

THE
Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE BOYS' SCHOOL INQUIRY.

THE Report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed to inquire into the discipline, expenditure and administration of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, has now been distributed throughout the country, among the Subscribers and Governors who, it was arranged, should receive it. It has, we believe, been posted to every registered subscriber of the Institution, and therefore it might be considered by some that its contents are available to all who have an interest in perusing them, and, accordingly, that any extension or reproduction of them in the public press is unnecessary; but such is not the case, for while the Report has been freely circulated among past supporters of the Institution, those on whom the Charity must rely for its conduct in years to come have no ready means of studying it, and it is on this account we propose to deal with it somewhat exhaustively in the pages of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

Last week we were enabled to give the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee in full, although, as we then said, we were not in a position to vouch for their authenticity. It now proves they were correct in every particular, all that we omitted being the names of the brethren who were answerable for these opinions and suggestions. These were as follow:—Bros. Fred. A. Philbrick, Q.C., Grand Registrar, Vice-Patron of the Institution, who acted as Chairman of the Committee; John Derby Allcroft, P.G. Treas., Patron; Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., P.G.W., Vice-President; Samuel Pope, Q.C., P.G.D., Vice-Patron, of London; John C. Malcolm, P. Prov. G.R., Life Governor, of Leeds; Lieut.-Col. A. Thrale Perkins, P.G.D., Life Governor, of Wells, Somersetshire; and Robert Wylie, P.G.D., P. Prov. S.G.W., Life Governor, of Liverpool. From this list it will be seen the Committee was a representative one, while those who know the character of the brethren, as well as their public positions, must admit they were qualified to discharge the duties with which they were entrusted. We only regret they did not have a more satisfactory task, or at least that they did not feel justified in recording more that was good against the long list of complaints they publish against the management and condition of the Institution. But in this respect it must be remembered—and it is very important to bear this in mind—that they were appointed expressly to investigate complaints and discover faults. Had they been entrusted with the work of impartially investigating the affairs of the Institution, with the view of preparing an elaborate and laudatory report of its management and condition, they would in all probability have been able to give us good account of themselves as they do now, when, after a diligent search for evils, they do not appear to have lost sight of one matter—even of the most trivial character—likely to tell against the Institution.

Knowing, as we do, much of what goes on day after day, both at Wood Green and in the offices of the School, we cannot help the feeling that the Commission of Inquiry have made the most of what is unsatisfactory, while they have overlooked much that might have been urged on the other side. Of course, they were justified in doing this,—from the fact, as we have said, that they were appointed to find out whether certain charges made against the Institution were justifiable or not. Doubtless they have proved there was ample justification for an inquiry, but we cannot believe they have done all they might have done,—in the interests of the Institution.

We do not for one moment question the sincerity of the brethren whose Report is before us; no doubt they are conscientious in their opinions and it is fair to believe they were justified by what was brought under their notice in strongly expressing themselves, but at the same time we question the wisdom of the course they have taken in printing and publishing everything they found out, without giving the parties interested a chance of amending their action, or, so far as we can yet see, any opportunity of defending themselves. We think their Report would have been equally satisfactory, and would have been more likely to do immediate good, if they had drawn up a separate section for the House Committee, another for the Secretary, and another for the Head Master, in all of which the matters personally concerning each should have been privately referred to; while the Subscribers to the Institution could have been informed that the Committee had discovered much of a personal nature that required amendment, all of which they had communicated to the parties concerned; at the same time all the evils of a general character might have been given in extenso, as they now appear in the Report. Such a course would have saved much heartburning; would have been equally effective, and would have been more justifiable than the course pursued, where individuals, whose very existence depends on their character, have been mercilessly attacked, and their whole actions held up to ridicule and contempt. It is because the Committee's Report appears so vindictive that we cannot regard it as wholly impartial, and such is the opinion we have heard expressed in various quarters. The principal cause of trouble appears to be the differences which exist among the officials, and these, we believe, could have been immediately set upon a proper basis if they had been officially, but privately, brought to the notice of the parties interested. Now we shall be much mistaken if the whole subject is not taken up by the supporters of the Institution, who, setting aside all other considerations, will elect to support one or the other side in the controversy that must ensue. Instead of the strife being a matter of unpleasantness between some half a dozen individuals, it will now become a popular question, and the wider it spreads the less likelihood there will be of its early settlement.

There is, however, one way out of the difficulty, a method that would be hailed with delight on all sides, and that is for the officials referred to in the Report to endeavour to settle their differences among themselves, and then to fearlessly announce that they have done, and will continue to do, all that lies in their power to prevent the recurrence of unpleasantness such as is mentioned in the Report, ignoring for the time being all question as to whether such references are or are not wholly justifiable. The Secretary, the Head Master, the House Committee, and others, are each and all personally attacked—if the attacks are unjustified, why should they create fresh difficulties in trying to prove themselves innocent? if they are justified, would it not be best to promise reform, and ask for a further trial in order to prove the sincerity of their promises? We believe that by such a course the whole matter would speedily and satisfactorily adjust itself; while, on the other hand, if the question is to be freely and fully discussed to the bitter end, the Institution will be the worst sufferer, and those most intimately concerned will not add to their reputation. We believe the Subscribers have sufficient confidence in the present officials to still give them full powers, in their respective stations, they will not even lay down hard and fast rules for their future guidance, but it is fair for them to expect that complaints, such as are now made, will be impossible in the future; leaving out of consideration, for the time being, all question as to whether they are justified in regard to the past, or otherwise.

Recognising the importance of the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners, that "to the friction between the Secretary and the domestic staff on the one side, and the Head Master and his adherents on the other, the great part of the present evils is to be attributed," we propose, first, to express our opinion on this point. Last week we urged that the conduct of the School and of the affairs of the Institution generally should be properly divided. That in each case a head should be appointed, and to him should be given supreme authority in his particular sphere. Undoubtedly the Head Master, for the time being, should have full control at Wood Green, not only over the masters and others engaged with him in the educational work, but over every servant and official of the Institution employed therein. We cannot see the utility or the reasonableness of any other course, and we regard it as quite impossible for the affairs of the School to be carried on harmoniously without some resident and recognised head to take supreme command and be answerable for all that goes on around him. To divide authority means to divide responsibility also, and if it is difficult clearly to define duties, it is far more difficult to decide on whom rests the responsibility when anything goes wrong. The House Steward and the Matron appear to particular disadvantage in the Report which has been drawn up, and we very much question if the Secretary gave them the instructions they refer to, that they were to "take no orders from the Head Master," or at least he never intended such instructions to be carried out as these two officials appear to have interpreted them. We have had some experience in the management of workmen, and without making too sweeping a condemnation we may urge, that the rule is to shirk work wherever it is possible, and all manner of excuses and contrivances are invented to justify what is really nothing more nor less than neglect of duty. We can well understand that the servants at Wood Green were only too willing to avail themselves of what they recognised as the commands of the Secretary in regard to not obeying any orders but his, and no doubt if the Secretary had gone to the Institution and given instructions for other work to be performed they would have retaliated by saying, that the orders for it should come from either the Head Master or some

other authority—that is, if they dared do so, but perhaps they regarded the present Secretary as a man who would not be trifled with in such a manner, and we can but think that the Head Master ought to have prevented such proceedings as he now complains of, either by immediately dismissing or suspending the rebellious domestics, or by some equally severe measure. We cannot believe that either the House Committee or the Secretary would have resented such action on his part, but, on the contrary, they would have supported him in maintaining order and discipline. If the Head Master has not assumed the full powers attaching to his position we think he is personally answerable for much of what he complains, for it could never have been the wish of others in authority that he should be treated by the domestics in the way the Committee of Inquiry tell us he has been, and the sooner he assumes the authority which should and does attach to the Head Mastership the sooner we may expect reform at Wood Green. We would advise his taking the law into his own hands in case of any further display of insubordination among the domestics, and we are sure the general body of subscribers will support him. He has been chosen to fill a high position, and it is not the wish of those by whom he was appointed that he should be insulted, or his orders disregarded, as it is urged they have been.

Another part of the conclusion of the Commission we have here referred to states that the Secretary has engrossed the control of the Institution into his own hands. This may sound very bad, but is it not just what happens in almost every concern of life. Either the Secretary, the Chairman, the Manager, or some other official "appears" to have the entire control of the undertaking with which he is associated, and we do not know but that it is much better this should be the case. Let us suppose the opposite extreme, where every member of a committee or other governing body shows a desire to assert himself in the control, without recognising either of his fellows, as leader, guide or organiser. Do such bodies fare any better than those who seem to be led by one or other of their number, or is it not rather the case that when all are for themselves disorder reigns supreme and nothing effectual is done either one way or the other? How many of our Lodges are ruled by the silent influence of one man we should not like to say, but we venture the opinion that in nine cases out of every ten there is one ruling spirit in a Lodge, who, if he does not actually engross the control, virtually rules the roost and arranges matters much as he thinks best. After all, what does the control of the Secretary amount to? He has to attend officially the various Committees of the Institution, to draw up the agenda of business, to take note of propositions and amendments, and in the discharge of these duties it often happens that it is his words which are ultimately used in a proposition, from the fact that he has to put in writing the views or suggestions of the speakers, many of whom are not quite certain of what they actually require when first they rise to make a proposition. To say that the Secretary has ruled the House and other Committees of the Institution is hardly consistent with facts which might have been considered by the Committee of Inquiry. Had they searched the minutes of these Committees we believe they would have discovered, not one or two, but many instances in which Bro. Binckes disagreed with the Committees on subjects of a controversial character. In addition to these recorded instances there are many others where the Secretary has taken an opposite view to the Committees, and upheld it, sometimes with success, but often without converting the members to his way of thinking. If the Committees were the puppets in the hands of the Secretary which we are led to suppose, this opposition would not have been necessary or possible; but that it has

often existed we are assured is the case, and this alone proves to our mind that the Secretary has not taken so much upon himself as has been accredited to him. No doubt the Secretary has assumed or acquired considerable power in the management of this Institution, but is this to be wondered at when we consider the many years during which he has filled the position he now holds, or the way in which the Charity has grown under his management. The Institution was very different when he became its Secretary, in 1861, to what it is now. Then it had no buildings of its own; now it possesses an establishment which has cost about £85,000, in addition to the site, of over fourteen acres, which cost about £9,000 additional. We do not claim that Bro. Binckes has been the means of securing these splendid results to the Craft, but we have no hesitation in saying that very much of the success of this Institution, and indeed of the other two Institutions also, is due to his personal exertions, and it is possible to urge this without implying any slur on their respective managements. We have always regarded the three Masonic Charitable Institutions as being inseparably associated, one with the other, and in this one respect is the affinity particularly noticeable. It is almost impossible for the Secretary of either one of them to advocate the support of his own without urging the claims of the others also. Those who know Bro. Binckes must agree that in this respect he has ever been most liberal in his views, and again we urge it is not too much to say that the present success of the three Masonic Institutions is mainly due to the work and influence of this one man. Such being the case, is it justifiable—from the standpoint of impartial judges—to make such severe and public condemnations as are contained in the Report before us? Long years of service and the peculiar growth of circumstances appear to count for nothing in the eyes of the brethren who signed this Report; and again we think it would have been much better if they had drawn up their complaints against the Secretary and other officials, and privately presented them to each, with the stipulation that unless they were at once acted upon they would be handed over to the Institution itself as public property.

We have already gone far beyond the limits we originally intended for our present remarks, but the subjects we have touched upon are of public importance; in addition to this, we consider that the parties attacked have no ready means of defending themselves, or at least they have not the power of giving equal publicity to their defence, to what has been given to the attacks made upon them, and on this account we have taken the earliest opportunity of expressing our views, which we assure our readers are neither "inspired" nor formulated by the parties concerned. We do not even know if those for whom we have spoken will endorse what we have written, but we conscientiously believe that we have pointed out one or two methods by which unanimity may be restored and future troubles prevented. We hope to have further opportunities of discussing the Report and its consequences in our pages.

