the local Lodge, through its Grand Secretary, in a similar manner. In either case, consent is usually and readily given. The only proper question for the Brethren of the local Lodge to consider in any such case is, Is the applicant a good man and true, is he fit, morally, mentally and physically, to be made a Mason, and are his motives worthy in seeking to be made in a distant Lodge? The reason why the Craft requires this inquiry to be made by the Lodge nearest the place of residence of the applicant, is simply because it is only there that he can be properly known. Where a man has lived, and dwells, and has associated, there his fellows have come to know him, and are able to disclose whether he is, or is not, upright and of good report.

It will thus be seen that no Lodge absolutely owns its local material; it only has the custody, so to speak, of those living within its boundaries, and the right to make Masons of them, if worthy, itself, upon application, or to report upon their worthiness to a neighbouring or a distant Lodge, when duly inquired of.

Freemasonry is rightly named: While applicants for participation in its mystery must be *free*, they are at the same time *free* to choose the Masonic body in which they would be initiated. They must be free born before they seek us, they must come of their own free will, they are free to petition any Lodge, anywhere, and when made Masons they are free of the Craft.—*Keystone*.

MASONIC GRUMBLERS.

GRUMBLERS can hardly, of right, be designated by the adjective *Masonic*, for the chronic grumbler is guilty of decidedly un-Masonic conduct. It will not be denied, however, that there is a considerable class included in the ranks of the Fraternity, who in common speech may be spoken of as "*Masonic Grumblers*." They are faultfinders in and out of season. They have the gift of caustic speech and use it unsparingly. Domestic life is

embittered by the habit of scolding, which some member of the household has acquired, and which is indulged in on the slightest provocation. There are homes over which a shadow almost constantly rests because members of the family circle are constantly accusing each other of faults and shortcomings—criticising each other for defects of one sort and another in character and conduct. We do not need to say how dreary and sad a home may become, when these grumblers at the conditions which prevail, the food, the surroundings, the allotments of work, &c., get in almost continuously their small shot of sarcasm, innuendo and complaint, while they scold about each other—the absent if not those present—and so augment the general discomfort. How sharp the contrast between the homes thus affected and other households where love rules and courtesy is the general manifestation! The chronic grumbler and the severe critic find no place at the table or fire-side of such an abode. The members are all generous, forbearing, and kindly in thought, purpose, and word, one to another, and the atmosphere is always bright and cheerful. Blessed is such a home—and blessed are they who contribute by their amiability, their patience, and their good sense, to establish it in the right conditions. Oliver Wendell Holmes says:

"Many years ago, in walking among the graves at Mt. Auburn, I came upon a plain, upright white marble slab, which bore an epitaph of only four words, but to my mind they meant more than any of the laboured inscriptions on the surrounding monuments: 'She was so pleasant.' this was all, and it was enough. That one note revealed the music of a life of which I knew and asked nothing more."

The Masonic Lodge, or other Craft organisation, includes a family among whom the pleasantest relations should exist.

Harmony is the end and aim to be secured. Social companionship, good fellowship, the varied ministries of affection and mutual helpfulness, all these are conducive to the desired result. But what an obstruction is presented by the presence and words of even a single member, who has taken on the habit of grumbling about the organisation, indulging in harsh criticism about means and measures, and finding fault generally with what is done or attempted! How disagreeable the scolding brother makes himself! It may be needful sometimes to show up faults of management, and faults of brethren, and to indicate the weaknesses and defects of a system in course of procedure; but to be all the time doing this sort of work is to make one offensive to his fellows and reduce his influence to the minimum.

In the many years of Masonic fellowship with which we have been favoured, we have found brethren greatly respected and loved who deserve to be remembered for being "so pleasant." They were always casting "oil upon the troubled waters;" they were kindly, genial, forbearing, helpful brethren, of whom we had much rather think, than of that other class, "whose teeth are as spears and whose tongues are as swords." not every one is so constituted as to be a model of amiability; but each man may learn how to curb the perversity of his lower nature, may cultivate sympathy and good will, and greatly restrict himself in the expression of harsh judgments and unnecessary fault-finding. The Mason must do this if obedient to the precepts and spirit of the institution into which he was entered.—*Freemason's Repository*.

THE EMPEROR-FREEMASONS.

THE Grand Master of Louisiana, in his recent annual address to Grand Lodge, paid the following Masonic tribute of respect to the memories of the Emperors William I. and Frederick III., of Germany.

I cannot close this review without referring to the death of two illustrious men and Masons on the other side of the Atlantic, great figures in the history of the world, the successive Emperors of Germany—William I. and his son Frederick III.: not because they were Emperors, but because, as such, they had the *humanity* to be true and faithful Freemasons. They died so soon after each other, that, in general terms, I may say, nearly a year has elapsed since their death. The world has judged them; history will assign to each his appropriate place; but what concerns us most, and is most, gratifying to us is, that their deeds and utterances prove that because they were Masons they were better men and greater rulers. It is well known that William I. was originally of most arbitrary and despotic, if not cruel, temperament. His accession to the throne was viewed with trepidation and alarm. History knows how just and humane a monarch he became. He clung, indeed, to the belief in

his "divine" right, but he used it not in arrogance, in defiance of his people, but in submission, as a trust confided by God for the people's welfare.

It is my belief, easy to prove from the Masonic record, that the principles of Freemasonry and the fraternal intercourse with his brethren softened the rigour of his natural temper and made him generous, sympathetic, and humane.

Frederick III. was every inch a Freemason. The tenets and philosophy of Freemasonry filled every part of his being. In his life, and by his death, he exhibited its grandest virtues, and illustrated its most beautiful lessons. "In sorrow fidelity proves itself, and fidelity is the core of honour," he said, at a Masonic gathering, responding to a toast in honour of the dead.

Frederick received the symbolic degrees in the presence of his royal father, then Grand Protector of the three Grand Lodges of Prussia, who addressed him in the following words:—"Be and remain thou a protector of the Order, then will not only your future welfare be assured, but you will carry with you the noble consciousness of having striven to develop around you the beneficent influences of goodness and truth;" to which the Prince responded: "So long as I live I shall be devoted to the Order, provided that it remains faithful to its fundamental principles."

In 1886, while in Strasburg, Alsace, he closed a lengthy Masonic address at a banquet tendered him by the brethren of Erwin Lodge, of that city, with these (for the heir to the most powerful throne in Europe) certainly remarkable words:—"Two principles, however, above all others, distinguish the field of Masonic work—freedom of conscience and toleration. To these let us cling with all our might. That in these we may become perfect, let us strive for ever! And let us not only praise these virtues, but practise them industriously. If we strive toward these ends, it will be well with us and well with Freemasonry. Herein may the Great Architect of the Universe aid us."

To complete the sketch of the Masonic side of these two great brethren, I must, even at the risk of devoting more time and space than I ought, cite a portion of the response which M.W. Bro. Frederick III., on the 10th April 1888, one month after his father's death, himself afflicted with mortal disease, sent to the three Grand Lodges of Berlin, in answer to their resolutions and address of condolence. Having expressed regret at his inability to be present at the ceremony arranged by the Lodges, he writes:—"As the departed Emperor devoted his soul and all the powers of his mind to every high and noble effort, so in particular the records of our Order show that he cherished toward it an honourable confidence and a warm interest. His demise, mourned by the whole world, was like his life, that of a Christian and a true Freemason, of a hero who has conquered death to enter the eternal light. The deep sorrow which pervades all finds its solace in the vision of that other world where no sun adorns his day and no moon illumines his night, because the Lord, alone, is all his light. I assume the succession to this sublime Protector of Freemasonry, with the pleasing hope that the memory of his greatness and love, bearing rich blessings, may be continued to remotest time by the component members of the chain of our Brotherhood."

I have not gone out of my way to write this to exalt these men, but to show how they considered *themselves* exalted by the principles and practice of Masonry. If the record conveys this lesson, I have, while doing justice to their memory, accomplished a useful purpose.—*Keystone*.

OLD FREEMASONS.

OUR attention has been called to the following letter, which appeared in the *Evening Standard* last week:—

SIR,—Referring to a paragraph in your paper of Thursday, allow me to state that I am now in my 82nd year, and was initiated into Freemasonry early in March 1829; so I have been a Freemason over 60 years, as the books of the Grand Lodge will prove. I was "made," "passed," and "raised" in the Universal Lodge (then 300, but now 212), and continued a member for several years. I also belonged to other lodges at one time.

Yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN BANKS.

1 Heathview-villas, St. Stephen's-road,
Hounslow, W.

We append particulars of Brother Banks' Masonic "record":—

He was initiated in the Universal Lodge (at that time No. 300), No. 181, in March 1829. Subsequently he became a member of the Lodge of Industry, No. 186. He was a founder of the Beadon Lodge (902), now No. 619; here he served the office of Junior Deacon. Our brother was also for many years a subscribing member of the Polish Lodge and Chapter, No. 534. It may be mentioned that Bro. Banks furnished some interesting Masonic memos to the late Bro. Dr. Crucifix, notably those referring to the late Bro. John Jackson Cuff. Bro. Banks' association with the Freemason's Tavern has extended to near on fifty years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships, have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly-esteemed Ointment possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

BRO. JACOB NORTON AND HIS "FURTHER COMMENTS" ON "FACTS AND FICTIONS."

BY BRO. H. SADLER.

(Continued from page 202.)

