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REPORTS, etc., intended for insertion in current number, should reach the Office, (198, Fleet-street), by 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesdays.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

ALEXANDRA PALACE LODGE (No. 1541).—On Saturday last this young but prosperous lodge held a most interesting meeting, over which Bro. Haigh, the very efficient W.M., presided, assisted by his excellent working officers—viz., Bro. Lee, S.W.; Bro. Daniel, J.W.; Bro. Larchin, S.D.; Bro. Kensington, J.D.; Bro. Denison, I.G.; and Bro. Palmer, P.M. The lodge was attended by a numerous and distinguished number of visitors and members. The initiation of Messrs. Jarman, Herridge, and Clark into Masonry was performed by the W.M. in his usual impressive manner, as was the passing of Bro. Boyle, and the raising of Bros. Burrow and Brookman. After the very arduous labours of the lodge, the W.M., his officers, and the brethren adjourned to the banquetting hall to welcome about thirty ladies, who had been specially invited to the banquet. At the conclusion of the excellent dinner, provided in Bros. Bertram and Roberts' usual elegant style, Bro. Ward rendered grace "for these and all Thy mercies," in the most effective manner, his splendid voice and execution being highly appreciated by the company. The usual loyal toasts being followed by that of "The Grand Officers," was ably and appropriately responded to by Bro. Buss, the courteous and obliging Assistant Grand Secretary. Bro. Palmer, P.M., in proposing "The Health of the W.M.," took occasion to dilate upon the prosperous state of the lodge, and to thank the W.M. and the other brethren who had been so assiduous in promoting so agreeable and pleasurable a meeting. The W.M., in his eloquent reply, strongly urged the cause of the several Masonic Charitable Institutions. Bro. Stacey, in proposing the toast of "The Ladies," felt convinced that this meeting augured well for an annual invitation to the ladies. Bro. Rubenstein replied in a very happy vein on their behalf. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the excellent singing of Miss Edith Daniel and Mrs. Shipway, as also by Bro. Ward, Miss Bennett and Mrs. Shipway giving with much eclat many concerted pieces on the pianoforte; Bro. Dyte, P.M., Treasurer, and Bro. Gush rendering good services as Stewards.

LIVERPOOL.—Lodge of Israel (No. 1502).—The last quarterly meeting of this lodge before the annual installation took place on Monday evening, the 19th August, at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool. There were present Bros. Alexander Jones, W.M.; S. Schonstadt, S.W.; Rev. H. D. Marks, J.W.; Maurice Hart, I.P.M. and Hon. Sec.; R. Robinson, P.M., D.C.; S. J. Wareing, S.D.; S. J. Henochsberg, J.D.; M. P. Tueski, I.G.; J. Sabar, S.S.; W. G. Veale, Org.; and W. H. Ball, Tyler. Among the private members present were Bros. A. J. Henochsberg, P.M.; H. S. Tobiss; L. Courtenay, S.W. 1609; A. Hart, W.M. 724; B. Levy, L. Barnett, H. M. Silver, A. Isaacs, B. Woolf, J. Lazarus, M. Baum, A. Zolki, M. H. Edwards, E. J. Frazer, J. R. Grant, D. Gabriel, sen., H. Goldbard, H. Henochsberg, Sol. Jacobs, A. Levy, E. S. Myer, A. Rabau, L. Simmons, E. Scott, B. D. Smaje, &c. The visitors included Bros. J. L. Boves, P.P.G.J.W. Cumb. and West.; Barnett, W.M. 249; J. Heyes, P.M. 249; McLaren, 1380; Ballard, P.M. 724; Henry Leslie, 1609, &c. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, and the ballot taken for a candidate, the W.M. initiated Messrs. Ansell and Ehrenfeldt into the mysteries of the First Degree. The tools were impressively explained by the J.W., and the ancient charge admirably delivered by the S.W. The J.D. on behalf of Bro. Wright (from whom a letter of apology for non-attendance was read in consequence of family sickness) presented Bro. Wright's account of his stewardship at the festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for

Girls in May last. A cordial vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded on the minutes to Bro. Wright for so faithfully representing the Lodge of Israel on the occasion. The brethren then adjourned to the banquetting hall for supper, and during the evening the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. The toast of "The Fund of Benevolence in connection with the Lodge of Israel" (one of the chief glories of its constitution) was received with especial enthusiasm, and when Bro. R. Robinson, P.M., who submitted the toast, made an appeal to the benevolence of the newly-initiated brethren (Bros. Ansell and Ehrenfeldt) they both gave practical proof of the truth of their reply to the "charity test" by contributing liberally to the excellent institution. During the evening Bro. Isaacs sang "The Old Arm Chair," with fine taste and feeling. Bros. M. Hart, P.M., and W. G. Veale, Organist, delighted the brethren with the fine old duett "The Minute Gun at Sea;" Bro. L. Courtenay, S.W. 1609, recited with pure and telling dramatic effect, "Poor Mary, the Maid of the Inn;" Bro. H. Henochsberg gave a humorous refrain suitable for the seaside season called "Bathing;" Bro. the Rev. H. D. Marks sang "The Village Blacksmith" with much effect; and by special desire Bro. M. Hart contributed "Nancy Lee" to the general harmony of a pleasant evening. The brethren separated shortly after 10 o'clock, amply satisfied both with "labour and refreshment."

Royal Arch.

PORTSEA.—Royal Sussex Chapter (No. 342).—An emergency meeting of this old chapter was held on Monday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of exalting candidates into this Supreme Degree, a necessity in consequence of the considerable work which this chapter has to perform, under the successful management of its zealous and enthusiastic officers. There were present M.E. Comp. A. Riddell, Z.; G. A. Green, H.; R. Twiney, J.; E. S. Main and S. R. Ellis, P.Z.'s; J. Willmott, P.S.; and many other officers and companions; likewise visiting Comps. Clay and J. Clark, the much esteemed and able Principal Sojourner of the Havant Chapter, 804. Only one candidate attended, but the ceremony was most creditably performed; the rendering of the instructive and interesting lecture as well as the important work of the Principal Sojourner deserving high commendation. After the chapter was closed the companions adjourned to the banquet room and duly honoured the usual toasts. There was no banquet, as the Principal and companions endeavour to restrict excessive Masonic dining as much as possible. Much innocent amusement was occasioned over the refreshments from the honest rivalry existing between the respective Principal Sojourners belonging to Havant and the Royal Sussex Chapters, which has resulted in both companions being now regarded as second to none in this province in discharging this important office.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