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

THE Annual Festival of this Institution will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, on Wednesday next, when we hope that a large and influential gathering will result. Not only so, but that the amount of subscriptions and donations then announced will be in accord with the importance of this great Masonic Charity.

It is with great regret we learn that in consequence of a severe domestic bereavement Lord Henniker, Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk, will be unable to take the chair

on the occasion, as previously arranged. Fortunately for the Institution, Lord Henniker has a very efficient Deputy in the district over which he rules, in the person of the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Past Grand Chaplain, and we are pleased to announce that that brother has agreed to take the place of his Masonic chief at next Wednesday's Festival. The Craft will unite with us in tendering sympathy to Lord Henniker, and we are sure, will, under the circumstances, do as much, in his absence as they would have done in his presence, to aid in the cause he has pledged himself to support. The Institution is to be congratulated in securing in this emergency so good a substitute as Bro. Martyn who is one of the most zealous and best friends of Masonic Benevolence to be found anywhere in Freemasonry. Let us hope that, for his sake, for the sake of the absent brother who has long been looking forward to this presidency, and last, but not least, for the sake of the orphan girls craving admission to the School, that the Festival of Wednesday will prove another great success, worthy of being chronicled among the brightest achievements of the English Craft.

The Special General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of the Institution was held on Thursday. Bro. Charles Hammerton presided. The proposition,

"That the sum authorized to be expended under the resolution passed at the General Court held on the 14th day of April 1888, be extended to an amount not exceeding £31,000;"

was brought forward, and unanimously agreed to. The Building Committee have now full authority to proceed, and we feel convinced that practical results will immediately follow from their efforts.

THE GOULD TESTIMONIAL FUND.

AMONG the more recent contributors to this fund are Bros. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., S.G.W.; Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., P.G.W., Colonel R. Townley Caldwell Grand Superintendent R.A. Cambridgeshire, Josiah Houle P.M. and Secretary 92, J. Lambert Sim P.P.G.W. Surrey, Bertram Noakes P.M. 92, Robert McCoskry Graham 33°, New York, J. B. Mackey P.M. 257, Rev. W. Ronaldson P.M. and Secretary 844 District S.G.W. Otago, Professor W. Mattieu Williams 2076, R. Temple District J.G.W. Burma, J. W. Whitmarsh Grand Pursuivant, H. H. Crawford City Solicitor P.G. Steward J.W. 1, and Harold M. Carter P.M. 92.

Obituary.

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BRO. WILLIAM HILTON.

DEATH has indeed been busy in our ranks during the current year. The latest effort we have to record of the "grim destroyer" is the decease of the worthy brother whose name heads this notice. Bro. Hilton was a well-known attendant at the Committee Meetings of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. He was a Past Master, and has conducted the Secretarial duties, for nearly twenty years, of the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 780. His funeral will take place at Brompton Cemetery on Tuesday next, at two o'clock.

BRO. S. BENNETT.

AT St. Dominick, on Thursday, the 9th inst., Bro. S. Bennett, a Past Master of 557, was buried amid considerable tokens of fraternal esteem. About two hundred friends assembled, including Bro. J. C. Betty W.M., J. Mornington J.W., J. Williams, W. Bond, G. Woolcock, and J. H. Cousins P.M.'s, W. Turner Secretary, W. Dymond Organist, J. Collins, J. Phillips, L. Reep, and J. G. Spear all of 557; E. Herring and J. Babbage P.M.'s of 1071; A. H. Bates S.W., R. P. Coath, W. Coulter, and W. Grylls J.D., all of Lodge 2166; H. Mortimore P.P.G.S.B. and J. Nettle of 159. The funeral was most imposing and impressive.

WHAT FREEMASONRY IS.

An Oration Delivered at the Dedication of the Masonic Temple, at Waterbury, Conn., by the Rev. Bro. J. W. Richardson.

(Continued from page 293.)

It places before its votaries an "ideal character," one that is true to God, true to his country, and true to his brother! It gathers a great brotherhood about a man and says, "Go forth a man: in battle we will reinforce you: be the largest man you can." And how does Masonry develop that power which tends to lead the brotherhood up toward the ideal man? Ah, Masonry is practical in its work.

Go with me to the Masonic convocation. I will dare lift the mystic veil for a minute. What do we see? Not a goat! but one hundred men in the attitude of deep comfort and delight. There are the revered clergymen of many contending sects sitting close together; there the capitalist with bank account, and the artizan who toils at the bench familiarly conversing; look again, it is not a vision, there are those political opponents who have differed over tariffs sitting hand in hand. And from him who presides in the east we hear a magic word, "Brothers." Am I told that this is a forced unity? That only the rigid exclusion of sectarianism and politics give us that boasted concord? Ah, this is just where Freemasonry is most practical in its working. True Masonry does exclude from the Lodge room that which creates heartburnings and strife. But Freemasonry goes further. Without asking any man to yield one iota of his soul convictions, it directly places before him a common platform upon which he and his neighbour may meet and for a while forget their differences. Then that common ground is surrounded with so much that is bright and comforting, that each man is led to realize, "how pleasant it is to dwell together in unity." What is the result of such teaching? Those craftsmen are led to dislike those divisions which prevail in the outside world; and while they recognise the truth that there must be difference of opinion politically and socially, yet broadened and deepened by that very Lodge room influence, these men look with greater patience and charity upon others. Not only this, but those Masons also seek to reduce to a minimum that which brings discord in the outside world. Here is where Masonry works practically for the upliftal of a race. This is the glory of Freemasonry—that it enfolds in its motherly bosom representatives from all sects and every social station of life, and from every trade, and successfully blends them all together into one purpose and aim! It is a wonderful fact, that no one enters a Lodge of Freemasons as a capitalist, or day labourer, or professional man; each one, regardless of his occupation and social standing, enters only as a man! Inside the portals they meet on a level. He whose lot calls him to the work-bench, weighs just as much in the estimation of Masonic law, as he whose income is ten thousand a year! This is its practical fellowship. This is practical levelling of the false distinctions of life. What a mighty influence is thus brought to bear on an individual, to lead him to treat the great subjects of the outside world in the same catholic spirit! To be good and true, are the lessons taught by Freemasonry. While influenced by such teachings a Mason will not be hypocritical and deceitful. Sincerity and candour will distinguish him in all things. His heart and his hand will unite in promoting the welfare of others. He will seek to apply those sublime lessons, so that the rough ashlar of his human nature may be converted into the perfect ashlar of a true manhood, that scorns those trifles over which men of an inferior mind fret and fume.

Then, too, that magnificent system of moral ethics set forth in the most sacred manner, the relations of Masons in matters of charitable benevolence.

We do not publish to the world our acts of love! But our secret giving and doing are often a cause of censure against us, when really our motives deserve commendation. Even here Masonic action is on the line of Revealed Truth. We hear the "Master Carpenter" of Nazareth say, "when thou doest thy alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Ah, Freemasonry makes no noise and stands on no street corner blowing trumpets to attract attention to its Charities.

Freemasonry does its work silently, but it is the work of a deep river that silently pushes on towards the ocean, and in that silence transforming the lowlands into carpets of green tessellated with daisy and clover; in silence bearing upon its bosom the commerce of a nation; in silence turning the machinery of a thousand factories until the hum of lathe and spindle fills the air with psalms of industry and gladness. But the noble old river is silent in its giving! Great forces that do good are generally silent in their work. There is no clanking of piston rod and puffing of steam accompanying the seasons as they roll on in their giving to man. Even the sun in great charity sends his messengers down to woo the seed up through the soil, and to open the blushing buds, and fill the woods and fields with light and fragrance. And yet the sun bestows his bounty silently.

So Freemasonry, in the great power of a united brotherhood, gives silently; with the force of a deep current, it sustains a true systematic benevolence! But it draws the veil of secrecy that the wants of the unfortunate may not be exposed to the sneers of a cynical world, and that the giver may be doubly blest in his silent giving. True benevolence is only found in that charity which is a blessing to giver and recipient. Masonic benevolence blesses all concerned. It makes the giver more sympathetic; it soothes and strengthens the recipient. Instead of publishing to the world a brother's misfortunes and irritating his sensitiveness, Freemasonry secretly prepares him for the next battle. O, like an angel of mercy, Freemasonry is skilful in its touch where there is heart hunger and material want. The world has no right to demand that we reveal the fallen brother placed upon his feet, or the widow sustained by many strong hearts, or the orphan educated and watched over by true men. Freemasonry, in its work, ever abides by the truth and plans its benevolence in the Father's way—silently.

Again we discover that Freemasonry teaches—

4. The rudiments of science and philosophy! Freemasonry is vastly more than a society whose sole aim is sociability, or co-operative insurance. True, these mutual benefit organisations have answered a deep need, and the Masonic brotherhood bestows honour where honour is due. But Freemasonry handles principles that are connected with the highest natural laws in the universe. Freemasonry not only deals with the religious and moral parts of a man's nature, but it also touches the eyes of his intellect, and bids him think and study, and promises him marvellous beauties for his reward.

The various orders of architecture, the senses of human nature, the literal arts and sciences are so interwoven with the symbols and principles of Masonry that a treasury of knowledge both useful and entertaining is opened to the man who will study. Masonry well studied will discipline the mind, as well as cultivate its moral and religious traits. Masonry is so connected with science and philosophy, through its rites and symbols, that the minute one begins to study their meaning and connection, he finds some great principle opening up an avenue of thought that bridges space and places his mind before the "throne of white," or carries his thoughts out into the universe to look up at the unwinding of some colossal law of nature. In these avenues of science and philosophy Freemasonry takes the hand of the seeker after Masonic light and says: "Behold the Majesty and love of God."

And finally, Masonry puts the capstone on the completed walls of its system of teaching by propagating the doctrine of immortality,

Symbolical everywhere else, Masonry retains its symbolism here. Masonic initiation and instruction are a drama of human life. The construction of the temple is only a type of the building up of human character. The cross and crown of the last Degree, and which, also surmounting the temple, is the last symbol reaching skyward, corresponds with the completion of a Master Mason's life; and that symbol reveals that after all his hopes for a crown lie in the cross with which the crown is inseparably connected. True, Freemasonry makes no covenant with God for salvation; but here its chart indicates how the true immortality may be attained. Oh, my brothers, have you thought on this great truth which the Craft teaches? Life, long after the sun has burned to ashes in its socket. Life, long after the stars have quitted their ebon thrones and passed into the sepulchre of night. Life, long after the old ocean has gurgled out its last groan on the sands. Life, long after the earth has been placed away in its wind-

ing sheet of oblivion. How are we planning and building for that life? Our craft teaches care and vigilance. As Freemasons, knowing the use of the plumb and level and square, let us subdue our unholy passions and avoid the corruption of selfish practices, so that we may present to the Great Judge of the quick and the dead a pure, upright life, so given to love of God and our brother that we may receive the white stone with our new name written upon it.

Life eternal! O, to what an existence does Freemasonry call attention! I seem to see the winter of death passing into the spring-time of heaven. The pilgrims are coming home. Without seam, or wrinkle, or any such thing, they come up from the earthly tabernacle to the celestial Lodge. There are shining faces so bright that an archangel might light his torch by them. The working tools are laid aside. The battle with sin and care is over. They gather there before the throne in one wide sweeping arch that fascinates the eyes of admiring angles. But lo! the arch is incomplete, and as the angels begin to murmur, the Master Carpenter of Nazareth sits on his throne, and in marvellous beauty the royal arch of an eternal brotherhood is complete. And the trees of life clap their hands, and the crystal sea shimmers in the brightness of the King's presence, and voices like the music of many waters take up the song: Holy! holy! O, King brother, thou art worthy to receive honour and glory. —*Masonic Chronicle.*

MASONIC FAITH AND WORKS.