MY second mistake may be placed in the same category as my first, for I cannot find it in the book. However, here is a description of it, so perhaps my readers will be more successful:—

"Second, with regard to the transposition of certain words, *I have reason to believe* that as late as 1742 no change was made by the Grand Lodge of England, *nor do I believe* that the Grand Lodge ever authorised any such change. I have, however, sent some hints to an English brother, which *may prove* that the change originated in France. . . . " I will now summarize as briefly as possible what I have said on this subject. In the year 1730 a pamphlet was published by one Prichard, purporting to be an exposure of Masonry, containing the ceremonies, &c. This pamphlet is mentioned in the minutes of the Grand Lodge at the time, and it appears to have occasioned much anger and excitement amongst the members. Certain resolutions were passed, with a view of discountenancing impostors and preventing false brethren from gaining admission to the Lodges.

Another pamphlet of a similar character, but written by a different person, and originally published some time previous to the year 1766 (the copy I have is one of a second edition, and was issued in the last named year), in which the writer states that the then Entered Apprentice's word was formerly the Fellow Craft's until the publication of Prichard's pamphlet, when, "in order to prevent being imposed upon by Cowans or Impostors who might want to gain admittance from his Performance, the Fraternity held a general Council, and the E.A.'s and F.C.'s Words were reversed, and Private Accounts transmitted to each Lodge, tho' there are some unconstituted Lodges who still retain the former custom."

In my opinion this story exactly coincides with the written minutes of Grand Lodge, which the author of the said pamphlet is not likely to have seen, and as there is no apparent motive for the invention of the story, I say it is "reasonable, and therefore not inconsistent with truth." Bro. Norton doubtless considers the written records of Grand Lodge and a printed book, open to the whole world, as of no account whatever, for he does not even mention them; but what has he to offer in opposition to this evidence? "I have reason to believe." . . . "nor do I believe," . . . "I have no doubt." . . . &c. Surely he cannot expect the readers of the CHRONICLE to believe that in the year 1889 he knows more about these matters than one whose acquaintance with Masonry began in 1753, and yet it appears very much like it.

Having fully discussed this question in my article of 22nd December I am not inclined to pursue it further, my only reason for adverting to it again was to correct the "mistake" which my critic tells me I have made; but what is the mistake, and where is it to be found? Give the page, Bro. Norton, if you please.

I have searched most carefully through the remainder of Bro. Norton's article for my third mistake, but, as he has omitted to indicate its locality, I am as much in the dark as I was with regard to the preceding ones. I will, however, take the liberty of correcting one or two little mistakes on his part, notwithstanding that this phase of the subject was, in my opinion, fairly and exhaustively dealt with in my article of 12th January last. Being well aware that "argument seldom convinces any one contrary to his inclination," I shall restrict myself to the task of pointing out, as briefly as possible, the *mistakes* of my corrector.

First, the Resolution of 1724, relating to the admission of visitors, clearly applies to Private Lodges only, and is therefore not applicable to the case of the Irish Masons who desired to be admitted to Grand Lodge in 1735.

Bro. Norton's elaborate explanation seems to me quite superfluous, and not strictly impartial. I prefer the text in its native simplicity. These brethren were refused admission because they were not members of an English Lodge, but they would have been admitted had they consented to "accept of a new Constitution here" (and pay two guineas for it). Consequently the law of 1724 had nothing whatever to do with the incident.

It is perfectly well known to Bro. Norton, and to all

Masonic students, that the "Deputation" mentioned was a document empowering the holders to meet and work as Masons; in fact only another name for a Constitution, or Warrant.

For these people to carry about with them, in addition to this official document, a written or "Particular recommendation" from their Grand Master, would be, to my thinking, a most extraordinary and unlikely proceeding.

I do *not* say that the Grand Lodge was "Irish-hating," "unjust," "bad," or "heartless." All this must be ascribed to Bro. Norton's exuberance of language and liveliness of imagination. This is what I do say:—

"Now, bearing in mind the fact that the nobleman mentioned had only a few years before (1728-9) presided over their own Grand Lodge with much *éclat*, and had also made them several valuable presents, this proceeding seems as churlish, as it was certainly short-sighted, on the part of the regulars."

Bro. Norton knows perfectly well, no one better, that it is simply impossible for me to produce "*evidence* that either Morgan, Dermott, or any other of the founders of the Ancients' concern in 1757 had ever heard about" the affair of 1735. I might with equal reason challenge him to produce evidence that they had *not* heard of it, but I really cannot at present see how such evidence would affect the question of secession.

I should be glad to know on what page of the book I stated that the Grand Lodge had "changed its ceremonies or ritual for the purpose of *excluding* Irish Masons from joining or visiting English Lodges?" I am under the impression that I attributed these alterations chiefly to the fear of Prichard's pamphlet, and I think if my critic reads again the portion of the book from which he has culled the "truly astonishing" quotation, he will readily perceive that the "particular class" referred to was the "*Society* element," or, as Anderson has it, "the better sort," and that it was social condition, not nationality, that I had in my mind when writing it.

Bro. Norton cannot "see any connection between the riots of the Spitalfields weavers in 1736, on account of the Irish competition with them in their trade, with the doings of the Grand Lodge in 1735, or with the doings of Morgan and Co. in 1751." Doubtless, also, in his sweet simplicity and trustful innocence, he has not the remotest idea that these riots were probably attended by "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," and that "No Irish need apply is not unlikely to have been the "shibboleth" of Masons as well as non-Masons in London at that period. Neither can he see anything at all remarkable in the fact of so large a number of the Spitalfields weaving fraternity being on the register of the Ancients fifteen years later. I can only say that his mental blindness elicits my sincere pity, and excites my warmest sympathy. It is a curious coincidence, to say the least of it, and in my opinion this circumstance alone indicates pretty clearly the origin of the so-called "Seceders."

Possibly it may never have occurred to Bro. Norton that to raise the comparatively large sum of two guineas amongst these "poor Irish" to pay for a Warrant or Constitution might have been somewhat difficult in those days, even if they had been inclined to accept one.

As the article of 16th March chiefly consists of a repetition of the "mud-slinging" substitute for argument and evidence previously referred to I am not disposed to spend much time over it, being quite satisfied that the readers of the CHRONICLE need no help from me to enable them to estimate these "Further Comments" at their proper value. I will, however, remind my opponent that even should he succeed in making everybody believe that the "Ancients" merited the opprobrium which he delights in showering upon them he will be as far off as ever from disproving my facts or discrediting my theory, indeed he will have rendered me some little service by confirming what I have already stated, that they were a totally different and distinct class of people from the general body of the "Moderns," and therefore not likely to have been members of their Lodges.

I am, as a matter of course, highly delighted and much flattered at finding that Bro. Norton has followed the advice given in one of my former papers; he has been studying *Irish*; although, judging from the result, he does not appear to have made much progress. No doubt he will improve if he goes on and gives his mind to it, but at present his knowledge of the subject appears to partake of a somewhat superficial character. I allude to his classification of the names of the members of the first

five Lodges in Morgan's Register, and without entering upon a critical examination of his premises and conclusions, by means of which he tries to convince us that the English outnumbered the Irish by more than two to one, I shall merely say that I have no faith in his knowledge of Irish names nor in his mode of dealing with the subject. If he refers to pp 124-5-6 of "Facts and Fictions" he will at once observe that I have not lost sight of the importance of this phase of the question, and that I have arrived at a totally different result by a much more reliable test than that adopted by him; for whereas he trusted entirely to his superficial knowledge of Irish names and his own prejudiced imagination, my conclusion is based on an examination of two small Irish Directories, the oldest I could find in the British Museum, with the following result:—

"Having copied the first hundred names in the register, I found no less than seventy-two similar names in the small directories or almanacks before mentioned—and this during a very hurried examination only—amongst the shop-keeping, manufacturing, and artizan classes of Dublin and Belfast, and I have every reason to believe that had the names all been correctly spelt by the Grand Secretary the proportion would have been still greater; also that a corresponding average would be found to exist all through the first register. It will thus be seen that there were good grounds for the 'Ancients' being afterwards denominated '*Irish Masons*.'"

"So much for" Bro. Norton's classification of the names of the founders of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge.

While on this subject I will call Bro. Norton's attention to another little mistake he has doubtless unintentionally made. It is not "Bro. Sadler's theory that the origin of the rival Grand Lodge was due to Pat's revenge for an insult given by the Grand Lodge to three Irish Masons in 1735." The incident mentioned no more represents the complete theory than one stone represents a finished building, which he might easily have seen had he read the whole book with unprejudiced eyes, instead of skimming it over as he evidently has done, and picking out a bit here and there to suit his present purpose.

My theory is "that the origin of the rival Grand Lodge was due" not to a secession from the Grand Lodge of England, but to a variety of causes duly noted in "Masonic Facts and Fictions," and I say that the affair of 1735 *probably* had something to do with the formation of Irish Lodges in London, which ultimately led to the organisation of an independent Society, differing in its system of government, laws and customs, from the body from which it has been supposed to have seceded.

Will Bro. Norton be good enough to give his authority for the following? "Again, of these seventy Grand Lodge makers, no less than seventeen, or about 25 per cent., were soon after expelled." This does not quite agree with my reading of the Register, which shows that out of the 78 original members, three were "expelled" for unworthy conduct, one was "excluded for misbehaviour and not paying his dues," and thirteen were excluded for "non-payment of dues" only, one of whom afterwards "paid his dues and got his certificate." This covers a period ranging from 17th July 1751 to 25th May 1754, so that they could not have been so very bad after all, bearing in mind the number of travelling artizans and labourers amongst them. The Grand Lodge Registers of the present day will show that a great many brethren are excluded every year for "non-payment of dues," but it does not follow that they are all men of bad character.