On Thursday, the 22nd inst., the usual meeting of the Cornwall Chapter of Rose Croix met at the handsome and well appointed Masonic Hall, Public Rooms, Truro, when there were present Ill. Bros. Col. Peard, 30°, P.M.W.S., acting M.W.S.; W. J. Hughan, 31°, P.M.W.S.; Chas. Truscott, jun. 30°, 1st Gen.; and the following Sov. Princes: Ex. and Perfect Bros. W. Mason, R.; A. Luke, 2nd Herald; J. J. Taylor, Capt. of Guard; T. Hocking, Organist; W. Rooks, Outer Guard; R. Carter, W. M. Rogers, Capt. Simcoe, T. Hart, S. H. F. Cox. The chapter was duly opened by Col. Peard, when Very Ill. Bro. General Doherty C. B., 33°, Deputy Inspector General for the W.S. district, was announced as in attendance. The gallant officer was received with due honours under the Arch of Steel, and the business of the chapter was then proceeded with. The minutes were read and confirmed, and the ballot taken for Bro. Albert Elford, P.M., Prov. G. Steward, who was unanimously elected, and being present was duly installed and perfected a Knight of the Pelican and Eagle and Sovereign Prince, Rose Croix, 18th degree, the intermediate degrees having been previously communicated to the candidate by Ill. Bro. Hughan. Ill. Bro. Emra Holmes, 31°, P.M.W.S. of the Victoria Chapter, Ipswich (who was present as a visitor), was proposed as a joining member of this chapter by Col. Peard, and seconded by Bro. Hughan, who took occasion to remark that although Bro. Holmes might not be known to some of the brethren present, he might say that he had been a correspondent of his (Bro. Hughan's) for years, and he was an enthusiastic supporter of and writer on the High Degrees, particularly the Order of the Temple and the Ancient and Accepted Rite. Bro. Hughan also moved that a vote of ten guineas should be given to the Charities and placed on his list, as he had undertaken a Stewardship, having received large subscriptions from several brethren. Our learned brother said that it was said that the High Degrees swallowed up money that ought to go to the Charities, and that the brethren who joined these degrees did not properly support those Institutions. He found, on the contrary, that the brethren who belonged to the High Degrees were the best supporters of the great Masonic Charities. Bro. Hughan's motion was agreed to nem. con. Ill. Bro. Gen. Doherty addressed the brethren in complimentary terms, and said that he was pleased to observe that when brethren could not attend they mostly sent a written excuse explaining the reason of their absence. In some chapters he could name this was not done, and he thought it was but a small matter for members to write a note of explanation when they were prevented attending. The brethren then separated, the chapter being closed, and there being no banquet.

INSTRUCTION.

WHITTINGTON LODGE (No. 862.) At the meeting on Wednesday 28th inst., at the Red Lion, Poppins

Court, Fleet Street, Bro. Thompson, W.M.; Hallam, S.W. Drury, J.W.; Long, Preceptor; and others were present. The ceremony of Initiation was rehearsed by the W.M., after which he vacated the chair to Bro. Alcock who then very ably performed the ceremony of installation some of the Sections of the 1st Lecture were then worked by the brethren. Bro. Collinson of the Mother Lodge was elected a joining member, and Bro. Hallam the W.M.; for the ensuing week. A vote of thanks having been accorded to Bro. Alcock for his able working the lodge was closed.

SUPREME COUNCIL 33rd DEGREE NEW ZEALAND.

The second anniversary of the Supreme Council for New Zealand was celebrated at Dunedin, on Friday, June 14th. The representatives of it resident there, together with the members of the "Sphint" Rose Croix Chapter and Templar Priory of Otago, were entertained at the Grange by Ill. Bro. J. Hyde Harris, 33°, L.G.C. Several toasts were proposed, and all responded to most heartily. They comprised "The Queen and Craft," "Supreme Council 33° and Grand Orient of Egypt," "The Supreme Council of New Zealand," "Absent and Honorary Members of same (coupled with the name of Bro. W. Officer, 33°, Edinburgh)," "The Memory of the late Ill. Bro. Thiel, 33°," "The Members of the Rose Croix Chapters under the Supreme Council of New Zealand," "The Priory of Otago," "Our good Host."

"An especial compliment was paid to the name of Bro. Officer, in speaking of him as one who, notwithstanding his onerous business engagements in the old country, had yet bestowed much time and attention upon Masonic matters in general, besides evincing a warm interest in the Supreme Council of New Zealand, by using his influence in promoting and furthering its establishment and success.

The brethren separated after having passed a most agreeable evening, and one of a nature tending to bind the members together in the bonds of that fraternal feeling which has ever been the ornament of the Craft.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The General Committee of this Institution, met on Thursday at Freemasons' Hall, Col. Creation, V.P., in the chair. There were also present Bros. A. H. Tattershall, E. H. Finney, R. B. Webster, James E. Peters, Thomas W. White, E. R. Shervill, Arthur E. Gladwell, Thomas Massa, H. Browne, F. R. W. Hedges, Sec., H. Massey (Freemason.)

The Secretary's proposal that the Guarantee Society be accepted as his surety for the £500 was accepted.

Bro. Brown gave notice of motion for next meeting that the Institution pay the premium.

Two children were accepted as candidates for the election in April next.

The Chairman gave notice of motion for election of four children instead of three at the October election. He also gave notice of motion for the Quarterly Committee in October, "That a Sub-Committee of five brethren be appointed to consider and report to the Quarterly Committee in January next, on the advisability of revising the Laws of the Institution.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

CONSECRATION OF THE COLERIDGE LODGE, No. 1750.

The ceremony of the consecration of this new lodge took place at Clevedon, near Bath, on Saturday, the 17th inst. The lodge room is at Sandringham House, and has been fitted and furnished in the most complete manner, the decoration of the room having been successfully carried out by Mr. Hewlett, of Clevedon. The ceremony of consecration was most ably performed by the V.W. Bro. Else, D.P.G.M., and the officers of P.G.L. of Somerset. Bro. W. Ling, P.M. 1199, was installed W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bros. T. Barnes, P.M. 108, and W. F. Langworthy, 1199, Wardens.

The following were amongst the brethren present: Bros. R. C. Else, D.P.G.M. Somerset; A. W. Adair, P.P.G.M. Somerset; E. Payne, P.G.D., P.G.T.; F. R. Pridaux, P.G.S., P.M. 291, P.P.G.D.C.; S. Bryant, P.P.G.S.W. Somerset, T. Barnes, P.M. 108, P.P.G.S.W. Bristol; H. W. Batton, 291, P.M., P.G.D.C.; George Knight, 291, P.M., P.P.G.S.D.; J. Mountstevens, 1199, P.M., P.P.G.A.P.; W. M. Fosty, 291, P.M., P.P.G.S.W.; J. Sumsion, 53, S.W., P.M. 855; J. Hunt, 135, P.G.J.D.; W. E. Reeves, 906, P.M., P.P.P.G.O.; A. Villar, 261, P.G.J.W.; S. Lewis, 1222, W.M.; F. J. Brown, 41, P.M., P.S.G.W.; W. Thompson, 976, P.M., P.D. Somerset; J. Tanner, P.M. 1707, P.P.S.D. Essex; J. Freeman, 906; W. Pearce, 610, P.M., P.P.G.P. G. T. Pain, 610, P.P.G.P.; T. A. Smith, 1199, P.M.; W. Hodges, 1296, P.M.; Frederick Seale, 135, P.G.C.; E. Howell, P.M. 610; J. Hurd, P.M. 1199; J. Arney, P.G.S. 1199; Gen. H. E. Doherty, P.P.G.S.W., 53 and 906; S. Edwards, W.M. 53; W. F. Langworthy, 1199; R. M. Worlock, P.G.S. Bristol, 1296; W. Ling, P.P.G.S.B., P.M. 1199; C. A. Bush, P.P.G.D.C., P.M. 1363; C. L. F. Edwards, P.P.G.D. Somerset, P.M. 1199; F. J. Fergus, P.G.S.B. Bristol, P.M. 187; R. Compton, P.P.G.S.D. Bristol; W. H. Dill, L.G.A.P., P.M. 906; J. Jefferies, W.M. 1199; J. R. Bramble, P.P.G.S.W. Bristol, P.M. 103.

The ceremony having ended, the brethren, who completely filled the lodge room, dined at the Royal Hotel, the number sitting down being fifty-three.

After dinner the usual Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured, and numerous were the wishes expressed for the success of the new lodge.