FREEMASONRY has enjoyed the signal advantage which has been the making of the American people—various nations have united to give it form and direction, to inspire its faith, and to mould its works. As the American nation is a mosaic of the English, the German, the Spanish and the French, who have blended into the modern American, so the Fraternity of Freemasons is a result of the combination of the Turanian, Semitic, Celtic and Aryan races, and retains the noblest features of them all. Masonic tradition, corroborated by the authority of the First Great Light in Masonry, establishes in large part this assertion. King Hiram and King Solomon, Phœnicia and Palestine, Tyre and Jerusalem, were united in promoting the development of the noblest, most cosmopolitan and enduring fraternity known among men—that of the Freemasons.

The Architectural ability of our forefathers in the Craft was derived from the Turanian race. King Hiram belonged to that people, and in Egypt we find the most wonderful remains evidencing the race's scientific mind and deft handicraft. They were unsurpassed as architects, and from a period so remote as 3500 years B.C., in Egypt, when the oldest and the finest of the Pyramids and Temples of Egypt were erected, down to 1500 A.D., in the Middle Ages, in Europe, this skill was never lost, but always exemplified by a continuous succession of Freemasons, members of the related mystic fraternities of all the ages included between these remote dates.

Matched with the architectural ability of the Turanian race, Freemasonry possesses the religious faculty of the Semitic race. This race, in its purity, has always maintained its belief in the unity of God, a God underived from man, self-existent, and the creator of all things in heaven and earth—the Grand Architect of the Universe, the one only living and true God. Linked with this just estimate of the Deity, was the practice of a pure morality. In these we find the second characteristic of Freemasonry—faith in the All-Father, and the practice of morality—our Craft having been defined to be “a beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols.”

Through intermingling with the Aryan race, our Craft fortified itself in its intellectual and moral features. They, too, worshipped one ineffable, incorporeal God. They were symbolologists, as we are, and they never sunk the thing signified in the sign. The Sun and Moon, the Stars and Earth, were to them the visible manifestations of His power and glory. But the Aryans had not the artistic sense; they loved not architecture, and the decline of that noblest of arts in Europe, in the Middle Ages, and with it the Craft of the mediæval Freemasons, was the result of the spread and influence of the Aryan race. They were patrons of the useful, as opposed to the fine arts. But the influence of the Celtic race saved the Masonic Fraternity from possible extinction. The Celts are gifted with both enthusiasm and artistic

taste. They have preserved architecture in modern Europe. The English Celts have been the revivers of the Masonic Fraternity, and to them we owe all of the glory of American Masonry, since we are descended from the Grand Lodge of England.

This brief racial history of Freemasonry furnishes us with the key to what were once, but are now no longer, the secrets of its faith and works.

The faith of Freemasonry is the purest known to man; and it is so simple that any people having a decided bias towards the truth may readily accept it. It is not dogmatic, nor sectarian. It is for all nations, all religions. It is for all who think, all who feel, all who are worthy. It is for yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. It was, and is, and is to be. Nature and revelation—emanations from the same All-Father, are together its Corner-stone. The Sun is our ever-present emblem of the Deity—the type of that Masonic Light which it is our privilege to disseminate. Light-bearers we are, and Light-giving is our mission. And all of our moral light radiates from the First Great Light in Masonry—the Holy Bible, God's inestimable gift to man.

The works of Freemasonry are suggested by the name we confer upon every initiate—“Brother”—the original Sanscrit word from which it is derived signifying “he who carries, or assists.” Freemasons assist each other, they have human sympathy, which they display first towards those united by the Mystic Tie, and next to mankind, whenever in sore distress. The benevolence of Freemasonry is an Aryan benevolence, which Charles Morris justly says “is loftier in its grade and far less contracted in its outreach than that of any other race of mankind.” This race is destined to go on conquering and to conquer, and Freemasonry goes on with it—unless it should degenerate into lip-service, or be lost in a cloud of degrees. To-day, however, Masonic faith and works are enlightening the world of initiates.—*Keystone.*

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:—

HUMBER LODGE, No. 57.

THE 62nd anniversary of laying the foundation-stone of this Lodge was celebrated on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Osborne-street, Hull. The Lodge having been duly opened, the chief items of business were presentations to the Immediate Past Master, Bro. John Clark, and to Bro. A. King. Bro. W. Tesseyman P.M., in making the presentation to Bro. Clark, which consisted of a handsome gold Past Master's jewel, said he was sure that the manner in which Bro. Clark had conducted the duties of the Lodge during his year of office had given satisfaction to all the brethren. Having mentioned that a presentation would also be made to Mrs. Clark, by the brethren, he said the gift was made most freely, and from the hearts of the brethren. The jewel bore the following inscription:—

“Presented to Bro. J. Clark, by the members of the Humber Lodge, No. 57, as a mark of their high esteem and appreciation for the zeal and ability displayed by him as their Worshipful Master, 1888.”

Bro. Clark, in acknowledging the gift, appropriately thanked the brethren, observing that he had done his duty to the best of his ability, and if he had pleased them he was satisfied. Bro. E. Corris P.M. presented Bro. A. King with an illuminated address of thanks, engrossed on vellum, for the able manner in which he had carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary of the Lodge for five years. Bro. Corris gave a review of Bro. King's work during the seventeen years he had been a Mason, and expressed the high appreciation in which he was held by the brethren. Bro. King, in responding, said he looked upon the testimonial as a welcome gift, not on account of its intrinsic value, but as showing the depth of their affection, because he believed it was given with the best wishes and with the kindest feeling of brotherly love. He should look upon it as a most valuable recognition of the little services he had been able to render the Lodge, and he felt that the compliment was far greater than those services deserved. Subsequently a banquet was held in the banquet-hall. During the evening songs and recitations were given by Bros. E. Corris, T. Isles, Wilkinson, J. Sherwood, Mills, Hawley, Bristow, and others. Bro. J. R. Stringer presided at the pianoforte, and Bro. J. Thyer officiated as Acting Director of Ceremonies.

TYNWALD LODGE, No. 1242.

ON Wednesday, the 8th inst., the Provincial Grand Master and his Officers paid an official visit to this Lodge, which met in its own room at the Masonic Hall, Douglas, Isle of Man, Bro. A. W. Brearey W.M. presiding. The Provincial Officers were received in customary manner by the brethren. The Provincial Grand Master, addressing the brethren, congratulated all members of the Craft in the Island upon the honour recently conferred upon the Province by his being asked to preside at the Grand Lodge in England—a mark of favour which had been generally appreciated. He also congratulated the Craft in the Isle of Man on their exertions in aid of

the Masonic Charities, and urged the necessity of better organisation, so as to secure the benefits of the Institutions for Maux orphans. The W.M., on behalf of the Lodge, expressed his sense of obligation to the Provincial Grand Master for this visit, and trusted it would be frequently repeated. After the business, supper was served, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a pleasantly harmonious way.

GROSVENOR LODGE, No. 1257.

THE installation meeting was held on the 7th inst. at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Henry von Joel, the outgoing Master, installed as his successor Bro. George Edwin Saunders, a member of the London Press. Bro. Saunders afterwards initiated Mr. Tilden Russell into the Order. Bro. Von Joel was presented by the W.M., on behalf of the Lodge, with a valuable jewel. Among those present were several members of the Gallery Lodge, of which Bro. Saunders is a member.

HENDON LODGE, No. 2206.

THE ordinary meeting of this Lodge was held at the Old Welsh Harp, Hendon, on Saturday, the 11th inst. There were present:—Bros. J. Thom W.M., W. A. Scurrah I.P.M. and Secretary, Fraser S.W., A. H. Scurrah J.W., W. M. Stiles P.M. Treasurer, G. H. Lewis S.D., A. A. Nottingham J.D., W. Langley I.G., A. J. Hearne D.C., E. W. Wheeler Organist, W. B. Parsons A.D.C., F. W. Hearne Assistant Organist, A. M. Parsons Wine Steward, C. H. Watts A.W.S., Whiting Tyler, and a full muster of brethren and several visitors. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the March meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Mr. Edwin C. Davies, and proved unanimous in his favour. Being in attendance, the candidate was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry according to ancient form. Lodge was then advanced, and Bros. J. H. Catchpole, J. Mason, and H. A. Wheelton, candidates for raising, were tested and retired. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the last named brethren were raised to the sublime degree of M.M., in the W.M.'s well known style. There being no further business, the Lodge was closed in due form. The brethren subsequently assembled at the banquet table. Mr. John Warner, the host, had provided an excellent dinner, the quantity and quality of which proved Mr. Warner a worthy successor of his late brother (Bro. W. P. Warner). The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Several of the brethren, including two of the visitors, contributed songs, recitations, &c., but the efforts of Bros. Thomson, J. Dobbs, G. Crouin, of the Albion Lodge, No. 9, and Preece of the Henry Levander, No. 2048, merit special mention. The brethren separated early, after having spent a most enjoyable evening. The Secretary of the Hendon Lodge of Instruction asks us to mention that the members meet on Wednesday evenings at 8.15, and that visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed.

FREDERICK WEST LODGE, No. 2222.

THE installation meeting of this new Surrey Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Bro. John Mayo's, the Castle Hotel, East Molesey. Bro. R. T. Elsam, the first W.M., who has had an extended term of office, inasmuch as the Lodge was consecrated in December 1887, conducted the proceedings and was ably supported by his Officers. There was a large contingent of visitors, among whom we may mention Bros. John Pulling P.M. 144, H. W. Humphreys W.M. 1638, R. Church 901, John Clarke 901, D. Clarke 901, A. Ginger 901, R. P. Stevens I.P.M. 901, George Basset P.M. 969, J. Ellinger, W. Stuart P.M. 141, A. H. Smith P.M. 56, E. Faxx 77, F. Binckes P.G.S.B., W. W. Morgan P.M. 211, G. Moorman P.M. 1638, J. E. Swainson S.W. 700, F. C. Croaker 1981, C. Oldridge 1638, C. H. Adkins 2146, F. C. Wake P.M. 185, D. Beaumont P.M. and Sec. 901, John Drewitt W.M. 889, W. W. Lee 1897, W. Drewitt P.M. 889, A. Naylor 186, J. H. Jarvis P.M. 1627 P.P. Grand Steward Surrey. After the Lodge had been formally opened, and the minutes confirmed, Bro. Le Feuvre was passed. The W.M. elect, Bro. John Hughes P.M. and Treasurer of No. 901, was presented as W.M. elect. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. J. Hughes duly installed by Bro. Elsam. The Officers were appointed and invested, as follow:—Bros. David Hughes P.M. S.W., Daniel Hughes P.M. J.W., J. Pritchard Treasurer, Thomas Weaver P.M. Secretary, W. Thomas P.M. S.D., R. Kerr J.D., J. Ellinger I.G., John Mayo jun. D.C., Lockett Steward, and W. Lane Tyler. This means that three brethren by relationship now occupy the three principal chairs in the Lodge, an incident that can but seldom occur. The addresses were rendered by the Installing Master, Bro. Elsam, in an eloquent and dignified manner. The ballot was brought into requisition for Mr. Wm. Lane, a candidate, and he was impressively initiated by the W.M. A Past Master's jewel and a Founder's jewel were next presented to Bro. Elsam. The W.M., in making the presentation, said he was sure that amongst the many jewels which adorned the I.P.M., none would be valued more highly than those from the Frederick West Lodge. Bro. R. T. Elsam thanked the W.M., and expressed his intention of exerting himself in the future, as he had in the past, for the benefit of the Lodge. A letter was read from Bro. West Deputy Prov. Grand Master in charge of the Province regretting his absence. After other business the Lodge was closed. An excellent banquet was then supplied by Bro. Mayo. After the loyal and preliminary toasts, the remarks upon which had to be curtailed in consequence of the lateness of the hour; in speaking of the Deputy Prov. G.M. in charge of the Province, Bro. Frederick West, the W. Master said he was obliged to associate with it a somewhat mournful incident, which was to express their regret at the decease of their late Prov. G. Master, Bro. Gen. Brownrigg. In consequence of that sad occurrence, the duties of Prov. G.M. had devolved upon Bro. West, to whose health he asked them to drink. Although he regretted Bro. West's absence, which had been explained to the Lodge, it was due to that brother that he should say a few words in commendation of him. All who had the honour of being present at