In thus distorting evidence to suit his own views Bro. Norton evinces plainly his animosity, quite as much so as when he expresses his firm belief that the remaining 53 of the Ancients' originators were not a whit better than those whom they expelled; so far, therefore, from his having proved the worthlessness of the original Ancients of 1751, in my opinion he has only proved, and that most conclusively, his inability to discuss this subject with impartiality and strict justice, according to the evidence adduced.

The remainder of the article under examination does not seem to require much attention from me, especially as it in no wise affects the question Secession; and with regard to the brief existence of most of the earlier Anglo-Irish Lodges, of which Bro. Norton has furnished evidence, I can only say that I quite agree with him on this point, as it materially strengthens my case; I beg therefore to thank him most sincerely for having introduced the subject. Had these Lodges been composed of the same class of people as the generality of the "modern" Lodges were, viz., shopkeepers, tradesmen, and professional men, permanently residing in London, it is probable

that they would have had a more durable foundation and a longer existence, but as the Register shows them to have been composed chiefly of people whose social standing was somewhat lower, and whose avocations precluded a lengthened residence in any one place, it is not to be wondered at their first Lodges soon died out.

In Bro. Norton's "Further Comment," of the 9th February, he confesses that he was mistaken in two of his previous aspersions on the character of Laurence Dermott, and he thanks me for having proved that he was wrong.

This is no more than I should have expected from him, and yet it seems but a small reward after having written about twenty-four columns in replying to his attacks. However, I must "be thankful for small mercies," but if I am not in error there are several assertions, besides those he has mentioned, which he has failed to substantiate, and which I have proved to have been mistakes, and as he has probably forgotten them, I think it right to refresh his memory by reminding him that he was wrong in saying,

1. "Bro. Sadler never saw a Warrant of the Ancients older than 1772."

2. That "Dermott was initiated in Dublin in 1746."

3. That I derived my theory not from the records of Grand Lodge, but from something I had "read here and something there."

4. That a certain letter from Ireland was read in Grand Lodge in 1762, whereas it was not read till 1772.

5. That "All the Warrants given by the Ancients during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Blessington have somehow disappeared."

6. The "evidence of Lord Blessington's private installation rests solely on Dermott's testimony."

7. That since the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Montague, the regular Grand Lodge had no difficulty in finding a nobleman who would cheerfully accept the office of Grand Master.

I make no doubt that Bro. Norton will, on reconsideration, readily admit that he was mistaken on these points as well as on the two before mentioned, and should he feel disposed to favour us with a continuation of his "Comments," I shall be extremely obliged if he will give me the benefit of his opinion on certain points referred to in my former replies, more particularly on that of the 12th January, wherein I ask how it is that the brother who was Grand Secretary of the "Moderns" from 1734 to 1756 did not inform his successor, when telling him all he knew on the subject of the rival Society, that they had originally seceded from the regular Grand Lodge. I find there are so many interesting facts in the concluding paragraph of the article mentioned that, in order to save my critic the trouble of hunting it up, I will here reprint it:—

"He says they '*first made their appearance about the year 1746*.'" Do these words indicate secession? I think not. In my opinion their meaning is clear and conclusive, viz., that these people "*made their appearance*" from some other quarter. Heseltine was not the man to have neglected this most effective of weapons had he known, or even thought of, its existence; it was reserved for the more clever but less scrupulous Preston to concoct and propagate this stigma. I have shown that in 1766 a member of the "Ancient" fraternity was described in a Minute Book of the rival Society as an "*Irish York Mason*"—in 1776 the "Ancients" were described by a distinguished Masonic author as "*the Irish Faction, ye A.M.'s as they call themselves*;" in 1786 their Warrants were referred to as "*Irish Warrants*;" in 1793 their Lodges were designated "*Irish*," and in a pamphlet printed in 1806 they are called "*Irishmen*." I will now add that since my book was published I have seen their Lodges mentioned in another pamphlet, printed in 1766, as "*Irish Lodges*." And these terms have all been applied by different persons, totally unconnected, and uninfluenced by any sinister motive. I shall be very much obliged if Bro. Norton will give me his opinion on the foregoing points. If not troubling him too much, I should also like to know his explanation of the reason of a large majority of the "Ancients" on their first register being Irishmen, and, without going into further details, how he can account for the numerous points of resemblance between the Irish fraternity and the "Ancients" in England to which I have drawn attention. How it was that the customs, ceremonial and otherwise, of the latter were totally different to those of the body from which they are said to have seceded, and how he accounts for the persistent ignoring of the "Moderns" by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland; those bodies having been from the first in close alliance with the *despised* and so-called "Schismatics."

In my opinion the foregoing does not bear out Brother Norton's statement that amongst the original "Ancients" in Morgan's Register the English out-numbered the Irish by more than two to one.

We are not inclined to allow a Mason to be deprived of his rights without a hearing and decision of the Lodge; at the same time we think that a by-law, that when a member appears to be in arrears and does not deny that he is, he shall not be allowed to vote, would be a just and beneficial one."—*Voice of Masonry*.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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LODGE OF UNITY, No. 183.

THIS Lodge met at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, on Monday, the 25th March. Present:—Bros. E. A. Francis W.M., H. Hooper, R. Corsham, G. P. Britten, G. W. Speth, J. W. Oliver, G. H. Lindsey-Kenton, S. Richardson, G. R. Langley, G. W. Pinnock, F. W. Zimer, A. J. Hirsch, R. P. Angel, W. E. Watson, W. Newbold, G. Pragnell, W. J. Godwin, J. A. Goudge, J. D. E. Tarr, T. C. Tassell, A. Cook, E. Wareham, A. O. Side, W. F. B. Watts, F. W. Mellwraith, and Thos. Heath. Visitors:—J. Dorton and C. R. Higgins of 1076, W. Hopekirk G.P. and J. Kew of 179, F. P. Lister and H. Nilson W.M. of 1293, A. Rolley W.M. 1524, J. Godwin 1343, F. A. Smith W.M., J. H. Hastie and T. Edmonston of 1669, H. Sprake 2192, Raymond Thrupp P.A.G.D.C., H. H. Room Prov. G. Sec. Middlesex, N. L. Dalville 1607, W. B. Trick 1366, L. Hirsch 1818, C. J. Oxford 1949, W. P. Brown 90, J. Harling 30, P. Saillard and H. G. Cubitt of 2020, J. S. Tavener 1044, W. A. Brown 1567, A. Blenkarn 1558, C. Quilter 51, and P. Phillips 820. The report of the Permanent Committee was read and adopted; Bro. J. S. Coudge was raised. Bro. H. Hooper S.W. was installed as W.M. of the Lodge, and invested and appointed his Officers, as follow:—R. Corsham S.W., J. W. Oliver J.W., G. P. Britten Treasurer, G. W. Speth Secretary, G. H. Lindsey-Renton S.D., F. W. Zimer J.D., J. D. E. Tarr I.G., S. Richardson Director of Ceremonies, G. W. Pinnock and A. O. Side Stewards, G. W. Speth Organist, L. G. Reinhardt Tyler. The presentation to the I.P.M., Bro. Francis, of a Past Master's jewel by the W.M., on behalf of the Lodge, evoked great enthusiasm, and after the ordinary routine work the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The toasts and speeches were of the usual kind and need no special comment, but the applause with which the W.M. was greeted was remarkable for its warmth and spontaneity, and was, perhaps, even excelled in both these qualities when the health of the I.P.M. was proposed. Harmonious as this Lodge has ever been, it is evident that these two Officers are special favourites. The vocal music provided by the members and visitors was above the average of amateur work, and the evening, from beginning to end, was one of the pleasantest and most successful we have ever spent. One little fact, mentioned by the Secretary, struck us as curious, viz.—that although this old Lodge has been uninterruptedly at work for 120 years, doing its duty staunchly and bravely in every respect, it has never had a Grand Lodge collar conferred upon one of its members. As one of the visitors remarked, this is possibly owing to its great modesty.

CROOK LODGE, No. 2019.

A MEETING was held on the 27th ult., in the Masonic Hall, Queen Street, Crook, for the purpose of installing Bro. Edward Milburn S.W. The Lodge was opened by Bro. John Graham, the retiring W.M., and, the ordinary business having been transacted, the installation ceremony was proceeded with, being performed by Bro. Babington Boulton. The newly-installed Master then invested his Officers for the ensuing year. A banquet in celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist was subsequently held in the Mechanics' Hall, at which the Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Bro. E. Milburn W.M., in the name of the Officers of the Lodge, presented a handsome Past Master's jewel to Brother John Graham, the retiring Master.

CHOUGH LODGE, No. 2264.

AT the regular meeting of this prosperous Lodge, which completed its first year's existence on the occasion, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on the 28th ult., Bro. E. T. Edwards the W.M. presided, and after the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, Bros. James Ridley and J. W. Breeze was raised, and Bro. Alfred Haynes was passed. A sum of ten guineas was voted from the Lodge Fund as a donation to the Benevolent Fund of this Lodge. Bro. W. B. Marcus S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. for the next twelve months; this brother is the outgoing W.M. of the Duke of Cornwall Lodge, No. 1839. Bro. H. Saxelby was re-elected Treasurer and Bro. T. Bowler Tyler. A P.M.'s jewel of a special and most substantial character was voted to the Worshipful Master for his most valued services as first Worshipful Master. After routine work, Lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

Perseverance Lodge of Instruction, No. 1743.—On Monday, the 1st inst., at the Old Cheshire Cheese, Addle-street, E.C., Bros. Mitchell W.M., Martindale S.W., Watkins J.W., Sparrow Sec., Coxon S.D., Broad I.G., and several others. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Park candidate. After routine work Lodge was closed.