CONSECRATION OF THE LODGE OF OBEDIENCE, No. 1753.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the Province of Devon was held on Monday, the 26th inst., at Okehampton, and the principal feature of the meeting was the constitution and consecration of the above lodge. For some time past a number of Freemasons living in Okehampton and the neighbourhood have felt the want of a lodge for the district, and a few set about to get the desired object, the result being that a lodge was on Monday opened with the usual ceremony and honours, and Bro. William Brodie, W.M. 1254, was installed its first Master. The day was observed in Okehampton as a general holiday, and the pleasant festivities will live in the recollection of those who took a prominent part in the day's proceedings. Heavy showers fell during the day, but although it marred the enjoyment of individuals, it did not seriously interfere with the ceremonies. Brethren attended from great distances to take part in the duties of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the procession was witnessed by a large number of the inhabitants and visitors. Fortunately no rain fell during the march of the procession, which was headed by the band of the First Devon Militia, under the conduct of Bro. George James. The band also played during the banquet, between the showers, in the square in front of the White Hart Hotel.

The Committee of Petitions met at the Town Hall at 10.30, by the courtesy of the Mayor, W. Ponsford, Esq., and the representatives of the various lodges attended for the purpose of discussing and deciding on the different claims upon the funds. £85 was voted, on recommendation, for apportionment to Masonic charities. On the motion of Bro. S. Jones, P.M. 112, P.P.G.S.D., the sum of fifty guineas was granted from the funds of Provincial Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and it was agreed that the sum should be added to Bro. S. Jones list, as Steward; and the sum of £50 was voted to the Fortescue Annuity Fund.

The Provincial Grand Lodge met at the Schoolroom, North lane, at 12.30, and the following Provincial Grand Officers and brethren were present:—Bros. Rev. John Huyshe, P.G.C., P.G.M.; L. P. Metham, D.P.G.M.; Fredk. W. Williams, P.S.G.W.; Walter Hyllton-Jolliffe, P.G.J.W. 1205; J. Edward Curteis, P.M. 189, P.P.S.G.W.; W. Hine-Haycock, P.P.G.S.D., P.M. 164, 109, 13; Samuel Jones, P.P.G.S.D. St. George, 112; John B. Gover, P.P.G.A.D.C. St. John, 70; Vincent Bird, P.P.G. Treasurer 954; Leonard D. Westcott, P.M. 70, P.P.G.S. Wks. 70; W. Whitley, W.M. 156, P.P.G.C.; William Thomas Maynard, P.P.G. Treasurer, 106; John H. Tonkin, P.M. 282, P.P.G.A.D.C.; John Dickinson, P.P.G.C.; John C. Yelland, P.M. 39, P.P.G.A.D.C.; H. W. Hooper, P.M. 444, 1254, P.P.G.R.; J. F. Long, P.M. 39, P.G.S.; John R. Nankivell, P.M. 1332, P.P.G.C.; Philip Williams, 112, P.G.C.; J. H. Westlake, P.M. 666, P.P.G.P.; H. B. Stark, 106, P.P.G.O.; Thomas Dand, P.M. 39, P.P.G.S.B.; J. Reayatt, 1212, P.P.A.D.C.; George W. Smales, 312, P.P.G.S.W.; Dr. Henry Hopkins, P.P.G.S.W. for Warwickshire, 41, P.M. 43, 958, &c.; E. Davie, P.M., P.P.G. Supt. of Works; F. Toms, P.M. 70, P.P.G.D.S.; John Way, P.M. 39, P.P.G. Treasurer; Geo. Evans, P.G.S.D., 1181; D. Attwood, P.M. 1135, P.P.G.P.; Noel Platt, P.P.G.C., J.W. 1358; H. Welsh, P.M. 202, P.P.G.P.; C. J. Harland, 328, P.P.G.J.D.; Wm. Browning, P.M. 156, 223, P.P.G.D.C., Secretary; H. M. Body, P.M. 1332, P.P.G.S.D.; Geo. T. Bavoy, 248, P.G.P.; Joseph Matthew, P.P.G.S.W.; E. B. Savile, P.P.G.S.; H. W. Elliott, Grand Lodge of Ireland, 92; E. A. Lester, P.G.C., 1486; R. Fulford, P.M. 112, P.P.G.R.; J. Ellis, W.M. 1212, P.G.S.; J. R. Phillips, P.M. 223, P.G.D.C.; Alex. Ridgway, P.P.S.G.W.; H. Woodgates, P.G.S., P.M. 112, 847; J. Tanner-Davy, P.M. 421, P.P.S.G.W.; Edgar Tozer, P.G.S., P.M. 112; J. Bailey, P.M. 275, P.P.J.G.W. West Yorks; Fredk. Binckes, P.G.S.; W. F. Quicke, P.M. 39, P.P.G.O.; Hy. Bartlett, P.P.G.A.D.C.; R. Robinson Rodd, P.M. 189, P.P.G.R., P.P.S.W. Cornwall; Wm. Brodie, W.M. 1254, W.M. designate 1753; J. Andrews, W.M. 159; J. H. Stephens, I.P.M. 159; F. Littleton, S.W. 159; B. S. Johns, J.W. 159; Col. Fitzgerald, J.W. 189; A. Stephens, P.M. 954; Thos. J. Smith, 1255; Robt. G. Bird, P.M. 70, 1550; T. Brooks, Organist 328, 1358; James Rendle, P.M. and Sec. 1247; W. O'lam, J.W. 70; Thomas B. Patterson, P.M. 1125; James Harnack, W.M. 248; S. D. Nicholls, I.P.M. 282; Henry Skill, I.P.M. 1125; John B. Crabb, W.M. 1125; Joseph Searle, 1125; John D. Barker, 70; William Gill, 737; W. G. Moore, W.M. 666; Thomas S. Knight, S.W. 282; James Thorne, S.W. 1332; E. Holmes, I.P.M. 1332; F. C. Hallett, P.M. 303; Rev. H. F. Beebe, 164; John Harding, W.M. 1181; Charles W. Hamerton, J.D. 1284; John Walkey, W.M. 156; Alfred Bodley, P.M. 39; George W. P. Webber, 39; W. Heavens, A.D.C. 1254; J. A. Bowden, 1254; Henry F. Willey, S.W. 1284; A. R. Drew, 282; William Pidsley, S.W. 1254, S.W. 1753; W. Cotworthy, Organist 372; J. C. Palmer, S.D. 372; Richard Pengelly, I.P.M. 70; Philip John Dunn, Steward 1205; J. H. Cameron, J.W. 1205; Joseph Page, I.P.M. 39; Thomas Brooking, 1205; H. Baker, 1205; John Brown, P.M. 1181; J. Stewart Kersteman, P.M. 303, P.G.S.; H. G. Crowe, 39; J. Blanchard, A.T. 39, 1254, 1284; J. S. Cape, 1254; E. Beynon, 1100, P.M. 343; W. E. Lamble, P.M. 1396; J. H. Lloyd, I.G. 1125; Andrew W. Newton, 357; B. Knight, 1402; Nicholas Raymond, S.W. 1212; H. Ethelred Lamble, W.M. 1486; S. S. Jackson, J.W. 1212; Robert Swansborough, S.W. and Chaplain 1181; H. Ford, S.D. 1181; J. Murray, P.M., D.C. 1802; H. Winsor, 797; W. J. Hole, 557; W. Bradner, I.P.M. 1402; J. Oliver, P.M. 1138; James F. Shinnock, W.M. 1558; T. Parkhouse, P.M. 1125; B. Barter, P.M. 1254; J. G. Saunderson, P.M. 1138; W. Harris, W.M. 1138; C. Stevens, S.W. 1138; E. T.