the Prov. G. Lodge last year must have been struck with the able manner in which Bro. West conducted the onerous duties of his important office. They in that Lodge must always regard this as the toast of the evening, as he had assisted them in every possible way and guided them with advice; he had, moreover, adorned their Lodge with an honourable name. This Lodge must, therefore, always give prominence to the toast of his name; it was like music to every Mason in the Province, and every brother who had knowledge of Bro. West was proud to speak in his praise. The Prov. Grand Officers responded to by Bro. Moorman, Prov. Grand Purs.; being a young Prov. G. Officer, the brethren could not expect any lengthy remarks. Although their late Provincial Grand Master had passed away, they should remember him for many years to come. Bro. R. T. Elsam, in rising, said it was the first time in that Lodge that he had had the opportunity of acting as a Past Master, and of proposing the health of their W.M. He could assure them he did it with the greatest amount of pleasure possible. It afforded him the most lively satisfaction to have the opportunity of honouring Bro. John Hughes. In leaving the chair he (Bro. Elsam) might have felt regret, except that he had a worthy brother to follow him. The members knew and had seen the work Bro. John Hughes was capable of, and there was no doubt he was the right man for the chair. Bro. Hughes said he felt a certain amount of diffidence in responding. The I.P.M. had referred to him in such flattering terms that he could not adequately return thanks. He was glad to find that any services he had rendered to the Lodge had met with Bro. Elsam's approbation, for theirs was a young Lodge, and they must regard the I.P.M. as its father. He hoped that as the year went on he should meet with the approbation of every member. If he could only perform his duty as the I.P.M. had done, to the satisfaction of the members, he should consider himself very fortunate indeed. He was proud to occupy the position of W.M. in this young Lodge; as far as it had advanced it promised well for the future. They had done remarkably well, and could congratulate themselves on their first birthday. He trusted all would rally round him and his Officers. Nothing should be wanting during his year to advance the interests of the Lodge. The W.M. said the next toast required no recommendation from him. Bro. Elsam was one of the oldest Past Masters in the Province of Surrey, and one of the most experienced. The ability of their I.P.M. was acknowledged by all who knew him, and all were prepared to say he was a good, earnest, and true Mason. Anything Bro. Elsam could do to further the interests of the Craft, and especially of their Lodge, would be done. Bro. R. T. Elsam said he could not find words in which to thank the W.M. for the very kind and cordial manner in which he had proposed the toast. He was only afraid the W.M. had over-rated his qualities. It had been a great pleasure to him to fill the chair of that Lodge during the past eighteen months, and he felt great gratification at its success during that period. He had the pleasure of initiating six brethren into Masonry, and their numbers had also been increased by three joining members, which was a good start for a new Lodge. He sincerely hoped their new W.M. would have as successful a year as he had had; he knew him to be anxious to show what work he was capable of performing. He (the I.P.M.) was in his 21st year of Masonry, and had been a P.M. for 18 years, and a Past Provincial Officer for 14 years; he was therefore not new to the work. He had felt somewhat diffident in becoming the Worshipful Master of a new Lodge, but as he had discharged the duties to their satisfaction, it afforded him great gratification. He sincerely trusted the Lodge would go on and prosper as it had done in the past, and he could assure them that so long as he had health and strength, and was able to be amongst them, it would be his greatest pleasure to attend. He hoped the day was far distant when he should not be with them. He thought that would be a good opportunity of explaining that Bro. Pillar, who was his worthy J.W. during his term in the chair, had for a considerable time past been suffering ill-health, and that was the reason why he did not go on to the S.W.'s chair. He again thanked the W.M. and brethren for their kind proposition and cordial reception of the toast. Several other toasts followed, but the lateness of the hour compelled many to leave before the proceedings closed.

Joppa Lodge of Instruction, No. 188.—On Tuesday last, at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, E.C. Bros. S. Dancyger Preceptor, J. Goodinge W.M., E. Ansell S.W., Dodd J.W., H. Saqui Secretary, M. Cohen S.D., A. Cohen J.D., Garrard I.G. Visitors: Bros. A. J. Marks, J. Davis jun., A. Botibol, and A. Quadraststein. After preliminaries, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Quadraststein candidate. This was followed by the working of the first section of the second lecture. Lodge resumed to the first, and the first and second sections of that degree were worked. Bro. Ansell was elected W.M. for ensuing Tuesday. Notice of motion was given that the W.M. take the chair at 8 p.m. precisely instead of 7 p.m. The Secretary notified that a ballot for a Life Governorship would take place next Tuesday.

East Surrey of Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 463.—The last meeting of the above Lodge, before adjournment until September next, took place on the 7th inst., at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon. Present: Bros. Burn W.M., Ranson S.W., Hooper J.W., Lambert S.D., Fenn J.D., Edridge I.G., Streeter Treasurer, Hawes Secretary, H. M. Hobbs Preceptor; Harley, Bye, Dyball, Lloyd Symmons, Vickers, Dr. Nicholls, Budd, Redpath, Kilvington, Down, Buckley, A. Smith, and other brethren, with several visitors. Lodge opened in due form, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Bye candidate. Bro. Ranson was elected W.M. for the meeting to be held on 3rd September 1889. Bro. Ridpath P.M. 2096 W.M. 1790 and P. Grand Steward Surrey claimed the indulgence of the brethren for a few minutes, as he had a pleasing duty to perform. Some time ago it was suggested that a recognition of something more than the usual vote of thanks should be accorded to Bro. Hobbs Provincial Grand Junior Warden Surrey, for his able services as

Preceptor, and a small Committee was formed, with Bro. Kilvington as Secretary, and himself as Treasurer, to carry out this suggestion. Bro. J. S. Streeter P.P.G.R. Surrey and P.M. No. 463, said that the object of his rising was to second and endorse everything which had fallen from Bro. Ridpath, and that although this Lodge was known as No. 463, many members of other Lodges took advantage of it to learn their duties, and when Brother Hobbs undertook the office of Preceptor he had no easy task before him, knowing full well how much time he must devote to the work. All knew how well and ably Bro. Hobbs had done the work. At all times, and in all weathers, his attendance had been constant, and all the brethren must appreciate this and the time and trouble Bro. Hobbs has given to his duties. This had been recognised by the D.P.G.M. in charge of the Province. Addressing Bro. Hobbs, Bro. Streeter continued—you have done your duty in a most unflinching manner, and conferred great and lasting benefits on Masons; you have made this Lodge of Instruction a most popular institution, you have created Masons of high order, and the good you have done is incalculable. We appreciate the hearty good will with which you have acted as Preceptor. May you live long to act in that capacity. I have great pleasure in asking you to accept this vellum, and I call upon Bro. Kilvington to read the inscription on it; also this gold pencil case. Bro. Kilvington then read the inscription on the vellum, as follows:—

“Presented to Bro. H. M. Hobbs, P.G.J.W. Surrey, by the brethren of the East Surrey Lodge of Concord, No. 463, Lodge of Instruction, together with a gold pencil case, as a token of their esteem and in recognition of his past services, and ability and assiduous attention displayed by him for several years past in his capacity of Preceptor to the Lodge. At the same time they tender him their cordial wishes for his prosperity and welfare, and further that he may continue for many years to come to hold that office, which he has hitherto filled with such credit to himself and advantage to the brethren attending these meetings.”

The names of the subscribing members were engrossed on the vellum, headed by that of Bro. Fred. West Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in charge of the Province. A letter was read from Bro. West regretting his absence. Bro. Hobbs, in accepting the testimonial, said, “This work was first thought of in my absence, and it shows that when your Preceptor is away you do not confine your attention to Masonic work. Sometimes on a Preceptor relinquishing office a similar presentation is made, but I hope in this case you do not mean it as good bye, as I for I have some years of work before me, and I shall feel it an honour and a privilege to officiate here as Preceptor, and I trust I may have health and strength to perform my duties. If anything could add to the pleasure I feel in accepting these marks of your esteem it would be from the fact that Brothers Streeter, Ridpath, and Kilvington are so intimately connected with it. Bro. Streeter was quite right when he said that my work here had been noticed in high quarters. I was some time since appointed Provincial Grand Junior Deacon, and last year, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master in investing me, commented on my duties here. I accept your gifts, and feel sure that they will remind me of many happy hours spent among you. The attendance has been numerous during this session, and it must be gratifying to our Secretary, Bro. Fox Hawes, to see that the care he gives to his work is so much appreciated. I note also that nearly all the names on the vellum are either Past Masters or Officers of their respective Lodges.” Brother Edridge proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Streeter, and this was seconded by Bro. Fenn W.M. 538, and carried. Bro. Streeter briefly acknowledged the compliment. With a vote of thanks to the Committee the proceedings closed. Lodge was closed, and adjourned until the 3rd September 1889. Afterwards a meeting was held of the Old England Masonic Benevolent Fund. There were two ballots for Life Governorships; these resulted in favour of Bros. Edridge and Fox Hawes.

Ranelagh Lodge of Instruction, No. 834.—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 6th inst., at the Six Bells Hotel, Queen-street, Hammersmith. Present:—Bros. W. W. Williams W.M., Craggs S.W., Coat J.W., Sims P.M. Preceptor, Long Secretary, A. Williams S.D., Fox J.D., Cummings I.G., Stroud and Davis. The Lodge having been opened, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Davies the candidate. Bro. Cummings having given proof of his proficiency, was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony rehearsed. The W.M. having risen, Bro. Craggs was elected W.M. for the next meeting. Bros. A. Williams and D. S. Long were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary respectively, and a vote of thanks was recorded on the minutes for the efficient services rendered in the past. Bros. Coat, Davies, and Craggs were elected auditors. The Lodge was then closed.

Kensington Lodge of Instruction, No. 1767.—A meeting was held on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at the Scarsdale Arms, Edwardes-square, Kensington. Brothers Dresden Worshipful Master, Turner Senior Warden, Woods Junior Warden, R. H. Williams Treasurer, Hubbard Secretary, Turner S.D., Marsh J.D., Hatt I.G., Read Preceptor, Sims, Stroud, A. Williams, Haynes, Robinson, Sidders, Betts, Swann, Craggs, Neville, Boyce and Fayers. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Keene, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Swann being candidate. The questions leading to the second degree were answered by Bro. Turner, for the benefit of Bros. Haynes, Boyce, and Robinson. The first and second sections of the lecture were worked by the Preceptor, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Hubbard was elected W.M. for the next meeting, and the Officers were appointed in rotation. Lodge was then closed.

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THE OLD TWELVE POINTS.

PRIOR to 1813 these lectures contained the following passage: “There are in Freemasonry twelve original points which form the basis of the system and comprehend the whole ceremony of initiation. Without the existence of these points no man ever was or can be legally or essentially received into the Order. Every person who is made a Mason must go through these twelve forms and ceremonies, not only in the First Degree, but every subsequent one.” This form was abolished in 1845 by the decree of the United Lodge of England and was never introduced into this country. The ceremony of initiation under this system was divided into twelve parts in allusion to the twelve tribes of Israel, to each of which one of the points was referred in the following manner:

1. The opening of the Lodge was symbolised by the tribe of Reuben, because Reuben was the first born of his father, Jacob, who called him “the beginning of his strength.” He was therefore appropriately adopted as the emblem of that ceremony which is essentially the beginning of every initiation.