Star Chapter Lodge of Instruction, No. 1275.—On Friday, 29th ult., at the Stirling Castle, Camberwell, when there were present Comps. F. Hilton P.Z. Preceptor, V. T. Murché M.E.Z., Wingham H., Neeld P.Z. J., Stone S.E., C. Woods S.N., C. H. Stone P.S., Addington A.S., Eckersall, Latham, Martin and Patrick. Visitor—Comp. Allison. The ceremony of exaltation was rehearsed, Comp. Eckersall as candidate. Comp. Wingham was elected M.E.Z. for the meeting on the 12th inst., as the popular Preceptor Comp. Hilton P.Z. will preside on the 5th instant at the annual supper.

At the next regular meeting of the Jordan Lodge, No. 1402, at the Masonic Hall, Torquay, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, Bro. W. J. Hugan, P.G.D. England, P.S.G.W. Iowa, &c., will deliver a Lecture, entitled "A Glance at Freemasonry during the last Five Centuries." The proceedings will commence at 7 p.m.

THE THEATRES, &c.

—:0:—

Opera Comique.—"The Panel Picture," a new melodrama by Mr. Outram Tristram, is a play of the penny novelette order, and deals with ghosts, sliding panels, secret passages, midnight robbers, and all the mysterious workings of those exciting but somewhat trashy stories. We have also, in addition, the return of a supposed dead husband of the re-married wife, a friendly Jesuit priest, who allows murder to be committed in order to save the honour of an old family, a foppish police Prefect, an English nobleman, accompanied of an Asiatic of Thuggish tendencies, and numerous other personages, all very well in their way but hardly necessary to the slender plot. The main incident is the fear of Countess Sinbert that her son Adrian, a communist, should fall into the hands of her present husband, though this motive is rather weak, as it is hard to understand the antagonism of this gentleman, while in order to assist his escape the Countess is compelled to agree to the robbery of the family jewels. This is about to be carried out by an aristocratic robber named Dumaresq, but is prevented by the Hindoo strangling the intended thief; another of the gang, Marasca, who turns out to be the husband of the Countess, being shot by his son the communist. Eventually Adrian escapes, and the curtain falls on an unfinished story. The scene is an old Brittany castle, picturesquely painted by Mr. Banks from a design of Mr. Herbert Railton's. The play was not unfavourably received on the occasion of our visit, but in its present state cannot hope for a long run, in spite of the admirable acting of the principal personages. Lady Monckton displays great feeling in the character of the Countess, her performance in the third act eliciting considerable applause. Mr. L. Cautley as Dumaresq, Mr. Giradot as the foppish Prefect, Mr. John Beauchamp as the Jesuit, and Mr. N. Gould as Lord Saltash, all work with a will to ensure success; while Miss L. Roche, Miss Cudmore, Messrs. Grahame, L. Grey, Batson, and Esmond make the most of their respective characters.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.—One of the chief attractions of the Paris Exhibition will doubtless be the extraordinary iron tower which the ingenuity of M. Eiffel is rearing in the grounds. It is more than twice as high as the Great Pyramid, nearly three times as high as the topmost point of the Invalides in Paris, while, comparing it with buildings in London, we find that after doubling the height of St. Paul's Cathedral, we should have to go 176 feet higher. It seems probable that many people will not care to go to this stupendous height, but on the first platform, which is some thirty feet lower than Notre Dame, there need be no fear of vertigo, while a superb view of Paris will be obtainable. Here on the south west side there will be a commodious restaurant, with a joint, luncheon, and dining room, and English and American bars, which have been placed under the management of Messrs. Spiers and Pond. It should be noted also that this first floor of the Eiffel Tower, which is very spacious, will be covered in, and visitors can ascend to it comfortably for there are four lifts, so that it is likely to be a very popular resort during the Exhibition.

The Committee announce their intention of publishing a book in connection with the forthcoming Al Fresco Fayre and Floral Fête, to be called "The Golden Grain Guide." Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Harry Furniss, Miss Alma Tadema, Miss Clara Montalba, and others, have kindly contributed original drawings for the book. Mr. Rider Haggard will relate a ghost story, Mrs. Kennard will tell one of her sporting tales, and John Strange Winter, the Countess of Munster, Lady Constance Howard, Violet Fane, Mr. Oscar Wilde, and other well known literary people will write special stories or poetry. The book will be unique in shape and get up, and as a first edition of £10,000 copies will be published at the Al Fresco Fayre and Floral Fête, it is hoped that a large profit will be made for the Charity.

PORTSMOUTH FREEMASONS' HALL AND CLUB COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of this Company was held in the Lodge-room, Commercial-road, Landport, on Friday, the 29th ult. It was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. free of income tax be declared, and the balance carried to the sustentation and maintenance fund. Bros. H. Croucher, T.C., W. Miles, and James Jenkins, the retiring directors, were unanimously re-elected, as were also the retiring auditors, Bros. T. P. Wills and T. H. Casey, C.A. Complimentary votes of thanks were unanimously given to the Board of Directors and Secretary for their services during the past year. Bro. H. Croucher, the Chairman, and Bro. E. S. Main, the Secretary, suitably responded.

A very pleasant gathering of members of the Isca Lodge of Freemasons was held at Newport, on Wednesday, 20th ultimo, when the Worshipful Master, Bro. Barnett, was presented with a very chaste loving cup to commemorate the birth of his son on the day of his installation as W.M. of the Lodge. In order to mark the occasion, the boy was named Gerald Isca Barnett.

We have pleasure in announcing that the third annual dinner of the "Old Masonians," (ex-pupils of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys), will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Saturday next, the 13th inst., when the President, Bro. A. F. Godson, M.P., P.G.D., Deputy Prov. G.M. of Worcestershire, and Patron of the Institution, will preside.

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

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APRIL ELECTION, 1889.

The Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers of the

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,
are earnestly solicited on behalf of

ETHEL MICHAEL,

AGED 10 YEARS.

Her Father, Bro. J. J. Michael, was initiated in the Cornwallis Lodge, No. 1107, on 6th April 1870, and has been twice W.M. of that Lodge; was a founder and second W.M. of the Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1507; and a Founder and first W.M. of the King's Cross Lodge, No. 1732; was exalted in the High Cross Chapter, No. 829, in 1872, of which he is P.Z. Is a Vice-President of the R.M.B.I.; and Life Governor of the R.M.I.G. and R.M.I.B., and has served the office of Steward to all three Institutions. Is P.G. Pursuivant of Kent. Has seven children, five of whom are entirely dependent upon him.

In consequence of heavy losses in business, he has become greatly reduced in circumstances, and respectfully solicits your kind help on behalf of his daughter.

The case is strongly recommended by

Bro. J. T. Briggs P.M. 157, P.Z. 177, P.P.G.S.D. Middlesex; The Elm, Broom Road, Teddington.

A. Hubbard P.M. 1107, M.E.Z. 177; 2 Carlton Road, Tottenham.

B. Kauffmann P.M. 1732; 29 Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.

G. W. Knight P.M. P.Z. 1507; 1 Cowper's Court, Cornhill, E.C.

W. T. Madge W.M. 1987.

W. J. Marlis P.M. P.Z. 1642; 18a Ladbrooke Grove Road, W.

T. Puzey P.M. 1107, P.P.G.D.C. Kent; The Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street, E.C.

G. J. Scales P.M. 1507; 49 and 50 Milton Street, E.C.

W. A. Scarratt W.M. 167, P.M. 2043, 2206, V. Patron R.M.I.B. P.P.G. Supt.

Wks. Middlesex; 12 Rutland Street, Regent's Park, W.

T. H. Simmonds P.M. 1107, P.P.G. Std. B.; 5 Pear Tree Street, Goswell Road, E.C.

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H. Stiles P.M. P.Z. 1507; 8 High Street, Kensington, W.

W. M. Stiles P.M. P.Z. 1507; 10 Elm Gardens, Brook Green, W.

C. T. Sutton P.M. 1107, P.P.G.A.D.C. Kent; The Beeches, East Acton.

C. Sydney Mote W.M. 1732; 75 Princes Square, Bayswater, W.

R. W. Walker W.M. 1107; Claremont, Gayton Road, Harrow.

John Welford P.M. P.Z. 733; Elgin Avenue, W.

James Willing jun. P.M. 177, 1507, 1744, 1987, M.E.Z. 2043, P.Z. 1000, 1507; 125 Strand, W.C.

Proxies will be thankfully received by

Bro. J. J. MICHAEL, 23 St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W.

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The Right Honourable the EARL OF CARNARVON,
Pro Grand Master, in the Chair.

Tickets may be obtained of the Grand Stewards; but no Tickets will be issued after 4 p.m. on the 23rd April.

Dinner at Six o'clock precisely.

The Musical arrangements will be under the direction of Bro. W. A. Barrett, M.B., Grand Organist.

Brethren must appear in full Masonic Craft Clothing.

CHARLES HERBERT SHOPPEE,

Hon. Sec. Board of Grand Stewards.