Fulford, J.W. 1254; C. H. Reed, J. Hurrell, W.M. 797; W. H. Probert, S.W. 797; Charles Pope, I.G. 1138; F. Horspool, P.M. 1254; John Stocker, W.M. 39; Richard Kelland, 1254; H. Parsons, 282; Robert John Harris, J.D. 1135; E. T. Pearce, 1550; James S. Catford, W.M. 1135; J. R. Dugdale, S.W. 954; B. Fullwood, 328; S. Loram, P.M. 1443, P.G.S.; C. J. Workman, S.W. 303; H. L. Friend, W.M. 1443; E. Heale, 847; T. Higgs, P.M. 106; W. G. Lacey, W.M. 106; J. Batte, P.M. 954; H. Langmaid, 202; Edward Binding, W.M. 202; W. H. Terrell, P.M. 202; G. Barrett, J.W. 1255; J. H. Dawe, J.W. 1255; Alfred Carter, Sec. and P.M. 106; W. Cann, J.D. 1255; Francis Hooper, W.M. 1212; W. H. Gillman, P.M. 1099; G. J. Ficks, S.W. 1247; John R. Lord, P.M. 1247; Pearce, S.D. 1247; J. Sampson, J.D. 1254; R. Cawsey, J.W. 230; J. B. Sawyer, S.W. 1091; J. G. Kevern, W.M. 1550; L. J. Webber, S.W. 1550; J. Tippet, J.W. 1550; J. H. Toms, P.M. 106; John Tucker, P.M. 1486; Thos. Smith, 70; T. C. Cowan, W.M. 223; R. Blight, J.W. 223; J. H. Maddock, 1136; R. G. Midland, 313; Mark Farrant, W.M. 112; A. W. Rawlins, P.M.; H. G. Beachey, P.M. 1138; Spencer Attey, W.M. 112; George J. Parkyn, 853; J. Spence, 853; E. Johnson, 112; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Williams, R.H.A. 112; Jas. Gidley, P.M. 1205; W. A. M. Harris, P.M. 1205; C. A. Herman, K.T.; S. Bucher, J.W. 1332; Wm. Locke, J.W. 444; G. Pitt-Lewis, W.M. 1584, S.W. 444; H. Elmore, S.D. 1254; J. Woolley, 1254; J. Taylor, 730; W. R. Northway, J.W. 282; Elliot Square, W.M. 1247; Henry Horton, 189; John Moyses, J.D. 223; Barton Richards, W.M. 282; Alfred E. Lean, S.W. 70; H. J. Kitt, I.G. 105; W. Creasey, S.W. 106; R. B. Twose, P.M. 105; Thomas Gibbons, S.W. 1205; W. G. Cunningham, 112; P. L. Blanchard, P. G. Tyler, 39; William White, Tyler 106; Edward Handy, Tyler 282; John Heywood, Tyler 1138.

The lodges having been assembled under their respective banners, it was notified to the Provincial Grand Master and his officers that the P.G. Lodge was duly formed, and, on his entering from the robing-room, the P.G.M. was received by the brethren with the customary Masonic honours. The lodge having been opened, the P.G. Secretary announced to the P.G. Master that the W.M. and members of the "Lodge of Obedience," No. 1753, desired to be constituted and consecrated in ancient form. The P.G. Secretary read the warrant from the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, by whom the warrant was signed, and the P.G.M. called on the brethren of the new lodge to signify their assent to the officers named in the warrant.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master—Bro. L. P. Metham—delivered the following oration:—Brethren,—The word "Oration," as applied to the address I am about, in obedience to the command of our revered Provincial Grand Master, to make, implies greater preparation and study than I have been able to devote to it. Neither do I propose to speak at all on the general question of Freemasonry, but to confine myself simply to consider the important duties and obligations which the founders of this lodge will, from to-day, be called upon to discharge, if they are really and truly the sincere Masons they profess to be. We welcome our new sister, the "Lodge of Obedience," into our family circle, and congratulate the brethren on the so far successful issue of their efforts. Brethren of Lodge "Obedience," the selection of the name by which your lodge will hereafter be known to you foreshadows your desire and intention to obey the Constitutions of the Order, and to be guided by the principles so constantly poured into your ears and instilled into your minds by the pure teaching of Freemasonry. Be true to those principles, and we shall ever look back to the ceremony of to-day with pride and pleasure—I leave you to consider what will be our feelings if you are unfaithful to them. Worshipful Master elect,—On your selection to-day of officers to assist you in governing your lodge, and on your own conduct, not only in the chair, but out of it, for the coming year depends its success or failure. You have no errors of predecessors to undo or to be the excuse for neglect or shortcoming. The first page of the minute-book will bear your signature; take care that nothing recorded there shall ever bring the blush of shame to your own cheeks, or those of your members and successors. To you is committed the guardianship of the honour of the Craft, not only in Devon, but throughout the world. See that you protect it, and hand it unsullied to your successors. Be careful—most careful—that your officers are men of probity, intelligence, and of true Masonic feeling. Admit none to participate in our secrets whose antecedents will not bear the strictest investigation, or who are not of a genial, kindly disposition, so that no unseemly wrangles may be introduced into the lodge. Take care that none are admitted who have only curiosity or a convivial spirit to plead as a reason. Take care, too, that every candidate is above the suspicion of being actuated by selfish or mercenary motives; that the initiation fee is truly his own after the payment of his just debts and due provision made for all who are dependent upon him. To do otherwise would be to connive at fraud and also be a cruel robbery of defenceless women and children. In the decision of every trespass against our rules you will remember that "it is not meet that every nice offence should bear its comment," therefore you will judge with candour, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with mercy. But you must be firm to mark what is done amiss in every matter which really merits reprobation, or which is likely to bring disgrace on your lodge or the Craft at large. Be zealous to defend a brother if unjustly assailed, and consider the interests of the Craft to be inseparably connected with your own. "Whatever your hand findeth to do, do it with all your might;" be diligent

and upright in business, and in all that concerns your duty as a citizen. Be prompt to obey the voice of charity, not only in alms-giving, but in extending comfort, counsel, and consolation to every one of your fellow-creatures in the hour of need and affliction. Thus will you exact and receive from the outer world reverence and regard for our noble institution, and furnish the best answer to those who question the need for its existence. Thus will you paraphrase the words of a great living statesman—"Our brotherhood is no mean heritage, but it is not an heritage that can only be enjoyed—it must be maintained; and it can only be maintained by the same qualities that created it—by courage, by discipline, by patience, by determination to do and to defend the right."

The P.G.M. pledged the Master and members of the new lodge to obey the laws and constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the P.G.M. then declared the "Lodge of Obedience," No. 1753, to be a regular and duly constituted lodge. Bro. Brooks, R.A.M., Torquay, presided at the organ.

The ceremony of consecration was next proceeded with, the lodge being placed in proper position, and covered with white satin. The ode, "Hail, Universal Lord!" was sung, and the P.G. Chaplain delivered the opening invocation, and afterwards read a portion of Holy Scripture. The first prayer was said by the P.G. Master, all the brethren kneeling and chanting, "So mote it be." Amidst solemn music the lodge was uncovered, and the second prayer was said, during which the P.G. Chaplain placed the sacred name upon the lodge. Next followed the ceremony of consecrating the lodge with corn, wine, and oil by the P.G. Master and his Grand Wardens, the P.G. Chaplain reading portions of Holy Scripture during the three perambulations. During the offering up of the Prayer of Consecration by the P.G.M., the W.M. and Wardens of the Lodge of Obedience deposited the working tools of the Three Degrees upon the lodge. The chants "Glory to Thee, most High God," "The Father Everlasting," "As it was in the beginning," &c., followed, and the P.G. Chaplain offered up the Prayer of Dedication. The P.G.M. then seasoned the lodge with salt, the P.G. Chaplain preceding him with burning incense and reading from the Bible. The final benediction was delivered by the P.G.M., and the brethren gave the "Grand Honours."