2. The preparation of the candidate was symbolised by the tribe of Simeon, because Simeon prepared the instruments for the slaughter of the Shechemites, and that part of the ceremony which relates to offensive weapons was used as a token of our abhorrence for the cruelty exercised on that occasion.

3. The report of the Senior Deacon referred to the tribe of Levi, because of the slaughter of the Shechemites, Levi was supposed to have made a signal or report to Simeon, his brother, with whom he was engaged in attacking these unhappy people while unprepared for defence.

4. The entrance of the candidates into the Lodge was symbolised by the tribe of Judah, because they were the first to cross the Jordan and enter the promised land, coming from the darkness and servitude, as it were, out of the wilderness into the light and liberty of Canaan.

5. The prayer was symbolised by the tribe of Zebulon, in preference to his brother, Issachar.

6. The circumambulation referred to the tribe of Issachar, because as a thriftless and indolent tribe, they required a leader to advance them to an equal elevation with the other tribes.

7. Advancing to the altar was symbolised by the tribe of Dan, to teach us by contrast that we should advance to truth and holiness as that tribe advanced to idolatry, among whom the golden serpent was first set up to receive adoration.

8. The obligation referred to the tribe of Gad, in allusion to the solemn vow which was made by Jephthah, Judge of Israel, who was of that tribe.

9. The instructing of the candidate with the mysteries was symbolised by the tribe of Asher, because he was then presented with the rich fruits of Masonic knowledge, as Asher was said to be the inheritor of fatness and royal dainties.

10. The investment of the lambskin, by which the candidate is declared free, referred to the tribe of Naphtali, which was invested by Moses with a peculiar freedom, when he said, “O! Naphtali, satisfied with the blessing of the Lord, possess thou the West and the South.”

11. The ceremony of the north-east corner of the Lodge referred to Joseph, because as this ceremony reminds us of the most superficial part of Masonry, so the two half tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, of which the tribe of Joseph was composed, were accounted to be more superficial than the rest, as they were the descendants of the grandsons only of Jacob.

12. The closing of the Lodge was symbolised by the tribe of Benjamin, who was the youngest of the sons of Jacob, and thus closed his father's strength.

Such were the celebrated twelve points of Freemasonry of the ancient English lectures, they indicate the great antiquity of the fraternity. The most ancient nations taught largely by symbols; the inscriptions upon the remains of ruined cities in both hemispheres, as well as works of art, indicate it. These points are also of interest to biblical students, and serve to afford information to those who believe that the Jewish people were classified by Jehovah, who does nothing without design or symbol.—*The Light*.

The Distribution of Prizes at the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, will be made on Tuesday next, the 21st instant. The one hundred and first Anniversary Festival will take place at Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, under the presidency of the V.W. the Rev. Charles J. Martyn, P.G.C., in the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. the Lord Henniker Provincial Grand Master Suffolk.

Tuesday next, the 21st instant, is the day fixed for Bro. Binckes's visit to the Wandsworth Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Binckes will be assisted in the rehearsal of the ceremony of consecration by Bro. W. W. Morgan P.M. 211, who will act as Chaplain, and by Bro. Gilardini and Monger, who have undertaken the musical arrangements. The brethren will meet at the East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth, at 6:30 for 7 o'clock.

At the meeting of the National Great Priory, Colonel G. H. J. Haldane was appointed Provincial Prior of Kent and Surrey, in the place of the late General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B.

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W. Bro. PETER DE LANDE LONG P.G.D., Vice-Pres.

Treasurer:
W. Bro. T. HASTINGS MILLER P. Prov. G.O. Middx., Vice-Pres.

Chairman of the Ladies' Stewards:
W. Bro. E. ST. CLAIR, Vice-Pat., W.M. Lodge La France, No. 2060.

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

F. R. W. HEDGES, Secretary.

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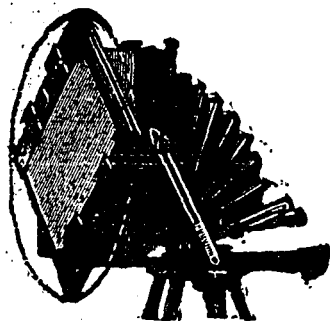
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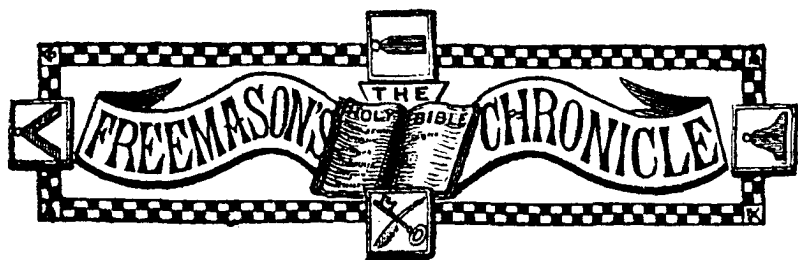
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DISSOLVING VIEW ARTIST
AND MANUFACTURER,



SATURDAY, 18TH MAY 1889.

MARK MASONRY.

—:0:—

PROV. G. LODGE OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

THE half-yearly meeting of Mark Masons of the Province of West Yorks was held under the Banner of the Prince Edward Lodge, No. 14, at the Masonic Hall, Eastwood, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., when the following brethren assembled:—Bros. C. Letch Mason Prov. G. Master, the Rev. T. C. Smyth, D.D., Deputy Prov. G. Master, Francis Smith Prov. G.S.W., J. W. Monckman P.P.G.W. as Prov. G.J.W., J. A. Thornton Prov. G.M.O., R. Nelson as Prov. G.S.O., Henry Smith Prov. G.J.O., the Rev. J. H. Evans Prov. G. Chaplain, George Normanton Prov. G. Treasurer, Thomas Gankroger Prov. G. Registrar, Wm. Cooke Prov. G. Secretary, Wm. Ackroyd Prov. G.S.D., J. E. Craven as Prov. G.J.D., Thomas Myers Prov. G.I. of W., W. F. Tomlinson as Prov. G.D. of C., John P. Hewitt Prov. Assistant D.C., John J. Green Prov. G. Sword Bearer, A. F. Fitzpatric Prov. Grand Standard Bearer, G. F. Carr Provincial G. Organist, Henry Oxley as Prov. G.I.G., Kendall and Collinson Stewards, Thomas Marshall P.P.G.O., Barrand 111, and Thomas Hodgson as Prov. Grand Tylers. The Prov. G. Lodge was duly opened and the Prov. G. Master and Deputy Prov. G. Master were saluted in ancient form. The Prov. G. Master, in replying to his salutation, said:—

Accept my very sincere thanks for the hearty reception you have accorded to Prov. Grand Lodge this day. It has been our privilege to assemble under the banner of Prince Edward several times, first in August 1872 and again in August 1875, September 1879 and September 1882, but this is the first occasion on which we have met here during the time I have had the honour of being your Provincial Grand Master. The Lodge of Prince Edward, No. 14, has the proud distinction of being high on the roll of Lodges in this Province, a position I feel sure it does not in any degree undervalue. Bro. Craven, in his "History of Freemasonry at Bottoms," states, "The Mark Lodge is one of the oldest, if not the oldest in the Province. At the time of the formation of the Grand Mark Lodge it was a disappointment to Prince Edward that it was not given No. 1 on the list of the Grand Mark Lodges, as it had been led to expect such a distinction. The date of its creation is not known. Several Mark Lodges have sprung from the Bottoms Mark Lodge. I am assured that at one time it was considered the chief and most important Mark Lodge, that brethren came to it from all parts of the country, and that it had between eighty and ninety members. I can recollect when it was attended by Mark Masons from Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Rochdale, and Oldham." Such, brethren, are the words of one well known to you, and who can speak much more confidently of the past of Prince Edward than I can. I see that at the end of 1887 you only had eighteen members; since then I understand you have had several additions, and I trust that the Lodge will go on adding good men and true till we see it one of the strongest and most active in the Province. It is not my intention to address you at any length to-day, my worthy and esteemed Deputy the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Prov. G. Chap. England, has kindly consented to deliver an address, to which we are all looking forward with pleasure. I must, however, trouble you with a few matters of detail. On the 29th January last, with the assistance of Bros. C. F. Matier P.G. Warden Asst. G. Sec., Robt. Berridge P.G.O. G. Dir. of Cers., and R. R. Bryant, I had the pleasure of consecrating the Danum Lodge, No. 398, at Doncaster. This makes the eleventh Lodge on the Roll of West Yorkshire. Since we last met in Wakefield, in October last, we have lost our much respected Bro. Fred Barber, of the Britannia Lodge, Sheffield. At that meeting he was appointed Junior Warden of the Province. Bro. Barber left immediately Provincial Grand Lodge was closed, as he was proceeding to America the next day. None of us, who then saw his happy face and bade him a safe and prosperous journey, thought it was the last time we should meet on this side of the grave. To fill the vacancy thus caused, I appointed our W. Bro. William Delancy, the first Master of "Danum," and I am sure you will all join with me in wishing him long life and happiness and success and prosperity to the Junior Lodge of the Province. Grand Mark Lodge has recently taken a most important step, in securing the lease for 49 years of Bacon's Hotel, adjoining the Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen Street, London. The importance of this step is hardly realised in the Provinces. Those of us who know the present headquarters of the Grand Mark Lodge will not fail to see the great advantage that will accrue to Mark Masonry, and I believe it is the one step of

all others that will tend to the greater prosperity of the Order and raise its prestige still higher. To no one does Mark Masonry owe so deep a debt of gratitude than it does to our lamented and highly esteemed brother the late Canon Portal, whose recent loss we are mourning. Canon Portal was a Past Grand Master of the Order, and up to the day of his death the President of the Board of General Purposes. He took a most active interest in all that concerned the welfare of Mark Masonry, and in losing him we have lost a "Good Brother and True." I have just issued an appeal on behalf of our Mark Charities. I do not ask any large contributions, but I do ask that each Lodge will endeavour to do something. I firmly believe that hereafter our Charities will form a prominent feature in the Masonic Charities of England, and that their benefits will be as highly esteemed and valued as those of the larger ones. Let us therefore gradually strengthen our voting power, so that when the hour of necessity arrives we may be able to assist a brother in distress, or help in the education of the orphans of our less fortunate brethren. One word more and I have done. According to the laws of Mark Masonry and the terms of my appointment as your Prov. Grand Master it will devolve upon you to-day to nominate a brother for the office of Provincial Grand Master for the ensuing three years. Whoever that may be rests entirely in your own hands. One object alone we all have, the welfare and prosperity of Mark Masonry in West Yorkshire.