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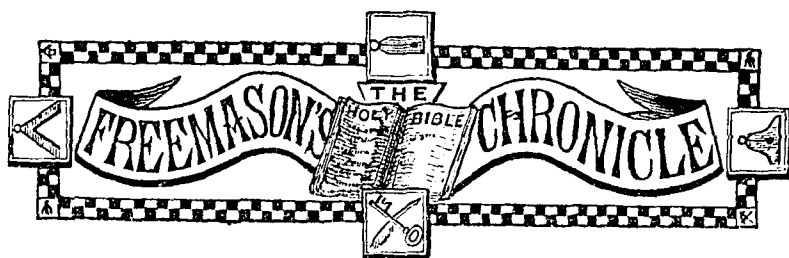
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SATURDAY, 6th APRIL 1889.

THE 1757 NOVA SCOTIA WARRANTS.

By BRO. JACOB NORTON.

THE Massachusetts Grand Lodge Record of 1740 begins thus:—

"Omitted in place that our Rt. Worshl. Grand Master Mr. Price, Granted a Deputation at Annapolis in Nova Scotia to hold a Lodge there, and appointed Maj. Erasmus Jas. Philipps D.G.M., who has since, at ye Request of Sundry Brethren at Halifax Granted a Constitution to hold a Lodge there, and appointed the Rt. Worshl. His Excellency Edward Cornwallis, Esq., their first Master."

When I first read the above, in 1869, I had not the slightest idea that Halifax in Nova Scotia did not exist

before the end of the year 1749, and consequently supposed that Masonry was established both at Annapolis and at Halifax some time before 1740, and I was not the only one that was misled by the "1740. Omitted in place," for, in 1871, Grand Master Gardner, in his oration on Henry Price, ascribed those events to *about* the year 1735. Bro. Gardner's address was extensively read, but no one found fault with it. Guess then Bro. Gardner's surprise when, in 1872, I placed before him Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia, and pointed out that Halifax in Nova Scotia was unknown before 1749. Now Bro. Gardner's address, in 1871, was designed to upset my arguments against the then belief that Price was appointed Grand Master in 1733 over New England, and in 1734 over all North America. In 1873 I surprised Bro. Gardner still further by laying before him a pamphlet, printed at Halifax in 1786, purporting to give a sketch of the origin of Masonry in Nova Scotia, which ascribes to Erasmus Jas. Philips (the name is variously spelled), of Annapolis, in 1750, the introduction of Masonry into Halifax, by virtue of his being *some how* a Deputy Grand Master, of which, however, they were not certain). So after referring to the death of the Prince of Wales, which took place in 1751, the pamphlet goes on to say:—

"At this time our R.W. Bro. Philips probably acted under a deputation, for we find a Grand Warrant dated seven years after this from the R.W. and Hon. William Stuart, Earl of Blessington, Grand Master of England, constituting Erasmus James Philips, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Nova Scotia," &c., &c.

Now, in the first place, it is evident from the above that the Nova Scotia Masons of 1786 had not the remotest idea that Erasmus Jas. Philips had any knowledge of Henry Price. And second, if E. J. Philips had been initiated in Boston, and if he had received a Warrant or a Deputation from a Boston Grand Master, he could readily have obtained all the authority he wanted in 1757, either from Boston or from the Grand Lodge of England, and therefore would never have applied to Dermott for such authority. Now, E. J. Philips was certainly in Annapolis in 1726. The probability is that he was initiated in England in one of the irregular Lodges we read of. At Annapolis he initiated some of his fellow officers, and opened a Lodge the same as a man did in Philadelphia in 1731, and as half a dozen men did in Boston in 1752, and thinking that he could more easily obtain acknowledgment from the Ancients than from the aristocratic Moderns, Bro. Philips therefore applied in 1757 to Dermott. Now, on the 19th July 1750, Gov. Cornwallis and Lord Colvill, the commander of the fleet, were initiated in the Halifax new Lodge. After Lord Colvill left Halifax he was for some months stationed in Boston. 24th October 1750, his Lordship was elected a member of the Boston Lodge: 2nd November following he was raised to the third degree in the Master Masons' Lodge, he also served as Master of the first Lodge, and as Provincial Deputy Grand Master. From Lord Colvill they doubtless learned in Boston about E. Jas. Philips and his Lodges in Nova Scotia, and as Henry Price was ambitious to be regarded as the founder of all the then Lodges in America, for he claimed to have chartered the first Lodge in Philadelphia in 1734, a Lodge in New Hampshire in 1735, also a Lodge in South Carolina, and as the first Boston Lodge had not in 1750 a scrap of a record older than 1738, and as the Prov. G.L. never had a record or Secretary before 1750 or 1751, and as Bro. Charles Pelham was in 1751 employed to write up a record of the Grand Lodge from 1733, for the contents of which he was wholly indebted to Price's information, hence he committed the blunder of ascribing the origin of Masonry in Nova Scotia to a period anterior to 1740. There is no doubt, therefore, in my mind, that Nova Scotia Masonry had no connection whatever with Henry Price, or with the Massachusetts Provincial Grand Lodge.

Now for the Nova Scotia Warrants of 1757. From a letter I received from Bro. Sadler I learned that he still believed that the Nova Scotia Warrants were signed by "Blesinton." This induced me to reperuse Bro. Brennan's History of Freemasonry in Nova Scotia, which I have not read since 1875, and also an article of mine, viz., "Origin of Freemasonry in Nova Scotia," in the Masonic Magazine, Vol. I. p 131, where the reader will find the gist of the pamphlet printed at Halifax in 1786, which, by the bye, Bro. Brennan believed to be *unique*. Well then, Brother E. J. Philips received three documents in 1758 from Dermott, respectively numbered 1, 2, and 3, two of which were written on parchment and one on paper. The

Provincial Grand Lodge Warrant No. 1, and Lodge Warrant No. 2, both written on parchment, evidently by Dermott, are "stamped with slightly oval seal of wax, having on the superior portion thereof the impress of a square and compass, and beneath a naked dagger, the whole partially surrounded with the words 'Virtue and Silence.'"

This proves that the Ancients had a seal in 1757. The name of Erasmus James Philips was in the Grand Lodge Warrant given as Provincial G.M., and the names of the D.G.M. and of two Grand Wardens are also given. The Grand Lodge Warrant is thus headed:—

"BLESINTON Grand Master.

Wm. Halford D.G.M.

Robert Goodman S.G.W.

Wm. Osborn J.G.W.

To all to whom it may concern, &c.

No. 65 in England. }
No. 1 in Nova Scotia. }

We, the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Hon'ble Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, in ample

form assembled, viz., the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable William Stuart, Earl of Blessington (in the Kingdom of Ireland) Grand Master in England, William Halford, Esq. Deputy Grand Master, Mr. Robert Goodman Senior Grand Warden, Mr. Wm. Osborn Junior Grand Warden, by and with the approbation and consent of Forty-seven Lodges, held in the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster, Do hereby authorise and empower our Trusty and Well beloved Brethren that are now or hereafter may become inhabitants in the Province of Nova Scotia to form and hold a Provincial Grand Lodge in the said Province independent of any former Dispensation, Warrant, or Constitution granted by us or our Predecessors to New England or elsewhere."

There are two misstatements in the above, to which I must direct Bro. Sadler's attention. First, "forty seven Lodges," located near London, could not have given their consent to the Halifax Warrants in 1757, because Dermott could not then have mustered more than about 34 living Lodges from far and near. And second, as neither Lord "Blesinton" nor any of his predecessors, had, previous to 27th December 1757, ever granted any Masonic powers to any part of America, it was simply a piece of humbug on the part of Dermott to insert into the Nova Scotia Warrant that Lord Blessington, or his predecessors, had granted Constitutions or Warrants to New England.

This Warrant winds up with the signature of "Laur. Dermott Gd. Secretary."

Now, as all the copies of Deputations or Charters issued by the Grand Lodge of England that I have met with, either in records or in print, were invariably signed at the bottom by the Deputy G.M., as well as by the Wardens and G. Sec., I naturally supposed that the Nova Scotia Warrants were signed by Dermott *only*, but on reperusing Bro. Brennan's Book, I found, on page 364, as follows:—

"For this organization, in 1756, he [Dermott] in some manner obtained the consent of the Earl of Blessington to become its Grand Master. Certainly those Charters or Warrants, sent by him to Halifax, bear at the top, in manner as if written by the hand of that nobleman, the signature of 'Blesinton Grand Master,' the last two words being written by the hand which wrote the Warrants. The spelling of the name is different from that of its appearance anywhere in print."

After perusing the above, said I to myself, "Well! we must live and learn." Who would have supposed that in the second half of the last century a British nobleman did not know how to spell his own title, and that Masonic Warrants were signed by the Grand Officers at the top instead of the bottom. Such, however, was the case, and Bro. Sadler was right in this case also to charge me with carelessness. This frank confession of mine will, I hope, satisfy Bro. Sadler that I am open to conviction, and that I am always ready to confess my errors when I am convinced they are such. I am sorry, however, to inform him that we are still as wide apart as ever on the main question at issue. I still believe that Dermott and his gang in 1751-2 had no just cause to create a schism in the Craft, that if they imagined they had a cause they certainly never made an effort, either by petition or otherwise, to induce the Grand Lodge to remove the alleged cause. And after looking at Dermott's conduct from every point of view, I am still convinced that he was a most unscrupulous bragger and Masonic quack, and I assure Bro. Sadler that other Americans beside Bro. MacCalla share in my opinion.

BOSTON, U.S., 22nd March 1889.

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Obituary.