At the end of the consecration, Bro. William Brodie, W.M. of No. 1254, the Master designate of the Lodge of Obedience, was duly installed as its first W.M., and he appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing twelve months as follows: Bros. B. Barber, I.P.M.; Wm. Pidsley, S.W.; J. W. Boon, J.W.; the Rev. C. W. H. Holley, Chaplain; R. T. Relf, Treas.; G. W. Gould, Sec.; A. J. G. Waters, S.D.; J. J. Ball, J.D.; A. Paddon, I.G.; J. Coombe, Tyler.

The appointment of Stewards and other minor officers was postponed to the next lodge. Bro. Samuel Jones, P.P.G.S.D., was the Installing Master.

The other business of the P.G. Lodge was then proceeded with.

On the motion of Bro. J. E. Curteis, P.P.G.S.W., the following resolution, passed at the Provincial Grand Lodge held at Exeter on the 29th of January, 1874, was rescinded, viz:—

"That in the opinion of this Provincial Grand Lodge, it is not advisable to increase the number of Masonic Charitable Institutions, for the following reasons:

- (a) The existing Charities are very far from being adequately supplied with funds.
- (b) The means of particular lodges in this province are already taxed to the highest extent sanctioned by the Constitutions, and the revenues of the Provincial Grand Lodge admit of no material augmentation.
- (c) Though it is perfectly consistent with the principles of Masonry that means should be provided for the relief of brethren who have fallen into unmerited misfortune, yet it is by no means consistent with those principles that the Order should assume the form or the attributes of a benefit society."

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, of the Fortescue Annuity Fund, and the Committee of Petitions were received and adopted, and the P.G.M. appointed the following brethren the Provincial Grand Officers for the next twelve months, viz:—

Hon. Walter Hyllton Jolliffe, P.M. 1285 Prov. G.S.W.
Samuel Jones, P.P.S.G.D. ... Prov. G.J.W.
Rev. R. Thornton Thornton, W.M.
164; and Rev. R. Swansborough,
W.M. 1181 ... Prov. G. Chaps.
Robert Bishop Twose, P.M. of Lodge
Fortitude ... Prov. G. Treas.
P. Stewart Kersteman, P.M. 251 ... Prov. G. Registrar
W. G. Rogers, P.P.S.G.W. ... Prov. G. Sec.
Henry Woodgates, P.M. 347 ... Prov. G.S.D.
William Brodie, W.M. 1254 ... Prov. G.J.D.
Edgar Tozer, P.M. 1443 ... Prov. G. Supt. W.
Samuel Loram, P.M. 1443 ... Prov. G.D.C.
J. F. Long, P.M. 39 ... Prov. G.A.D.C.
George John Bishop, P.M. 106 ... Prov. G.S.B.
James Ellis, P.M. 1212 ... Prov. G. Org.
A. W. Wolf, P.M. 223 ... Prov. G. Purs.
— Box, P.M. 156; — Andrews, P.M.
70; A. Bodley, P.M. 39; H. D.
Thomas, P.M. 444; B. Barber, P.M.
1254; and J. B. Patterson, P.M.
1125 ... Prov. G. Stewards
P. L. Blanchard ... Prov. G. Tyler.
J. Rogers ... Prov. G.A. Tyler.
Bros. J. Way and V. Bird were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

A procession was formed after the Provincial Grand Lodge closed, and the brethren walked from the schoolroom to the White Hart Hotel, where the meetings of the lodge will be held, in the usual order.

A noticeable feature in the decoration of the schoolroom and in the procession was the beautiful hand-worked silk banner, belonging to Semper Fidelis Lodge, Exeter, which was given by Bro. J. Horswell.

The banquet was held at the White Hart Hotel, the Provincial Grand Master presiding, and there were about 120 brethren present. The catering of Bro. John Ball was perfect in every way, and gave entire satisfaction. The tables were adorned with roses and other flowers, kindly sent by Mr. James Walters, of the Mount Radford Nursery.

CONSECRATION OF FAITHFULL LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS.

The Faithfull Lodge, No. 229, of Mark Master Masons, making the seventh in the province of Cumberland and Westmorland, was duly consecrated and dedicated by Colonel Whitwell, M.P., R.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Past Grand Warden of England, in the Masonic Hall, Station-street, Cockermouth, on Friday evening, the 23rd inst. The visiting brethren, of whom there were quite a numerous and brilliant party from the neighbouring lodges, were as follows:—Bros. Col. Whitwell, M.P., R.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master; G. J. McKay, W.M. 195, P.G.S.W., P.G. Steward England; Jas. Gardner, P.M. 151, P.G.J.W.; J. Nicholson, P.M. and Treas. 151, P.P.G.S.W.; T. Mandle, P.M. 151, P.G.J.D.; T. Usher, P.M. 147, P.P.G.S.O.; P. de E. Collin, P.M. 151, P.G. Sec.; G. Dalrymple, W.M. 216, P.G.J.D.; W. Lamony, 147, P.G. St. Br.; J. R. Banks, 151, P.G. Steward; James Harper, P.M. 216; D. Crowden, J.D., 147; J. W. Robinson, S.O. 151; R. Brown and T. Weatherston, Lodge 151; J. J. Robinson, R. Wilson, W. Tremble, W. Kennedy, J. Ramsay, and F. Whittle, Lodge 216. The lodge having been opened by Bro. Gardiner, assisted by other officers, pro tem., the R.W. Consecrating Officer was announced, and, on entering, was received with grand honours. Having taken the chair, the petitioning brethren of Faithful Lodge, No. 229, were arranged in order, as follows:—Bros. W. F. Lamony, Chaplain 151, P.P.G.A.D.C. (Freemason), W.M. designate; R. Robinson, 147, S.W. designate; W. H. Leuthwaite, 151, J.W. designate; Capt. F. R. Sewell, Reg. Marks 151; R. Bailey, Lodge 147, and H. Peacock, Lodge 151. The three officers designate are all Past Masters of Skiddaw (Craft) Lodge, No. 1002.

The ceremony of consecration was then proceeded with, down to the oration, which was delivered by Bro. W. F. Lamony, as Chaplain of Lodge 151, as follows:

Right Worshipful Sir, W. Master, Past Masters, Wardens, and Brethren—In delivering what is popularly denominated an oration, at the dedication and consecration of all Masonic edifices, though in my case but a humble attempt at an address, it is first my duty to explain the why and wherefore our Mark Master Masons at Cockermouth conceived the idea to inaugurate a lodge appertaining to that honourable degree in Masonry, a degree that everyone who has been advanced to, is ready to admit has few rivals, in beauty of conception or simplicity of purpose. As you are aware, there are several Mark Masons in the town, members of lodges at a distance, it will scarcely be expected that those members could attend to the duties of their lodges, or obey summonses, in as regular a manner as in the case of there being a lodge at a convenient distance from their dwellings. With the nucleus I have already referred to, and the promises of brethren not as yet members of the honourable degree, we are led to anticipate that Faithfull Lodge, No. 229, will this evening be launched on a prosperous voyage. Let me also explain the origin of the title of our new lodge. It is named in memory of a departed Craftsman, one to whom, it will be, in the recollection of most of you, Masonry at Cockermouth, at least, owes a debt that can scarcely ever be paid, and one also who was the first Mark Mason in Cockermouth he being a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 60, at Carlisle. You will therefore readily perceive that our nomenclature is most apropos. In glancing cursorily at the history of this honourable degree, it is claimed by Oliver and the great majority of our Masonic writers that the Degrees of Mark Man and Mark Master Mason were instituted by King Solomon, at the erection of the temple, for the principal purpose of detecting impostors. Each operative was required to inscribe his own mark upon his handiwork, and, by that means each man's mark being known to the principals—it was easy to discover who were imperfect and false workmen, and reward or punish them accordingly. Quite recently I had the rare opportunity to look to one of the earliest editions of the Craft Constitutions of England, as compiled by Anderson and Entick, and published in the year 1767. In the chapter devoted to the "State of Masonry from the Foundation to the Consecration of the Temple," one cannot but be struck with the remarkable application of some of its passages to our English Mark system of the present day. We read that upon the death of King David, and the succession of King Solomon to the throne, the affection Hiram, King of Tyre, had ever maintained for the father prompted him to send a congratulatory embassy to the son, expressing great joy to find the regality continued in the family. When these ambassadors returned we are told that King Solomon sent a letter to King Hiram in these terms: "King Solomon to King Hiram, greeting. Be it known unto thee, O King, that my father David had it a long time in his mind to erect a temple to the Lord, but being perpetually in war, and under a necessity of clearing his lands of his enemies, and make them all his tributaries before he could attend to this great and holy work, he hath left it to me in time of peace, both to begin and to finish it, according to direction as well as the prediction of Almighty God. Blessed be His great Name for the present tranquillity of my dominions! and, by His gracious assistance, I shall now dedicate the best improvements of this liberty and leisure to his honour and worship. Wherefore I make it my request that you will

let some of your people go along with some servants of mine to Mount Lebanon, to assist them in cutting down materials to mend this building, for the Sidonians understand it much better than we do. As for the workmen's reward or wages, whatever you think reasonable shall be punctually paid them." Hiram, we are told, was highly pleased with this letter, and returned the following answer: "Nothing could have been more welcome to me than to understand that the government of your blessed father is devolved by God's Providence into the hands of so excellent, so wise, and so virtuous a successor. His Holy Name be praised for it. That which you write for shall be done with all care and goodwill; for I will give order to cut down and export such quantities of the fairest cedars and cypress trees as you shall have occasion for. My people shall bring them to the seaside for you, and from thence ship them away to what port you please, where they may be ready for your own men to transport them to Jerusalem. It would be a great obligation, after all this, to allow us such a provision of corn in exchange as may stand with your convenience, for that is the commodity we islanders want most." King Solomon is said to have been much gratified with this answer of the Tyrian king, and, in return for his generous offers, ordered him a yearly present of 20,000 measures of wheat, and 20,000 measures of fine oil for his household; besides the same quantity of barley, wheat, wine, and oil, which he engaged to give Hiram's Masons, who were to be employed in the intended work of the Temple. Hiram was to send the cedars, firs, and other woods upon floats to Joppa, there to be delivered to whom Solomon should direct, in order to be carried to Jerusalem. He sent him also a man of his own name, a Tyrian by birth, but of Israelitish descent, who was a second Bezaleel, and honoured by his king with the title of father, and in the Second Book of Chronicles, chapter second, ver. 13, is called Hiram or Hiram Abiff, the most accomplished designer and operator upon earth, who in Solomon's absence filled the chair of Deputy Grand Master, and in his presence was the Senior Grand Warden, or Principal Surveyor and Master of the work, and general Overseer of all artists, as well of those whom David had formerly procured from Tyre and Sidon, as of those Hiram should now send. Thus did Hiram, King of Tyre, send to King Solomon the cunning workman called Hiram Abiff. Leaving the Scriptural ages, we find ample evidence, if any were needed, that Mark Masonry was coeval with operative Craft Masonry. No better proof of that could be produced than in a visit to the magnificent piles of the architects' genius, so abundantly scattered over this kingdom of ours; for who has not seen the Masons' marks on the crumbling stones of the Abbeys of Melrose, Jedburgh, Kelso, Roslin Chapel, and other imperishable monuments of the Masons' craft? Turning to Mark Masonry, in a speculative sense, the Grand Lodge of England and Wales and the Colonies, organised so recently as the year 1856, has progressed to a remarkable extent, as there are now no fewer than 230 lodges under the banner of Grand Lodge, and, what is better, those numerous lodges, many of them what are called "Time Immemorial," originally worked under Scotch auspices, are, with one or two solitary exceptions, all united and cemented into a solid and compact whole—the regime of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, Wales, and the Colonies. An evidence of the value of consolidation is nowhere better proved than in the history of the Provincial Mark Lodge of Cumberland and Westmorland. The Grand Lodge in this province was opened at Carlisle in 1863, and for nine years was alone, till, on the opening of a lodge at Keswick, and the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge in 1872, when lodges sprang into existence at Maryport and Kendal, followed, this year, by others at Whitehaven and Frizington, and to-day is consecrated the Faithfull Lodge, making the respectable total of seven in our happy little province. The Mark Grand Lodge of England, therefore, having assumed an importance inferior to no other, but, in fact, superior to all others of what sceptics delight to style "side degrees," I am led to re-echo the sentiments so ably expressed in this province only two months ago by an eminent brother of the Order, that it is high time the Grand Craft Lodge and Supreme Grand Chapter of England acknowledged the Mark Degree. Our beautiful ritual—indeed, the whole teaching of Mark Masonry—is as totally separate from sectarianism as Craft Masonry or the Royal Arch. In conclusion, brethren, may the all-seeing eye of the G.A.O.T.U. look down with His divine favour on this new temple, now about to be consecrated and dedicated to His service. May the great moral virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity be indelibly impressed on our minds and engraven on our hearts—that faith in the G.A.O.T.U. which shall lead us to confidently entertain the hope of ascending into His heavenly temple, after a life well spent in the exercise of benevolent and charitable actions to our suffering fellow creatures. May we endeavour to improve our remaining space of life so that, when summoned hence to receive our wages, we may take our situation in those blessed regions where all is eternal bliss and light, and then, with the firm but humble confidence that inspired the Craftsman of old, we can fearlessly exclaim, "Thanks be to God, I have marked well."

The beautiful ceremony, most ably and impressively performed, was then continued unto the close, when the Consecrating Officer declared the new lodge dedicated to the purposes of Mark Masonry. Colonel Whitwell, M.P. was assisted by several of the W.M.'s and P.M.'s present and the incidental music was under the direction of Bro. Lewthwaite, J.W. designate, P.G. Org. (Craft) Cumberland and Westmorland.

Col. Whitwell, in congratulating the brethren of Faithfull Lodge, augured for them a prosperous career, and he expressed his entire concurrence in the title chosen, it being the name of a late brother, who, not only in Cockermouth, but throughout the province, was well and promi-

ently known as a good and hardworking Mason at heart. He also assured them of the pleasure it had given him to be present on the interesting occasion of consecrating the seventh Mark Lodge in Cumberland and Westmorland.

Bro. J. Gardiner next, in first-class style, installed the W.M. designate into the chair of A., and he also advanced the following six brethren to the degree of Mark Master Mason, with telling effect, the veteran Bro. Jos. Nicholson acting his well-known rôle of S.D.: Bros. W. Shilton, P.M. 1002; J. Black, W.M. 1002; T. C. Robinson, Sec. 1002; J. Hewson, Tyler 1002; R. W. Robinson, 1002; and F. Jackson, Greta Lodge, No. 1073. After the completion of the advancement ceremony, Bro. James Black was elected Treasurer of the new lodge, and Bro. Hewson, Tyler. The investment of officers was made as follows: Bros. R. Robinson, S.W.; W. H. Lewthwaite, J.W.; Capt. Sewell, M.O.; R. W. Robinson, S.O.; T. C. Robinson, J.O.; J. Black, Treas., Sec., and Reg. M.; H. Peacock, S.D.; R. Bailey, J.D.; W. Shilton, I.G.; F. Jackson, Steward; J. Hewson, Tyler.