The roll of Lodges being called, all were found represented, with the exception of two. The Provincial Grand Registrar read a report of the state of the several Lodges in the Province. The Prov. G.S.W. Bro. F. Smith proposed, the Provincial G.J.W. Bro. Monckman seconded, and Bro. the Rev. T. C. Smyth, D.D., Past Grand Chaplain supported—That this meeting recommends to the M.W.G.M.M.M. the re-appointment of the Provincial Grand Master for a further period of three years, which was carried unanimously. Bro. the Rev. T. C. Smyth, D.D., read the following address:—

I have often spoken on occasions like the present, of Freemasonry as a source of edification apart from the social enjoyment involved in it, and the tie of the brotherhood, by which it binds together the various nations of the world. At the present time I would touch in a few words on the lessons which are taught through the journey of life by its different degrees. Especially alluding to those truths which Mark Masonry tends to inculcate. The neophyte in the Order is first directed to make himself acquainted with the principles of moral truth and virtue as a sure foundation upon which to "erect a superstructure perfect in all its parts and honourable to the builder." The Craftsman is next admonished on this basis to "extend his researches into the hidden mysteries of nature and science," for no knowledge of the liberal arts and sciences can avail to make him a genuine Mason acceptable in the sight of God and man if his mental attainments do not rest on the sure ground of truth and virtue. In the third degree, with a mind well constituted and a life that has been squared on the principles taught to the Entered Apprentice, he is led to reflect on the close of existence, and is shown that "to the just and upright man death can have no terrors compared with the sting of falsehood and dishonour." Some may be present who have not been exalted to the Holy Order of Royal Arch Masonry, and therefore I confine myself now to observing that he who has been so privileged is conducted on to reflections upon that eternity of which death is the portal; to the thought of Him, with whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as but one day: "The Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the First and the Last, who was and is and shall be, the Almighty," and with whom the faithful Mason may hope to inherit everlasting life and happiness. Between the second and third degrees comes our honourable Order, affording us a striking dramatic illustration in regard to the practical duties of this life, and a proof that patient continuance in well-doing, though it may for a time be despised and unrecognised will, sooner or later, receive a recompense. And I cannot but observe on the present occasion that those who estimate the work of Mark Masonry as teaching this great and cheering lesson must feel how lasting a debt of gratitude is due to him who has recently passed away from amongst his fellow workmen to receive his wages at the Master's hands. As the editor of the *Freemason* has justly observed, "it is given to few men to make trial of their ability in so many varied spheres of Masonic labour, and to win very high distinction in all, as was granted to Bro. Canon Portal. Only preferred to his highest honours a short while since, in constitutional Masonry as Grand Chaplain and Principal Sojourner in the Supreme Grand Chapter, he may well be considered the reviver of the Mark degree in the form which it has now assumed, and to him T.G.O.O.U. was pleased to grant the satisfaction accorded in this life to very few, of seeing his labours well rewarded and his work appreciated. But above all, and crowning all with a halo of never failing brightness, is the sure reward in another world awaiting one who up to the extent and opportunity given him, has thought well and laboured well for God and man. How often it happens that men like our noble Grand Master Moses are not permitted to see the happy consummation of their life work with mortal eyes in accordance with the rule that "one soweth and another reapeth;" but a state there is in which "he that soweth and he that reapeth shall rejoice together," and "every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour." No feeling will there be then of failure; no bitter cry "Alas! alas! my labour is lost;" but we shall obtain a recompense for things that were done when we have been buried for centuries, the fruit of the outermost branches of the tree which we had planted and had left a sapling. Brilliant as has proved the success of Mark Masonry even already, as revived by him whose loss we deplore, its grandest prosperity has yet to come; the work goes on although the worker has passed away. Let

us take our share then in striving to advance it, although it may not be given to us, as it was to him, to act a great part in promoting its interest. We may not, like him, be privileged to witness the fruit of our labours, but if in following his bright example we strive to work as faithful Craftsmen we shall not fail, sooner or later, to receive the Great Overseer's approving smile and approving mark as fitted for a place in the spiritual structure, even the "House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

On the conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Very Worshipful Brother, also to the Brethren of the Prince Edward, No. 14, for arranging for the Provincial meeting. Invitations were given from Bradford, Sheffield and Halifax for the next meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge. Provincial Grand Lodge was closed, and the brethren afterwards sat down to tea and spent an enjoyable evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

—:0:—

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

[COPY].

"To the W. Brethren F. W. Ramsay, M.D., Rota Chairman of the House Committee, and Chas. Fredk. Hogard, Rota Chairman of the Finance and Audit Committee, Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

"Lamb Buildings, Temple,
"13 May 1889.

"Sirs and Brothers,

"I have to acknowledge your letter of 9th May, received by me after it had appeared in the columns of the *Freemason* of 11th inst.

"In that letter it is stated that—

"Without unrestricted access to those notes (*i.e.* the shorthand writer's notes of evidence before the Committee of Inquiry), it is manifestly impossible to draw up an exhaustive reply' to the report of that Committee.

"You thus plainly suggest that 'unrestricted' access to these notes had not been afforded to you.

"I now call your attention to the following facts: On 29th April, the Secretary (Bro. Binckes) by your instructions 'applied' to me for these notes.

"I replied, full access could always be had here, and, instructions, if more convenient, I offered to lend them you, to be returned to me when required.

"Accepting the offer I thus made, his clerk called and took all 15 vols. of the notes, on 3rd May, and signed the receipt for them, which I now hold.

"They have since remained in your possession. It is difficult to conceive how you could have allowed yourselves to sign a letter, thus directly suggesting an inference the reverse of the truth, had the Secretary informed you of these facts.

"I observe, however, that the letter of May 9th, down to the actual signatures, is *entirely in the Secretary's handwriting.*

"Brother Binckes well knew when he penned that letter that he then held these notes on your behalf, and that he had so held them for six days, at the moment he put that letter before you to affix your signatures thereto.

"I forbear comment on that which speaks for itself.

"Nor shall I enter into correspondence on the report which my colleagues and myself have presented to the Quarterly Court.

"If that body thinks right to publish these notes, the Committee of Inquiry cannot entertain the slightest objection—at least, so far as I am concerned, or may speak beforehand for the other members.

"Only the evidence must, in that case, appear in its entirety as given, and no part be suppressed. It will then be seen that it fully justifies every conclusion to which the Committee of Inquiry came.

"As, desiring 'to avoid any want of courtesy' to any member of the Committee or to myself, you sent your letter to the *Freemason* for publication before I received it, you will not complain that I am sending a copy of this letter for insertion in that newspaper.

"Yours faithfully,

"FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK,

"Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry."

[The above communication appears in the current issue of the *Freemason*; it has not been sent to us for publication, but as it is referred to in the communication which immediately follows, from Bros. Murray and Hogard, we feel justified in reproducing it.—ED. F.C.]

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Kindly give insertion to the accompanying letter.

Yours fraternally,

JOYCE MURRAY.

CHAS. FREDK. HOGARD.

V.W. Bro. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., Grand Registrar, Chairman Committee of Inquiry.

V.W. SIR AND BROTHER,—Your letter of the 13th has been considered by a Special Meeting of the Committees of this Institution, held this day. We regret that our expression "unrestricted access" to the shorthand writer's notes of evidence was misapprehended by you. We—the House and Audit Committees—were given the fullest access to them for our own information, but as they were to remain for the present with the papers of the Committee of Inquiry (see your letter of 30th April 1889), and as the inquiry was private and confidential, we felt that we could not, without the sanction of your Committee, have "unrestricted access" to them for publication. From your letter of 13th May 1889, we gather that we must wait authority from the Special or Quarterly Court before we can have what we intended to convey by the term "unrestricted access" to the notes. The letter sent to you in the handwriting of the Secretary of the Institution was drafted at a Special joint meeting of the Committees by members of those Committees on behalf of the whole.

We are, V.W. Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JOYCE MURRAY,
On behalf of the House Committee.

CHAS. FREDK. HOGARD,
On behalf of the Audit Committee.

16th May 1889.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the Report presented by the Committee of Investigation I regret to observe that there are some surprising assertions, which I have no hesitation in saying are unjustifiable and misleading. If the Committee of Investigation had been personally cognisant with the working of the Institution, and not dependent upon hearsay evidence, they would not have pronounced opinions so fallacious. I am at a loss to devise upon what basis such resolutions rest, but of this I am certain, that they do not represent a true state of things relating to the Boys' School. It is not, however, my present purpose to discuss the general tendency of the Report, but I do desire, in the interest and welfare of the School, to draw attention to two matters—one being the opinions expressed in the report that the boys are low in physique; the other, that Mr. Jabez Hogg, the eminent honorary Surgeon Oculist to the Institution, is made to say, in his very interesting description of the boys, that double the ordinary per centage of defective sight occurs amongst the pupils. He did not say this. What he did say was, "That the injury to the sight was not a bigger per centage than we get in such like schools, and in Germany it is double what we get in England." As applicable to the physique of the boys, Mr. Hogg stated, "They were quite up to the average, and very well nourished indeed." I select these subjects from many more which struck me in reading the Report, because of the vital importance which they bear on the character of the School, and to prevent a wrong impression being formed if they are left uncontradicted. It is not for me to dwell upon the style which characterises the composition of the Report, but having been Treasurer of the Institution for upwards of sixteen years, and on the House Committee previously, and knowing by experience the invaluable services of brethren who have given their time on the Committees, with the sole object of making the Institution as perfect as possible, and to correspond with the wishes and intentions of the Subscribers, my mind is impressed by the omission of any mention in the Report of the good which they have so successfully accomplished.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE PLUCKNETT.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The letter of remonstrance addressed to Bro. Philbrick, Chairman of Committee of Inquiry, by Bros. Ramsay and Hogard on behalf of the House and Audit Committees of the above Institution, which appears in your columns of to-day, is in many respects a remarkable document, and it suggests at least the two following points, which seem to me to demand immediate attention and explanation.

1. Had not Bros. Ramsay and Hogard, with each and all the members of their respective Committees, ample opportunity and every facility afforded to them of assisting in the recent investigation by the Committee of Inquiry? And if they had, how is it that they announce so much ignorance of the nature of the evidence then submitted?

2. If Bros. Ramsay and Hogard, or any or either of the members of their respective Committees, heard, or know anything of this evidence; and if they have not "subordinated their views to any official influence whatever," nor "failed to maintain the most steady allegiance to the important interests entrusted to their care," how comes it that they so positively and "unanimously concur in entering a protest against decisions" which have been arrived at by an impartial Committee of Inquiry, selected from different Provinces?

It appears to me, then, that the two simple issues which present themselves for consideration in regard to this matter are:—

In the first place, that the members of the House and Audit Committees, individually as well as collectively, have been guilty of mal-administration and neglect of a very reprehensible character, or they are not guilty. And in the next place, that the "conclusions" of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry are either in accordance with the "weight of evidence," or contrary to it.

In other words, that the Inquiry Committee have reported on *Facts*, or they have invented them, as Bros. Ramsay and Hogard would seem to imply.

Thus, this "remonstrance," by the Chairmen of the House and Audit Committees, becomes nothing less than a very serious charge against the Committee of Inquiry, and the Craft can only a true verdict find, on appeal, after knowledge of the "shorthand writer's notes of the evidence."

I therefore strongly urge the prompt and full publication and circulation of these "notes," together with the Inquiry Committee's Report; and pending these, I, for one, shall be content to hold over my judgment.

Nevertheless, I cannot help repudiating the suggestion that the Inquiry Committee had deliberately forsworn their Masonic integrity for the base purpose of gratifying feelings of personal animosity of any kind or degree, by the issue of a Report *contrary to evidence*, more particularly when I remember that its members are all of them well known brethren and honourable gentlemen, and that many of them, like Bro. Malcolm the Coroner for this Borough, possess special judicial experience and ability.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that you will permit a full and free discussion in your columns of this very important matter, involving, as it does, not only the welfare of a Royal and most useful Institution, but also the characters, official and personal, of those to whom the management of its affairs has been confided; and further that all communications may be signed in full, so that no masked batteries may be brought into use during the inevitable conflict which must now unfortunately ensue.

Yours fraternally,

TUDOR TREVOR,

P.M. Prudence, 2069, Leeds.

Leeds, 11th May 1889.

THE THEATRES, &c.

—:0:—

Alexandra Palace.—This popular place of amusement will re-open for the season on the 1st June, under the direction of Mr. S. Lee Bapty. Among other things the Directors have arranged to hold a grand exhibition of monkeys, commencing on the 1st June. In this exhibition it is intended to show, as fully as possible, monkey life in all its various phases, and as nearly according to nature as circumstances will permit. For this purpose the whole of the large conservatory will be utilized, and it is intended that at least a thousand monkeys of various species shall be shown. For the delectation of those for whom monkeys have no charms a series of entertainments will be provided. The finest variety show which can be produced will play twice daily on the large stage in the Great Central Hall, Frederick's Grand Circus will also give two performances each day, the great American Parachutists, Williams and Young, will ascend twice weekly with their large fire balloon, and descend by means of parachutes, and Professor Baldwin has been engaged for the season to repeat his daring ascents of last year. The large theatre will be occupied at intervals by leading London and Provincial Companies. Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe has been specially engaged with his celebrated orchestra, and a chorus of 800 voices, for a series of grand concerts on the great orchestra. The above are only a few of the items put forth in the prospectus, and we trust that a successful season will result. We may add that season tickets (10s 6d each) can now be obtained.