—:0:—

GENERAL J. STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG, C.B.

PROV. GRAND MASTER SURREY.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that the popular Provincial Grand Master of Surrey died, at Colombo, on the 1st instant, on his voyage home from Australia, whither he had been on a pleasure trip; and we are assured that this intelligence will be received with infinite regret by all Freemasons who had the honour of his acquaintance. General Brownrigg was appointed by the Prince of Wales to be the Grand Master of Freemasons for Surrey in 1871, and had consequently held that high office for eighteen years. He succeeded Mr. Alexander Dobie, the then solicitor for the *Times*, who was Prov. Grand Master for Surrey for twenty-four years. General Brownrigg had rendered good service to the Masonic Charitable Institutions. In 1883 he presided at the Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, while in 1886 he did a like service on behalf of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. On the latter occasion reference was made in the *FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE* to his brilliant record, and we feel we cannot do better on the present occasion than reproduce what we then said.

General Brownrigg was born on the 22nd September 1814, and, like many with whom he has since been intimately associated, was educated at Eton. In his eighteenth year—in July 1832—he entered the army, and soon rose to the highest dignities of that profession. He served at the Mauritius and in the East Indies, until 1840, as Adjutant of the 9th Regiment. He then filled the office of Military Secretary to the Governor General of Jamaica, until 1843, and three years later acted in a similar capacity to the Governor General of Canada. From 1846 to 1853 he was Regimental Adjutant of the Grenadier Guards. He served during the whole of the Crimean campaign; as Assistant Adjutant General to the first, and afterwards the Light Division. He was present at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Tchernaza, and at the attack on the Redan. He was chief of the Staff to the Allied Expedition to Kertch, under Sir George Brown. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the rank of Colonel for distinguished service in the field. He rose to the rank of Major General in 1868, Lieutenant General in 1876, and General in 1878, retiring from the service in 1881, after being associated with it for nearly fifty years. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1855, is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Order of Medjidi. He has received the Crimean medal, with three clasps, and also the Turkish medal. He commanded at Shorncliffe from 1867 to 1870, and at Chatham from 1870 to 1873, and since 1876 has been Colonel of the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment. He is a J.P. for Middlesex, for the city and county of Dublin, and for Westminster, and at the present time is the Masonic ruler of the Province of Surrey, having been appointed Provincial Grand Master in 1871, and Provincial Grand Superintendent in 1873.

General Brownrigg was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in St. John's Lodge, Quebec, in 1845; he became a joining member of the Lodge of Friendship, No. 6, London, on the 10th June 1852, and served the office of Worshipful Master in that Lodge in 1858. He also joined the Alpha Lodge, and is at the present time one of the oldest members of that distinguished body. He was present at the meeting of this Lodge when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales initiated his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, and in recounting his experiences thereof at a subsequent meeting of his Provincial Grand Lodge he said, that he had not only been struck by the way in which the ceremony had been performed by the Prince of Wales, but also by the attention paid by the young Prince during his initiation. Our hero was exalted into Royal Arch Masonry during his sojourn in Canada, and joined the Chapter of Friendship, No. 6, on the 27th June 1851, and was installed as First Principal thereof in 1860. He was appointed Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of England in 1855, and, as we have said, Provincial Grand Master of Surrey in 1871, and Provincial Grand Superintendent of the same County in 1873. He was also advanced to the degree of Mark Master Mason in Canada, and joined the Carnarvon Lodge, No. 7 on the English Register, 18th May 1876. He was one of the founders, and the first W.M. of the Studholme Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 197, and was appointed Junior Grand Warden of the Mark Degree in 1876. He is also Provincial Prior of the Order of the Temple for Kent and Surrey, and was Great Prior of the Supreme Council 33° in 1878. It will thus be seen that in Masonry also General Brownrigg has achieved the highest distinctions. The Province of Surrey has progressed and prospered greatly under his rule. In 1871, when he was appointed to govern the Craft in the Province, there were under a dozen Lodges, now there are some thirty working under his guidance. Similarly the Royal Arch Degree has prospered, there having been but six Chapters in the Province of Surrey when he assumed its command in 1873, while at the present time there are eleven in active work. The brethren of Surrey have practically shown their love for their Provincial Grand Master by naming two of their Lodges—the Brownrigg, No. 1638, meeting at Kingston, and the Studholme, No. 1591—after him; but this does not represent even a part of the respect and esteem with which he is regarded by those under his rule. In July 1884 he had the honour of holding a special meeting of his Provincial Grand Lodge of Redhill, for the purpose of receiving the Most

Worshipful the Grand Master H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, on the occasion of their laying the foundation stone of the new Schools of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society. In April of the preceding year a somewhat similar pleasure devolved on him, the visitor on that occasion being H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who journeyed to Bagshot for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new church of St. Anne's in that town. On each of these occasions the ruler, the officers and the brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey were most active in assisting in the work, but, perhaps, none more so than the brother of whom we are now writing, who likewise, in many other ways has taken an active part in the affairs of the County with which he is so intimately associated.

BRO. JOHN WHITEHOUSE.

THE funeral of the late Bro. John Whitehouse, of Arbour Vale, Slough, took place on Thursday, 21st March, at half-past 3 o'clock, the interment being made in the Slough Parish Churchyard. Deceased was the oldest member of the Windsor Castle Lodge (No. 771), and the senior Mason of the Berks and Bucks Province; and a dispensation having been obtained from the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., the funeral was conducted with Masonic honours. This made the event exceptionally interesting, there not having been a ceremony of the kind in this neighbourhood for very many years past. The number of Masons present was about 150, and included many prominent in the Craft, there being representatives from the Berks and Bucks Province generally, the Windsor Castle Lodge and the Herschel (Slough) Lodge. The brethren assembled in the Herschel Masonic Hall, at Slough, at 2:30 p.m., wearing Craft Clothing, Officers wearing their collars. The Lodge was opened, and the Worshipful Master (Brother W. G. Nottage) gave the usual Funeral Address. The brethren then proceeded to the Parish Church, via High-street and Windsor-road, in order. Each Lodge formed one division, the junior preceding; a Lodge not sufficiently represented to carry out the foregoing joined the next in seniority. The Windsor Castle Lodge closed the procession. The brethren lined each side of the path leading to the Church from Windsor-road, and on the arrival of the funeral cortège (which consisted of an ordinary hearse and mourning coaches), the Worshipful Master of the Windsor Castle Lodge followed immediately after the mourners, the brethren falling in after him. In addition to the Masons, representatives from various public bodies with which the deceased had been connected attended, as a mark of respect to the deceased, and joined in the procession. Immediately outside the entrance to the church, the Eton Volunteer Fire Brigade was ranged, under the command of Foreman Dugdale. As the coffin containing the body was borne into the church, Mr. W. T. Blanchett, the Organist, played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. The coffin was covered with black cloth, on the top and sides being beautiful wreaths of flowers, including a very handsome emblematical one from the Windsor Castle Lodge. The portion of the burial service of the Church of England in the church was read by the Rector of Slough (Rev. H. Savill Young), the lesson being read by the Rev. R. P. Bent (Rector of Hedgerley), Past Grand Chaplain of England. Hymn No. 52, "Great God, what do I see and hear?" was sung, and as rendered by so many bass voices was very impressive. As the coffin was borne from the church, the "Dead March" was again played by Mr. Blanchett. On leaving the Church the procession of Masons followed in reverse order. At the grave the brethren assembled around as far as possible in circles, but the arrangement could not be carried out in its entirety, owing to the site available being somewhat cramped. The service was read by the Rector (Rev. H. Savill Young), and at its completion the usual prayer was impressively offered by the Worshipful Master, Bro. W. G. Nottage. The customary 1st oration was delivered by Bro. Page I.P.M., and the 3rd oration by Bro. Powell P.M. The 2nd oration was not given. The Secretary, Bro. E. Grisbrook P.M., advanced to the grave, and cast in the Roll of the Sacred Writings. Bro. Nottage, as Worshipful Master, then gave the concluding oration, after which the brethren filed past the grave, casting in as they did so sprigs of acacia, uttering the customary exclamation, "Alas! My Brother." A large number of persons had assembled, whose conduct was most orderly and respectful, and who appeared much impressed with the solemnity of the proceedings. At the conclusion of the funeral the Masonic Brethren returned to the Herschel Lodge Room, via Church Street and High Street. The Lodge closed with the usual formalities, after a vote of condolence with the relatives of the deceased had been proposed and adopted. A vote of thanks to the Herschel Lodge for granting the use of their room was also passed. The main responsibility of the Masonic arrangements fell upon Bro. W. G. Nottage, to whom the greatest credit is due for the admirable manner in which he made and carried them out. He was very ably assisted by the Masters of the Ceremonies and the other officials. The late Brother Whitehouse was born at West Bromwich, and came to the neighbourhood of Windsor and Slough in early manhood. By steadiness, industry, and straightforward dealing, he made slow but sure progress in material prosperity, and in the course of time held responsible public offices, and became a member of many public bodies. Last December he attained the great age of 80 years.