The R.W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master was, on the proposition of the W.M., elected an honorary member of Faithfull Lodge, as were also Bros. Gardiner and Nicholson, in recognition of their kind and valuable services in the proceedings of the evening.

Col. Whitwell having replied, followed by the other brethren named, the R.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master and Officers retired from the lodge room, with grand honours.

"Hearty good wishes" were tendered from Lodges 147, 151, 195, and 216, and letters of apology were also received from Bros. F. W. Hayward, P.M. 60, Carlisle, P.P.G.S.W., P.G.S.D. Eng.; G. Noakes, W.M. 60, and others. The lodge was then closed in form at half-past nine, after a sitting of close upon three hours.

Subsequently the brethren had supper, at the Rampant Bull. Bro. W. F. Lamony presided, supported right and left by Colonel Whitwell, M.P., Bros. Jos. Nicholson, G. J. McKay, G. Dalrymple, P. de E. Collin, and others. Bro. Capt. Sewell was in the vice-chair. The usual loyal toasts, and those appertaining to Mark Masonry, were duly honoured, and the two hours' space devoted to the feast of reason and flow of soul came to a conclusion at a few minutes before midnight, when the Tyler was called upon to give the last toast, thus warning the great majority of the visiting brethren that the hour had approached when "Tam maun ride." A number of visiting brethren also had a distance of fourteen miles to drive, over a horrid road, with rain falling, and therefore, to quote Bro. Robert Burns, "sic a night as ne'er poor sinner was abroad in." This speaks volumes for the devotion of brethren to Masonry in the high latitudes of Cumberland.

We may mention that Faithfull Lodge meets on the second Wednesday in every month, and from present appearances there is every prospect of it becoming one of the most flourishing Mark lodges in the province.

THE LATE MR. MARTIN AND MR. TOMKINS.

In the course of his sermon at St. Mary Woolnoth on Sunday morning, the curate, the Rev. J. E. Fownes, thus referred to the recent death of the above named gentlemen; During the last month we have been again put in mind of the transitoriness of all things around us. Our tolling bell has twice reminded Lombard-street of the departure of two of those most respected among us—the treasurer of our Church Restoration Fund, and one of the kindest and readiest of all the kind and ready supporters of that successful effort to restore the sacred House of God in which we worship. Both have come to their time, like the "shock of wheat in full season." One, probably the elder, was the head of the honoured house of Martin and Company. He was pleased, as he called to mind, and mentioned it to the rector, that he was baptized in St. Mary Woolnoth some seventy years ago; and in his childhood (when the bankers were not all non-resident), he was in the habit of coming here to worship. He warmly greeted the attempt so successfully made three years ago to put this church into its present state of substantial repair. We are wont in this place to bring to the thoughts of survivors the names and examples of those who are called away in their usefulness. It would be ungrateful if we did not give God thanks for such as these, who (we trust) rest now in peace.—Mr. Tomkins, our treasurer, and Mr. Martin, our friend from the first, and one of the most liberal, even when no longer able as a resident to worship here. In St. Mary Woolnoth, this central parish church, we must never fail to record the worthies of the City, and especially our own of Lombard-street, and trust that they who follow them may emulate their charity and attain at last their Christian peace and hope.—City Press, Aug. 28th.

[The Mr. Tomkins alluded to is our late lamented Grand Treasurer.]

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.—On Monday morning as Mr. Wm. Hopkinson, of the Corn Exchange, was endeavouring to cross the line at Addlestree Station, the buffer of the engine of the 8.39 train to Waterloo caught his left arm and threw him down on the rails. The engine and one of the carriages passed over his body, causing, of course, instantaneous death. Mr. Hopkinson lately lost his wife, and leaves four children. He held a policy against accidents, for £1000, of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, 64, Cornhill, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old-fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet, perfectly painless powers.—ADVERT.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The following is the Agenda for Wednesday, 4th September, 1878.

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 5th June for confirmation.

2. In consequence of the resolutions passed at the last Quarterly Communication for keeping banking account of the Grand Lodge, in future, at the Bank of England, certain alterations in the Book of Constitutions are rendered necessary.

The M.W. Grand Master will therefore move—

1st. to repeal Articles 2 and 3, page 35, of the Book of Constitutions.

2nd. To substitute for them the following, viz.:—
"All monies belonging to the Grand Lodge shall be deposited in the Bank of England in the names of the Grand or Pro Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Treasurer. The duties of the Grand Treasurer shall be to keep a general supervision of the accounts, to sign cheques, which must be countersigned by the Grand Secretary for all monies duly voted by the Grand Lodge, and generally to assist and advise the Trustees and Executive Officers in the due and faithful administration of the funds of the Fraternity. The accounts shall be annually audited by the professional auditor, to be appointed by the Grand Master pursuant to a resolution passed in Grand Lodge on the 23rd of June, 1859."

3. The M.W. Pro Grand Master will make a communication to Grand Lodge with regard to the scrutiny for the election of members of the Board of General Purposes at the Quarterly Communication on the 5th of June last; and a resolution will be proposed approving the action of the Pro Grand Master in the matter.

4. Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.:—

A brother of the Lodge of Sympathy, No. 483, Gravesend... £50 0 0
The widow of a brother, of the Hartington Lodge, No. 1021, Barrow-in-Furness... £50 0 0
A brother of the Lion Lodge, No. 312, Whitby... £50 0 0

5. Report of the Board of General Purposes.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to report to Grand Lodge as follows:

At a special meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, the 2nd July, 1878, by direction of the Pro Grand Master, to consider the matters relative to the election of members of the Board by Grand Lodge on the 5th June, 1878, the several papers (five in number) containing the summary of the votes were produced, and the Scrutineers (who had been summoned to attend the Board) were called upon to identify their respective papers.

Upon investigation only one paper appeared to the Board to require positive explanation, in consequence of there being recorded upon the face of it 113 votes in favour of a brother whose correct grand total of votes, as ascertained by examination of the whole of the voting papers by order of the Pro Grand Master, amounted to only 49.

The entire number of brethren in Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication referred to was 404, and the voting papers examined and retained in the hands of the Grand Secretary amount to 374, so that no more than 30 could by any possibility be missing, even supposing that every brother present voted.

The Scrutineers' paper containing the said discrepant record was identified by Bro. Joseph Smith, Past Grand Pursuivant, and by Bro. William Hilton, P.M., of the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 780, as the paper recording the votes examined by them, and upon these brethren alone of the whole body of Scrutineers the Board thought it necessary to call for explanation.

It was stated by them that Bro. Joseph Smith performed the part of calling out the several votes on the balloting papers, and that Bro. William Hilton marked down upon the Scrutineers' paper the votes so called out.

Bro. Joseph Smith was called upon to explain the palpable discrepancy between the number of votes actually recorded for the brother in question, and the number called out by him to Bro. Hilton as having been so recorded, and the explanation offered by him was, in the opinion of the Board, most unsatisfactory, and could not by any possibility be reconciled with the facts as ascertained by the Board, who reported accordingly to the Pro Grand Master.

At a special meeting of the Board of General Purposes, held on Tuesday, the 30th day of July, 1878, by direction of the Pro Grand Master, the Board arrived unanimously at the following conclusions:—

That Bro. Joseph Smith wilfully misrepresented the votes on the balloting papers examined by him.

That in consequence the return made to Grand Lodge by Bro. Joseph Smith, as Chairman of the Scrutineers, was false, and that Bro. Joseph Smith, when making such return, must have known and did know that the same was false.