Miss Alice Lingard will create the leading part in Mr. J. W. Pigott's new comedy drama, "Which Wins," to be given at Terry's, on the 12th June. Miss Lingard, with the exception of her performances at the Haymarket in old comedy, has not been seen in London since her appearance in "Sister Mary" in 1887.

In consequence of the success attending Mr. Alexander's matinee of "The Grandsire," at Terry's, on Wednesday, the performance will be repeated on Wednesday next at three p.m.

The opening ceremony of the Al Fresco Fayre and Floral Fête will take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Season tickets may now be purchased from Captain the Hon. F. C. Howard, at the Grosvenor Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W.

Nineteenth Century Art Society.—A very bright and interesting exhibition, numbering in all 455 pictures and half a-dozen sculptures. This institution is admirably fitted to the young artist, in which to try his prentice hand, by exhibiting small and carefully finished work, especially as the galleries are well lighted, and much care is bestowed upon the hanging. There are many landscapes both in water colour and oil; the portraits are few, and works in *genre* are not so numerous as formerly. The chief feature is the number of landscape gems. Amongst the larger landscapes are to be noted:—"The Vale of Commanicle" (167) by M. Edwin Bockree, for its bold, rugged treatment and Constable effect of clouds. "The End of the Estuary" (64) by Arthur J. Ryle, with its barges at rest: a work full of mellowness and repose. "Evensong" (101) by Peter Macnab. A fine old Church, with its surroundings poetically treated; but the greens in the foreground are too green. "The Star and Garter, from Twickenham" (36) by Theo. Hines; and "At Nelwyn: Coming from the Spring" (55) by Joseph Bakin, are examples of harmony and repose. Amongst the gems of landscape are (123 and 139) two "Devonshire" views by Edward Henry Holder, charming for their brightness; "The Moel-y-Golfa, from the Severn at Port Quay" (136), by Richard S. Marriott, for the transparency of its water; "At the Top of a Steep Hill near Orton, Staffordshire" (302) by R. A. K. Marshall, for its rendering of woodland and distance; and "A Surrey Village" (330) by E. Brace, for its faithfulness in detail and general interest. The best piece of sea painting is "Passing the Reefs" (188) by F. W. Hayes, A.R.C.A.; and amongst the many flower pictures "Roses" (7) by W. C. Sanders, heads the list for composition and quality. In the *genre* works "The Carnival of

Venice: 'Beauty, Mirth and Sunshine'" (42) by Herbert Sidney; "Mine Inn" (57) by George Jarvis; and "A Gift: 'twas but a simple flower'" (91) by T. K. Pelham, will be sure to arrest attention. Of the few portraits, the "Portrait of a Lady" (232) by Emily Dixon, is a well-executed painting of a very handsome woman; but the most striking portrait is that of the Rev. W. J. Knapton, Vicar of St. John's, Great Marlborough-street" (144) by A. Leicester Burroughs. This is an important work, an admirable likeness, and strong in effect without any trick of forcing. In concluding this notice, all too short to do justice to this exhibition, growing in popularity every year, we should call attention, amongst the sculptures to the marble bust of the late "John Bright" taken from life (456) by John Adams-Acton.

NORTH AND EAST YORKSHIRE.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL FUND.

THE first festival of the New Educational Fund in connection with the Provincial Grand Lodge of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, which took the form of a grand Masonic banquet, was held, on the 8th inst., in the York Lodge, Dancombe-place, York, when about a hundred brethren from all parts of the Province were present. Though the Craft possesses three benevolent funds, which have their centre of management in the metropolis, for the sustenance of the Boys' and Girls' Benevolent Institutions and for the maintenance of decayed and unfortunate members, it has long been felt that there was need in the North and East Yorkshire Province for an educational fund for children of Freemasons, who by death or penury are left unprovided for. Some of the children thus left are too old or too young for the present Masonic Schools, and the new funds will furnish grants in such cases for the completion of their education. In the case of the younger children, educational provision will thus exist until they become by age qualified for candidature in the Masonic Schools, and opportunities will be given for continuing their education should they fail—as is, unfortunately, too often the case—to be elected; whilst in the case of the children who may be too old for the Masonic Schools, education will be completed, and that which has already been partially given will be saved. When the scheme was first mooted, about two years ago, it was taken up with that heartiness which is characteristic of the benevolence of the Craft in North and East Yorkshire, and, on the 8th inst., the first festival of the Educational Fund gave cheering prospect of success and of the power and extent of charitable relief which in a brief time hence is likely to be possessed by the Province. At the banquet the Earl of Zetland Rt. W.P.G. Master presided, and was supported on his right by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor P.G. Warden, the Hon. W. T. Orde-Powlett S.G.W. and D.P.G.M., M. C. Peck P.G. Standard Bearer Provincial Grand Secretary, and Bro. Walter Reynolds Prov. Grand Treasurer, and on his left by the Dean of York P.G. Chaplain, Bros. J. W. Woodall P.G. Treasurer P.P.G.W., T. B. Whythead P.P.G.W., and W. Lawton P.P.G. Registrar. After the banquet, the noble Chairman proposed the toasts of the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales M.W. Grand Master, both of which were most loyally received. He then proposed the toast of His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Wales R.W. Past Grand Warden of England, in connection with which he said he could not exactly say what he would in the presence of His Royal Highness, though he knew it would be received with all the enthusiasm which it justly deserved. His Royal Highness held a high Masonic position, and when he knew that this festival was to be held, he did not hesitate for a moment in giving it the honour of his company. And in doing so, he had distinctly given an impetus to Masonry in the Province, and aid to the fund of their most charitable organisation. He had shown that he took a loyal interest in all their surroundings by following the example of those of his predecessors whose memory would ever be revered. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor said he felt difficulty in expressing himself for the very kind way in which the toast had been received, and still more so for the Worshipful Grand Master's flattering terms. He assured them of the pleasure which it afforded him to be there that evening; very great pleasure, indeed, he could assure them, especially on an occasion of that sort of the establishment of an educational fund started for an excellent and good work. He took the greatest interest in Masonry, and therefore he was only too glad to be a participator in a festival of that kind. He again thanked them for his reception, and sat down amid great applause. The succeeding toasts were the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon M.W. Pro Grand Master, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland R.W. Prov. Grand Master of North and East Yorkshire, which latter toast was in fluttering terms proposed by the Very Rev. the Dean of York, and was received with great applause. The noble Chairman, having responded, proposed the Educational Fund of North and East Yorkshire, and called on Bro. M. C. Peck P.G. Sec. to read over the list of subscriptions which had come in, from 102 Stewards, and which in the aggregate amounted to £928, a result which was received with immense applause. Bro. J. W. Woodall P.G.T., P.P.G.W. gave the Great Masonic Charities. Other toasts followed. Prior to the banquet, the following brethren, who had taken an active part in the promotion of the educational fund, were presented to his Royal Highness Prince Victor:—Bros. Woodall, J. Todd, M. C. Peck, W. Reynolds, Colonel R. G. Smith, and Border.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy, in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 18th MAY.

- 1179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8. (In)
 1188—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
 1275—Star, Dover Castle, Deptford Causeway, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
 1534—Loyalty and Charity, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
 1624—Eccleston Crown and Anchor, 71 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7. (Inst)
 1767—Kensington, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, W.
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
 R.A. 1572—Carnarvon, Albion, Aldersgate Street
 M.M. 261—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
 149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
 463—Chigwell, Forest Hotel, Chingford
 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Hampton
 1484—Felix, Clarence Hotel, Teddington
 1556—Addiscombe, Masonic Hall, 105 High-street, Croydon
 1861—Claremont, Crown Hotel, Chertsey
 2035—Beaumont, Royal Hotel, Kirkburton
 R.A. 63—Royal Hotel, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
 R.A. 1194—Royal Middlesex, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 R.A. 2048—Henry Levander, Railway Hotel, Harrow
 M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

MONDAY, 20th MAY.

- 1—Grand Masters', Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
 22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 27—Egyptian, Atlantic Tavern, Brixton, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 45—Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Ropemaker St., Finsbury, E.C., at 7 (In)
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street at 7. (In)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1159—Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1227—Upton, Three Nuns, Aldgate, E., at 8. (Instruction)
 1425—Hyde Park, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Gardens, at 8. (In)
 1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park, at 7.30 (In)
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1585—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In)
 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King Street, Smithfield, at 7 (In.)
 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
 1707—Eleanor, Seven Sisters Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham, 8. (Inst)
 1743—Perseverance, 23 Aldie Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
 2021—Queen's (Westminster) and Marylebone, Criterion, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 2060—La France, 68 Regent Street, W.
 2265—Barnato, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N.
 R.A. 1593—Trafalgar, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 M.M. 224—Menatschin, Criterion, Piccadilly
 K.T. 127—Bard of Avon, 33 Golden Square, W.
 77—Freedom, F Icon Hotel, Gravesend
 236—York, Masonic Hall, York
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
 331—Phoenix Public Room, Truro
 359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
 382—Royal Union, Public Rooms, Uxbridge
 424—Borough, Half Moom Hotel, Gateshead
 466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton
 622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
 725—Stoneleigh, King's Arms Hotel, Konilworth
 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 927—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dowsbury
 926—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield
 1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
 1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
 1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
 1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1909—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
 R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
 R.A. 120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford
 R.A. 128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bury, Lancashire
 R.A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
 R.A. 277—Tudor, Freemasons' Hall, Union Street, Oldham
 R.A. 734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Duffield
 R.A. 995—Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverston
 R.A. 1051—Rowley, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
 M.M. 324—Hunte., Masonic Hall, Sussex Street, Rhyd
 K.T. 39—Fearnley, Masonic Hall, Dowsbury

TUESDAY, 21st MAY.

- Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 25—Robert Burns, 8 Tottenham Court Road, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 56—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
 65—Prosperity, City Arms Restaurant, 2 St. Mary Axe, E.C., at 7. (Inst.)
 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)
 194—St. Paul, Cannon-street Hotel,
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Steney (Instruction)
 704—Camden, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street E.C.
 763—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 860—Dalnouse, Middleton Arms, Middleton Road, Dalston at 8 (Inst.)
 861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
 1321—Emblematic, Mona Hotel, Henrietta-street, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)

- 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
 1446—Mount Edgumbe, 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—Chancer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8. (Inst.)
 1939—Duke of Cornwall, Queen's Arms, Queen Street, E.C., at 7. (In.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich Road, East Brixton, at 8 (Instruction)
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, White Hart, Cannon Street, at 6.30
 R.A. 19—Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
 R.A. 46—Old Union, The Albion, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
 R.A. 205—Israel, Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.
 R.A. 228—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
 R.A. 704—Camden, the Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 1965—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 2021—Queen's Westminster, 81 Red Lion Square, W.C.
 M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 384—St. David, Mechanics' Rooms, Bangor.
 418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
 448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax
 452—Frederick of Unity, Freemasons' Hall, 105 High Street, Croydon
 510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard
 667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup, at 7. (Instruction)
 960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
 1006—Tregulow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
 1052—Callender, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester
 1089—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
 1113—Anglesea, Bull Hotel, Llangefni
 1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
 1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1353—St. John, Masonic Hall, Grays, Essex. (Instruction)
 1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
 1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
 1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
 1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
 1638—Brownrigg, Alexandra Hotel, Park Road Norbiton, at 8. (Instruction)
 1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
 1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
 1823—Royal Clarence, Masonic Hall, Clare, Suffolk
 1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
 2045—Wharton, Willesden
 2146—Surbiton, Maple Hall, Maple Road, Surbiton.
 R.A. 47—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
 R.A. 105—Fortitude, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
 R.A. 310—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Alfred Street, Oxford
 R.A. 446—Avalon, Town Hall, Wells, Somerset
 R.A. 460—Perseverance, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyne
 R.A. 764—Fawcett, Freemasons' Hall, West Hartlepool
 R.A. 804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant
 M.M. 166—East Sussex, Castle Hotel, Hastings
 M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MAY.

- Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
 General Committee of Grand Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall at 6
 2—Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 72—Royal Jubilee, Mitre, Chancery Lane, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High Street, Borough, at 8. (Inst)
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 212—Euphrates, Masonic Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C.
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park, at 8 (Inst)
 538—La Tolérance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8. (Inst)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7. (Instruction)
 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood
 754—High Cross, Seven Sisters' Tavern, Page Green, Tottenham
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
 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)
 1017—Montefiore, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent Road, at 8. (Instruc.)
 1521—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare Street, Hackney, at 8. (Inst.)
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 8. (Instruction)
 1604—Wanderers, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria-st., S.W., at 7.30. (In.)
 1662—Eaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Inst.)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In)
 1963—Duke of Albany, 153 Battersea Park Road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 2206—Hendon, Welsh Harp, Hendon, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air Street, Regent Street, at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 720—Panmure, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 M.M. 1—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
 363—Keys one, New Inn, Whitworth
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 750—Friendship, Freemason's Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 1039—St. John, George Hotel, Lichfield
 1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley Street, Bury, Lancashire
 1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 1723—St. George, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
 1967—Beacon Court, Ghuzee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
 R.A. 42—Unanimity, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
 R.A. 328—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Torquay, Devon
 R.A. 503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone
 R.A. 605—De Tabley, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
 M.M. 19—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
 M.M. 19—Fowke, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester

THURSDAY, 23rd MAY.

- House Committee, Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
 34—Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, Collyer-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 99—Shakespeare, Albion, Aldersgate-street
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 507—United Pilgrims, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge

- 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)
- 766—William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C.
- 861—Finsbury, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
- 879—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In)
- 1017—Montefiore, St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1158—Southern Star, Sir Sydney Smith, Chester St., Kennington, at 8. (In.)
- 1278—Burdett Coutts, Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green Road, E., at 8. (Instruct)
- 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
- 1330—Stockwell, Masons' Tavern, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 1360—Royal Arthur, Prince of Wales Hotel, Wimbledon, at 7.30. (Inst)
- 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 8.30. (Inst)
- 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)
- 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.)
- 1658—Skelmersdale, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S. E.
- 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—Creaton, Wheatsheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst)
- 1960—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1974—St. Mary Abbots, Town Hall, Kensington
- 1996—Priory, Berrymead Priory Constitutional Club, High-st., Acton. (Inst.)
- R.A. 5—St. George's, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- R.A. 29—St. Albans, Albion, Aldersgate Street
- R.A. 157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- R.A. 657—Canonbury, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue
- R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In)
- R.A. 766—William Preston, Cannon-street Hotel, E
- R.A. 1471—North London, Northampton House, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
- R.A. 1601—Ravensbourne, Board of Works Office, Catford
- M.M. 13—Hiram, Greyhound, Richmond

- 51—Angel, Three Cups, Colchester
- 78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire
- 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
- 348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
- 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- 784—Wellington, Masonic Rooms, Park Street, Deal
- 936—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington Square, Salford
- 1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1437—Liberty of Havering, Rising Sun, Romford
- 1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
- 1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- 1590—Cranborne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
- 1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
- 2184—Royal Victorian Jubilee, Forest Hotel, Chingford
- R.A. 292—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- R.A. 394—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
- R.A. 732—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
- K.T. 9—Plains of Mamre, Bull Hotel, Burnley

FRIDAY, 24th MAY.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 8
- 167—St. John's, York and Albany Hotel, Regent's Park, N.W., at 8. (Inst.)
- 197—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 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
- 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)
- 1228—Beacontree, Green Man, Leytonstone. (Instruction)
- 1293—Royal Standard, Builders Arms, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (In)
- 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
- 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
- 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbrooke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
- 2030—The Abbey Westminster, King's Arms, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 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. 365—Royal Savoy, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30. (In)

- 463—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- 1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
- 2039—Londonderry, Y.M.C.A., John Street, Sunderland
- General Lodge of I. struction, Masonic Hall, New Strerer, Birmingham, at
- R.A. 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
- R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
- M.M. 164—Southdown, Station Hotel, Haywards Heath, Sussex
- K.T. 20—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 25th MAY.

- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)
- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
- 1275—Star, Dover Castle, Deptford Causeway, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
- 1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
- 1388—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
- 1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
- 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
- 1679—Henry Muggerridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
- 1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Honnslow
- 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith at 7.30. (In)
- R.A.—Sinai, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8. (Instruction)
- R.A. 176—Caveac, Albion, Aldersgate Street
- R.A. 1044—Mid-Surrey, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell

- 1462—Wharnciffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone
- 1464—Erasmus Wilton, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe
- 1531—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst
- 1777—Royal Hanover, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
- 1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent
- 1992—Greenwood, Public Hall, Epsom
- R.A. 178—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan

NOT PREPARED.—There are many excellent persons in every community who ought not to be encouraged to take upon themselves Masonic relations and responsibilities. They may be good citizens, upright and honourable men, and yet have such tendencies of thought and character as would manifestly unfit them for the fellowship and work of the Craft. We have friends, highly esteemed, of irreproachable character and humane impulses, who are yet so constituted that they would not in our opinion much enjoy, or profit by, membership in the Masonic Fraternity. They would not admire its symbolism, or forms, and some of its methods of procedure would hardly be approved by their prosaic and practical natures. We should give no encouragement to such a class to become Masons.—*Freemasons' Repository.*

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371 The Constitutions of the Freemasons. Containing the History, Charges, Regulations, &c., of that Most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity. For the use of the Lodges. London: Printed by William Hunter, for John Senex at the Globe, and John Hooke, at the Flower-de-Luce over-against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, in the year of Masonry, 5723. Anno Domini, 1723. This was the first Edition of the Constitutions published.	10 10 0	307 Macoy. Adoptive Rite. 1874.	0 8 6
372 Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Part the Second. Containing the Charges, Regulations, &c. &c. Published by the authority of the United Grand Lodge, by William Williams, Esq., Provincial Grand Master for the County of Dorset. Very fine Copy, 4to. London, 1815-19. The above work represents the first issue after the Union of December 27th, 1813. The laws were considered at Grand Lodges held February 1st, May 31st, and August 23rd, when they were ordered to "be in force for three years, from the 1st of November, 1815," and then to be subject to revision. The Prov. Grand Master of Dorset (Wm. Williams) kindly offered to have the work printed, with the copyright secured, any profits to belong to the Grand Lodge. This explains the signature of that zealous brother being appended to all copies, which were sold at £1 each. Subscribers were requested not to have their books bound until after the expiration of three years. The "Second Part," curious to state, only was printed, the first portion, containing the historical introduction, being promised as soon as possible, but was never published. Apparently it was being produced, as a number of sheets are preserved in Grand Lodge—as also a fine emblematical frontispiece—which were intended for the purpose. The plate, however, is all that was really worthy of circulation. No loss has accrued from the absence of Part I.—Bro. W. J. Hughan.	3 3 0	308 Oliver. Remains of early Masonic writers. 5 vols.	1 10 0
374 Themis Anrea, Laws of the R.C. Book Plate of the Duke of Sussex. London, 1656.	2 12 6	309 Oliver. History of Initiation. 1841.	1 1 0
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376 Oliver, Rev. G. Ornaments, Furniture and Jewels; a Sermon preached before the P.G.L. of Lincolnshire. 1841.	0 5 0	311 Oliver. The Symbol of Glory.	0 10 6
377 Oliver, Rev. G. An Account of the Centenary of the Witham Lodge; with the ceremonies used at the dedication and consecration of a new Masonic Hall, and the Oration delivered on that occasion. 1842.	0 7 6	312 Morris. Freemasonry in the Holy Land. 1873.	0 10 6
378 Roberts, Rev. George. Freemasonry, a Hand-maid to Religion. A sermon preached on the occasion of the dedication of the Silurian Lodge. 1843.	0 5 0	313 Freemason (the). 2 vols. 1882-3.	0 10 6
379 Royal Arch Regulations. 8vo. 1843.	0 7 6	314 Masonic Monthly. 3 vols. 1880-2.	1 1 0
381 The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Illustrations of the Emblems of the Thirty-Three Degrees: with a short description of each as worked under the Supreme Council of Scotland. By Bro. J. T. Loh, Ph. Dr., 309. Representative of the Grand Orient De France at the Grand Lodge of Scotland; P.M. Lodge St. Andrew, No. 48; P.H. Royal Arch Chapter St. Andrew, No. 83, Edinburgh; K.C. Royal Order of Scotland; Knight Templar, &c., &c. London, 1875.	0 15 0	315 Oliver, Dr. Signs and Symbols of Freemasonry. 2nd Edition.	0 9 0
382 A sketch of the History and Persecution of the Knights Templar, being a paper read before the M.E. and Supreme Grand Master Sir Knight William Stuart, and Members of the Observance, Faith and Fidelity, Mount Calvary, St. George's, Royal Gloucester, Coteswold of St. Augustin, Harcourt, and William Stuart Encampments, Mrs. W. Stuart, and a large number of Ladies and Visitors, at the Masonic Union Hall, 14 Bedford Row, on Friday, 11th March 1864, being the 551st Anniversary of the Execution of James de Molai, Grand Master of the Order of the Temple at the time of its suppression in 1313. By Frederick Binckes, E.C. Mount Calvary Encampment.	0 3 6	317 Holmes. Amabel Vaughan, and other tales, with a Masonic memoir of the author.	0 5 0
383 The Constitutions of Freemasonry; or, Ahiman Rezon; to which are added, certain Lectures, Charges, and a Masonic Ritual. Published by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Dublin, 1850. Demy 8vo., cloth lettered.	0 10 6	319 Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry.	0 7 6
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296 Recueil précieux de la Maçonnerie adonhiramite. Contenant les catechisms, &c. Par un Chevalier de tous les ordres Masonniques. 2 parts. A Philadelphie, 1785. Recueil de chansons de la tres venerable confrairie des Francs-macons, &c. A Jerusalem, 1772. Manuel des Franchés maconnes, ou la vraie Maçonnerie d'adoption, dediée aux dames. A Philadelphie, 1773. The three in one volume, 12mo, old calf. A few pencil marks inside, and one page torn at end, otherwise in good condition.	4 4 0	329 Laurie, Wm. Alex. History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. With portraits, plans, &c. 1859.	0 15 0
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My Dear Doctor,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which render my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services you are at liberty to use my name.

S. G. HUTCHINS,
By appointment Surgeon-Dentist to
Her Majesty the Queen.

Geo. H. Jones, Esq., D.D.S.
Scientific Department.
Laboratory of Experimental Science.
This is to certify: That I have analysed the Prize Medal Teeth submitted to me, and find them to be composed only of minerals of extreme purity. I have also examined and tested your patented painless system of adjustment; it is quite perfect, and is the most successful application of scientific laws for securing actual wear and comfort yet introduced. Both physically and anatomically they are a beautiful resemblance to the natural teeth.
(Signed),

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.H.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry, and of Berners College, W.
To Dr. Geo. H. Jones, Surgeon-Dentist,
57 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square,
London.

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