The following is the Oration delivered on the occasion by Bro. Page the Immediate Past Master:—

Brethren,—The last offices paid to the dead are only useful as lectures to the living. From them we are to derive instruction and consider every solemnity of this kind as a summons to prepare for our approaching dissolution. Notwithstanding the various mementoes with which we daily meet, notwithstanding that death has established his empire over all the works of nature, yet, through some unaccountable infatuation, we are apt to forget that we are born to die. Some of us go on from one design to another, add hope to hope and lay out plans for the employment of many years, till we are suddenly alarmed

by the approach of death, when we least expect it, and at an hour which, amidst all the gaieties of life, we probably conclude to be the meridian of our existence. Others, as in the case of our departed and lamented brother, grow to a ripe and honoured old age and live to see their hopes and cherished ambitions realised. But my brethren, what are all the externals of majesty, the pride of wealth, or even the high estimation of the world when nature has paid her just debt? Fix your eyes on this last scene, view life stripped of her ornaments, and exposed in her natural meanness, you will then be convinced of the futility of those empty delusions. In the grave all fallacies are detected, all ranks are levelled, and all distinctions for ever done away.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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ANCIENT EBOR PRECEPTORY, No. 101.

THE annual Chapter of this Preceptory was held at the Freemasons' Hall, St. Savinorgate, York, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., when there were present:—Fratres W. Brown E.P., J. T. Sellar Constable, A. H. H. McGachen Marshal, T. B. Whytehead P. Registrar, Donald Grant as Chaplain, W. B. Dyson Sub-Marshal, W. H. Cowper P. Capt. of Guards, J. Marshall P., F. W. Halliwell, and others. The Provincial Prior, Bro. J. W. Woodall, was announced, and, a deputation having been formed, he was introduced, received under the arch of steel, and saluted. The Provincial Prior was accompanied by Frater M. C. Peck Past Prov. Chancellor, and other visitors. Comp. W. H. V. Milbank, who was in attendance, was admitted to the Order, and installed a member by Frater T. B. Whytehead, acting as Preceptor, Frater W. Brown acting as Sub-Marshal. Frater J. T. Sellar the E.P. Elect was then presented, and was installed in the throne by Frater T. B. Whytehead. The Officers were afterwards invested, as follow:—Fratres A. H. H. McGachen Constable, W. B. Dyson Marshal, T. B. Whytehead P. Registrar, Donald Grant Sub-Marshal, W. P. Cochrane 1st Herald, W. Brown P. 2nd Herald, J. Marshall P. Beauceant, E. Simpson P. Vexillum Belli, W. H. Cowper P. Capt. of Guards. The alms were collected, and the precepts having been read by the acting Chaplain, the meeting was dissolved. The Fratres afterwards adjourned to dinner.

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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Investment Hints: Dedicated and Addressed to his "Old Boys." By MAURICE C. HIME, LL.D., Head Master of Foyle College, Londonderry. Dublin: Hodges, Figgess and Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., 1886.

At the present time, when there seems to be a scramble for all classes of investments, and when those who have money to place scarcely know where to go with it, a perusal of this little brochure seems desirable. Dr. Hime has addressed himself more especially to his "Old Boys," but his teachings may be safely followed by all who have money to spare, and are wishful it may not be recklessly squandered in bubble ventures or improbable schemes.

Cassell's Magazine. London: Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ludgate Hill, E.C.

THE April part of this journal opens with a new serial story by Arabella M. Hopkinson, entitled "A Woman's Strength," and judging from the opening chapters will prove interesting reading. Mr. Barrett continues his tale "Under a Strange Mask," and fiction is further represented in this number by two complete stories. Among the miscellaneous papers Mr. Karl Blind contributes one, which is abundantly illustrated, upon "Travels in the Air," and the Rev. S. C. Overton another upon "The Prettiest Scenery Round London," which should supply intending pedestrians or cyclists with many hints for rambles during the coming spring and summer months. Orchids form the staple of the gardening article this month, and probably many amateurs will be surprised to learn how comparatively easy is the culture of plants of this class. In the "National School of Housewifery" Phyllis Browne writes upon Household Accounts; and ladies will find other papers of interest to them under the headings "What to Wear in April," "More About Puddings," and "Our New House and its Plinishings." The Family Doctor discourses this month upon that insidious foe of health and peace, "Despondency," and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould upon "A Strange Trade" that he met with upon the Continent. There is a new song, set by Mr. F. G. Cole; and the number concludes with the, "Gatherer" and its notes of everything new in Science, Literature and Music.

At a meeting of the Agricola Lodge, at the Hall, Castle-gate, York, on Monday, 25th ult., Bro. J. H. Taylor, Senior Warden, was elected as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Bro. J. Eccles was re-elected Treasurer; Bros. J. E. Wilkinson Junior Warden and George Manton Junior Deacon were re-elected Auditors; and Bro. E. Osborne Tyler.

MARK MASONRY.

—:0:—

BENEVOLENT LODGE, No. 316.

THE installation meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, Teignmouth, on the 21st ult. The Worshipful Bro. Captain J. S. Kersteman being re-installed Master for the ensuing year. Brethren were present from the Mark Lodge at Newton, and after the meeting the members dined at Bro. King's, Queen's Hotel.

According to Masonic records of the last century it would appear that members not attending a regular meeting of their Lodge were fined. The Ancient Charges further provided—"That no Master or Fellow could be absent from the Lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the Master and Wardens that pure necessity hindered him." How would it be if we proceeded to fine and censure our members for non attendance at Lodge? "Scanty attendances" is at present the burthen of our song, and perhaps some such exemplary course of discipline as the above might "fetch them." Worshipful Masters make a note of it, and try it on the next case of absence without leave. In order to impress the brother try them both at once on him and mark the effect.

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A Weekly Record of Masonic Intelligence.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL from the Rev. F. FARVIS, Baptist Minister.

Mr. G. EADE. March 19, 1887.
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Baptist Minister.

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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.

—:—

SATURDAY, 6th APRIL.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8. (In)
 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Dover Castle, Deptford Causeway, 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
 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)
 R.A.—Sinai, Union, Air Street, Regent Street, W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1223—Amherst, Amherst Arms Hotel, Riverhead, near Sevenoaks
 1453—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
 1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
 1929—Mozart, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon

MONDAY, 8th APRIL.

5—St. George's and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 27—Egyptian, Atlantic Tavern, Brixton, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 29—St. Albans, Albion, Aldersgate-street
 45—Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Ropemaker St., Finsbury, E.C., at 7 (In)
 58—Felicity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
 90—St. John, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
 136—Good Report, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln Inn Fields
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street at 7. (In)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 193—Confidence, Anderton's Fleet-street, E.C.
 222—St. Andrews, 101 Queen Victoria-street
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 957—Leigh, 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)
 1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
 1305—St. Marylebone, Criterion, W.
 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.)
 1571—Leopold, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge
 1585—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In)
 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King Street, Smithfield, at 7 (In.)
 1670—Adelphi, 4 Adelphi Terrace, Strand
 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
 1707—Eleanor, Seven Sisters Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham, S. (Inst)
 1743—Perseverance, 23 Adde Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's-court Hotel, West Kensington
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
 2021—Queen's (Westminster) and Marylebone, Criterion, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 22—Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
 R.A. 1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
 M.M. 239—Royal Naval, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
 40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
 75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
 88—Scientific, Red Lion, Petty Cury, Cambridge
 104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
 151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon, at 7. (Inst)
 262—Salopian, the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury
 292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
 297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
 382—Foyal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
 411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham
 481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
 502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
 587—Howe, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 589—Druids of Love and Liberty, Masonic Hall, Redruth
 665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
 721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction)
 797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
 893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
 849—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
 1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
 1069—United Brothers, Castle Hotel, Southsea
 1112—Shirley, Masonic Hall, Shirley, Hants
 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
 1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 1253—Travellers, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
 1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
 1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
 1611—Elboracum, Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, York
 1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
 1966—Fidelity and Sincerity, Wellington, Somerset
 R.A. 154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 R.A. 379—Tynte, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
 R.A. 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax Road, Dewsbury
 M.M.—Egerton, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
 R.C. 12—Red Cross, Athenaeum, Lancaster
 R.C. 22—Victoria, Ipswich

TUESDAY, 9th APRIL.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
 66—Prosperity, City Arms Restaurant, 2 St. Mary Axe, E.C., at 7. (Inst.)
 96—Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate street
 141—Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 8 (Inst.)
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 188—Joppa, Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7. (Instruction)
 198—Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 211—St. Michael's, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)
 228—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City

548—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Criterion, W.
 880—Dalhousie, Middleton Arms, Middleton Road, Dalston at, 8 (Inst.)
 861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 917—Cosmopolitan, Cannon-street Hotel
 933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
 1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anorley
 1321—Emblematic, Mona Hotel, Harcourt-street, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1446—Mount Edgcombe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich. (Instruction)
 1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1593—Royal Naval College, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, Piccadilly
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8. (Inst.)
 1830—Duke of Cornwall, Queen's Arms, Queen Street, E.C., at 7. (In.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich Road, East Brixton, at 8 (Instruction)
 2127—Drury Lane, Grand Saloon, Drury Lane Theatre, W.C.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, White Hart, Cannon Street, at 8.30
 R.A. 185—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
 R.A. 704—Camden, the Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 M.M. 22—Southwark, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark

93—Social, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
 131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
 160—True Friendship, Old Ship Inn, Rochford
 184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
 284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
 406—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct.)
 463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, at 7.45. (Inst.)
 473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
 502—Belvedere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
 603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Checkheaton
 624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent
 626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
 650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich
 696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Walsesbury
 726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
 829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup
 892—Royal Edward, Royal Oak Hotel, Loominster
 897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
 903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
 986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
 1120—St. Milburga, Tontine Hotel, Cambridge
 1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Catherine-road, Batley
 1250—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Saukey, Greenhall Street, Warrington
 1312—St. Mary, White Hart Hotel, Bocking
 1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1343—St. John's Lodge, King's Arms, Grays, Essex
 1353—St. John, Masonic Hall, Grays, Essex. (Instruction)
 1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
 1465—Oakenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
 1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portsmouth
 1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
 1638—Brownrigg, Alexandra Hotel, Park Road, Northolt, at 8. (Instruction)
 1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
 2099—Ethelbert, Masonic Rooms, Beech Street, Horne Bay, Kent
 2146—Surbiton, Spread Eagle Coffee Tavern, Surbiton. (Instruction)
 R.A. 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
 R.A. 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
 R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover Street, Keighley
 R.A. 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne
 R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton Hill, Leeds
 R.A. 330—St. Petrock, Masonic Hall, Turf Street, Bodmin
 R.A. 452—Frederick of Unity, 105 High Street, Croydon
 R.A. 537—Zion, 9 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead
 R.A. 558—Temple, Masonic Hall, Folkestone
 R.A. 624—Abbey, Masonic Rooms, Burton-on-Trent
 M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
 M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 13—Waterloo, Union Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
 15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 72—Royal Jubilee, Mitre, Canacery Lane, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High Street, Borough, at 8. (Inst)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College Street, Lambeth
 147—Justice, White Swan, High Street, Deptford
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park, at 8 (Inst)
 538—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8. (Inst)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7. (Instruction)
 749—Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Birdett Road, E.
 813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
 862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, at 8. (Instruc.)
 902—Burgoyne, Essex Arms, Essex Street, Strand, at 8. (Instruction)
 1260—John Harvey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1306—Lodge of St. John, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, E.
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 515 Old Kent Road, at 8. (Instruc.)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare Street, Hackney, at 8. (Inst.)
 1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C.
 1586—Upper Norwood, White Hart Hotel, Upper Norwood
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 8. (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.)
 1694—Imperial, Cadogan Hotel, Sloane Street, Chelsea
 1718—Centurion, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
 1900—Montague Guest, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In)
 1993—Duke of Albany, 153 Batterssea Park Road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 2206—Hendon, Welsh Harp, Hendon, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air Street, Regent Street, at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 720—Panmure, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1524—Duke of Connaught, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
 M.M. (T.I.)—Old Kent, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 M.M. T—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 51—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
 86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescott, Lancashire

- 146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
 191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket Street, Bury, Lancashire
 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Hockleywike
 277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
 281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster
 288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
 483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
 567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
 580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
 615—St. John and St. Paul, Prince of Wales Hotel, Erith
 666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
 697—United, George Hotel Colchester
 755—St. Tudno, Freemasons' Hall, Llandudno
 758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
 854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
 910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 1080—Marmion, Masonic Rooms Church-street, Tamworth
 1064—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading
 1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
 1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Moseley, near Manchester
 1248—Denison, Masonic Hall, Scarborough
 1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
 1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
 1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
 1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
 1503—Francis Burdett, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public Rooms, Caunock, Stafford
 1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1582—Llanidloes, Trewythen Arms, Llanidloes
 1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne
 1692—Hervey, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 2041—West Kent Volunteer, Masonic Hall, Wilmington, Kent
 2216—Egerton, Bull's Head Hotel, Swinton, near Manchester
 R.A. 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
 R.A. 350—Meribah, Grapes Inn, Stonecrough, near Manchester
 R.A. 462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
 R.A. 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 809—Etheldreda, Rose and Crown Hotel, Wisbech
 R.A. 1177—Dinlych, Masonic Room, South Parade, Tenby
 R.A. 1345—Victoria, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles
 M.M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick

THURSDAY, 11th APRIL.

- 19—Royal Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 91—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 206—Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 238—Pilgrim, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 263—Bank of England, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 534—Polish National, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 657—Canonbury, Albion, Aldersgate-street
 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
 749—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 860—Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 879—Southwark, Southwark Park Tavern
 879—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In)
 1017—Montefiore, St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, at 8. (Instruction)
 1076—Capper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
 1158—Southern Star, Sir Sydney Smith, Chester St., Kennington, at 8. (In.)
 1216—Macdonald, Head Quarters 1st Surrey Rifles, Camberwell
 1278—Burdett Courts, Swan Tavern, Betnal Green Road, E., at 8. (Instruct)
 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
 1339—Stockwell, Masons' Tavern, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1360—Royal Arthur, Prince of Wales Hotel, Wimbledon, at 7.30. (In-st)
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30. (Inst)
 1471—Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury
 1558—Duke of Connaught, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
 1571—Leopold, Austin's Hotel, 7 London Street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1598—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
 1599—Skelmersdale, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, E.C.
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse Tavern, Liverpool Road (corner of Theberton Street) N., at 8. (Instruction)
 1612—West Middlesex, Bell Hotel, Ealing Dean, at 7.45. (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.)
 1673—Langton, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 5.30. (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9. (In.)
 1744—Royal Savoy, Blue Post, Charlotte Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1791—Creson, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1791—Creson, Wheatheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush. (Inst)
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1996—Priory, Berrymead Priory Constitutional Club, High-st., Acton. (Inst.)
 R.A. 140—St. George's, Green Man Hotel, Blackheath
 R.A. 619—Bendon, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street
 R.A. 763—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In)
 R.A. 813—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
 R.A. 1471—North London, Northampton House, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 86—Samson and Lion, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C.
 35—Medina, 85 High Street, Cowes
 97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward Row, Sunderland
 112—St. George, Masonic Hall, Fore-street Hill, Exeter
 116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel Colne
 139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey Street, Sheffield
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
 276—Good Fellowship, White Hart Hotel, Chelmsford
 283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Hastings
 333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
 337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
 339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland
 341—Wellington, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye
 344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
 469—Hundred of Ellice, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.

- 477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
 546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline Street, Linton, Stafford
 636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
 659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blythe
 732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham
 784—Wellington, Masonic Rooms, Park Street, Deal
 786—Croxteth United Service, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chamber, Abingdon, Berks
 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, North Shields
 1000—Priory, Middleton Hotel, Southend-on-Sea
 1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkcaldy, Liverpool
 1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Street, Bury New Road, Manchester
 1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Trudegar, Mon.
 1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyao
 1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington
 1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
 1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. Gorman's, Corawall.
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1204—Roid, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire
 1273—St. Michael, Free Church School Rooms, Sittighburne
 1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala
 1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk
 1457—Bagshaw, Public Hall, Loughton
 1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
 1580—Cranborne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn
 1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot near Manchester
 1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Colchill
 1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
 1915—Graystone, Foresters' Hall, Whitstable
 R.A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, 5th Parade, Huddersfield
 R.A. 807—Cabbell, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
 R.A. 1235—Phoenix of St. Ann, Court Hotel, Buxton
 M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport
 M.M. 145—Constantine, George Hotel, Colchester

FRIDAY, 12th APRIL.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 8
 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8. (In)
 134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
 157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 167—St. John's, York and Albany Hotel, Regent's Park, N.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 765—St. James, Princess Victoria Tavern, Rotherhithe, at 8. (Instruction)
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8. (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith. (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1201—Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1228—Beacontree, Green Man, Leytonstone. (Instruction)
 1293—Royal Standard, Builders Arms, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (In)
 1365—Olpton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 2030—The Abbey Westminster, King's Arms, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 33—Britannic, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London Street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
 R.A. 95—Eastern Star, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street. (Instruction)
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 890—Hornsey, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Square, Paddington, W. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1275—Star, Stirling Castle, Church St., Camberwell, at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
 M.M. 355—Royal Savoy, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30. (In)
 R.C. 3—Mount Calvary, 33 Golden Square, W.
 36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's Street, Cardiff
 401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
 404—Watford, Freemasons' Hall, Watford
 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse Street, Goolo
 460—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
 526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
 566—St. Germain, Masonic Hall, The Crescent, Selby
 552—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
 662—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Brunswick
 815—Blair, Town Hall, Stretford-road, Hulme
 1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament Street, Harrogate
 1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
 1087—Beaundesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
 1121—Wear Valley, Masonic Hall, Bishop Auckland
 1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
 1289—Rock, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at
 R.A. 119—Sun Square and Compass, Masonic Hall, Whitehaven
 R.A. 137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Poole
 R.A. 406—De Sussex, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle
 R.A. 601—Eyton St. John, Wreken Hotel, Wellington, Salop

SATURDAY, 13th APRIL.

- 108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
 173—Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)
 186—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Dover Castle, Deptford Causeway, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1446—Mount Edgecumbe, Bridge House Hotel, Battersea
 1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
 1612—West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 19 Boury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 1671—Mizpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street
 1743—Perseverance, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1923—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
 2206—Hendon, Welsh Harp, Hendon
 R.A.—Sun, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 211—Hammersmith, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, W. Hammersmith
 149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
 305—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
 410—Grove, Sun Hotel, Kingston
 1416—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 1637—Unity, Harrow
 1990—Hampshire L. of Emulation, Freemasons' Hall, Landport, Portsmouth
 2009—Frudence, Masonic Hall, Leeds
 2096—George Price, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon
 R.A. 311—Lamborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton

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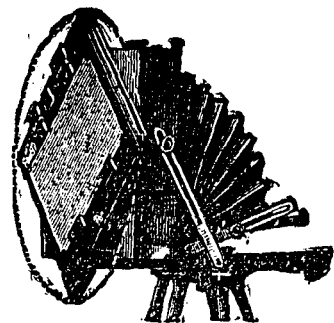
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