That in addition to being guilty of a grave Masonic offence in misrepresenting the number of votes given, Bro. Joseph Smith violated his solemn pledge as Scrutineer, under the provisions of Article 3, page 108, of the Book of Constitutions, and thereby rendered himself amenable to Masonic punishment under Article 8, page 109.

And it was thereupon unanimously resolved:—

"1st. That Bro. Joseph Smith be suspended from all his Masonic functions and privileges for a period of two years."

"2nd. That it has not been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that Bro. William Hilton was in complicity with Bro. Joseph Smith, but that it has been established that Bro. William Hilton was

negligent in the discharge of his duties as Scrutineer."

3rd. That Bro. William Hilton be admonished for the above-mentioned neglect of his duties as Scrutineer."

The Board have further to report that they have appointed a Committee to enquire and report whether any better mode can be devised than that specified in the Book of Constitutions, which may ensure greater accuracy in conducting the elections by Grand Lodge of members for the several Boards and Committees.

(Signed) JOHN B. MONCKTON,
Freemasons' Hall, London, President.
20th August, 1878.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 17th day of May inst., shewing a balance in the hands of the Trustees of the late Grand Treasurer of £3542 18s. 9d.; in the London and Westminster Bank, £1925 5s. 5d.; and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for petty cash, £75; and for servants' wages, £96 15s.

6. The report of a Special General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July, 1878, will be laid before Grand Lodge, and the following proposed alterations in the rules which were then agreed to will, in accordance with the laws of the Institution, be submitted for the approval of Grand Lodge:—

To alter law 19, page 9, and laws 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, page 10, of the Rules and Regulations, by substituting the words "Guineas" for "Pounds."

NEW LODGES.

The following is the list of lodges for which warrants have been granted by the M.W. Grand Master since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge:—

- 1755. Eldon Lodge, Portishead, Somersetshire.
- 1756. Kirkdale Lodge, Liverpool.
- 1757. King Henry the Eighth Lodge, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
- 1758. Southern Cross Lodge, Palamcottah, Madras.
- 1759. Areas Lodge, Laura, South Australia.
- 1760. Leopold Lodge, Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- 1761. Empress of India Lodge, Woollahra, Sydney, N.S.W.
- 1762. Goulburn Lodge of Australia, Goulburn, N.S.W.
- 1763. Saint Mary's Lodge, Thame, Oxfordshire.
- 1764. Eleanor Cross Lodge, Northampton.
- 1765. Trinity College Lodge, Weymouth-street, London.
- 1766. Saint Leonard Lodge, Shoreditch.
- 1767. Kensington Lodge, Kensington.
- 1768. Lodge of Progress, Freemasons' Hall.
- 1769. Clarendon Lodge, Gresham-street.
- 1770. Vale of White Horse Lodge, Faringdon, Berks.
- 1771. Jamaica Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1772. Pimlico Lodge, Millbank, Westminster.
- 1773. Albert Victor Lodge, Pendleton, Lancashire.
- 1774. Mellor Lodge, Guide Bridge, Lancashire.
- 1775. Leopold Lodge, Church, near Accrington, Lanc.
- 1776. Landport Lodge, Portsmouth.
- 1777. Royal Hanover Lodge, Hounslow.
- 1778. Southern Cross Lodge, Harrismith, Orange Free State, South Africa.
- 1779. Ivanhoe Lodge, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

SURREY MASONIC HALL.

We regret to learn that, amongst other public establishments and private residences in Canberwell, this building has again suffered from the floods which have been lately so prevalent in South London. It is, however, satisfactorily so far to learn that the amount of damage on this occasion is not so great as when the building experienced a similar visitation at an earlier period of the year, although considerable loss and great inconvenience has resulted from last week's heavy storms. But that the building itself is of a most substantial character, every portion of the work having been carried out under the practised supervision of Bro. Oliver, its builder, and now proprietor, fears might be entertained that the floods to which it has been subjected would materially affect the structure. Such fears, however, would be unwarranted, and visitors to the Hall have chiefly to deplore the damages to floors and surfaces of walls up to the level attained by the flow of sewer water, and the destruction of the Club and other furniture. On the former occasion some large quantity of valuable lodge furniture was greatly damaged. On this occasion, the admirable presence of mind of the Club Steward, Bro. Stocken, and his readily-applied labour resulted in the rescue of the property of several lodges from destruction, and the thanks of the members of these lodges are fairly due to him for his forethought and energy. The Surrey Masonic Club members are, after the proprietor, the most inconvenienced by the disaster, for they had had but a few weeks' occupation of their comfortable quarters, after the repairs necessary in consequence of the former flood, when they were "floated out" again. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that the reinstatement of their rooms will not occupy a long space of time; and that they may be able to inaugurate the commencement of their second year on their anniversary date, the 1st October next, by again taking possession. The temple, dining rooms, and large entertainment hall are above the level of the flood, and are in no wise damaged. A public meeting was to have been held in the hall itself last evening to consider what steps should be taken to direct the attention of the proper authorities to the insufficiency of the existing arrangements for carrying off the storm waters, and we trust that means will be found to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters.

LETTERS FROM OUR IRREPRESSIBLE CORRESPONDENT.

No. II.—INCOMPETENT W. MASTERS.
To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As a general rule a very great improvement has taken place in the normal performance of the duties of the chair since I "first saw the light of Masonry," in now a good "Auld Lang Syne." No doubt we may still here and there stumble on relics of a very bad old system, which, ignoring merit, and passing by capacity, made the election of the W.M. either the job of a clique, or a setting forth of a "pure personality." For instance, I have seen W.M.'s elected simply for their social rank or wealth, who knew nothing of their work, never attempted to learn it, and even now, after a lapse of years, are as little acquainted either with Masonic Ritual or the Book of Constitutions as if no such things existed for Masons in Masonry.

Now I am not going to "run a muck" at rank or wealth. Very good things they are in their way, necessary, absolutely needful, as we believe, as Masons as well as patriots and philosophers, for the perfection of the Masonic system, just as of our social state. He must be a very weak-minded or semi-educated man, who rails at rank or wealth, because others possess them and he does not. Such are not my sentiments, nor those of any good Freemason. We respect rank and we reverence authority, and we pay to the former the deference it truly claims, and to the latter the obedience it has a right to expect. But as my intelligent readers will perceive, (and all the readers of the *Freemason* are in my opinion very intelligent beings), I am dealing with an "abuse," and not the "use," with an abnormal, not the normal state of things.

There is a tendency in many minds to think that position, rank, and wealth are everything here, whereas Freemasonry would teach us all to look to internal qualifications as well as to external attributes of rank and fortune, and would bid us one and all constantly bear in mind, for it is a great truth, sometimes overlooked by us all, not only, as Bro. Burns would happily put it, "A man's a man for a' that," but that we are ourselves, in a religious and kindly spirit to "honour all men."

Now, as I have often seen in my Masonic life too much yielding on this score, too great a recognition of merely social advantages, I think it well to raise a friendly and warning voice to day. What I mean is this, a brother is elected, not for what he has done, but for what he is, while Bro. Jones, who is thoroughly up to the Masonic lore, and who is an educated gentleman and a good fellow to boot, but has no social position, is passed over, and probably after a little recedes from Masonry.

What is the state of a lodge which has voted into a position requiring alike brains, care, interest, attention, conduct, one who will not take the trouble even to open and close the lodge, but delegates the work to a Past Master? Nothing in my opinion can be worse! In nine cases out of ten, it is the beginning of the decline of that lodge, because everybody is out of his proper place and no one does his proper duty, and though lodges, like weak constitutions, rally notwithstanding that all the faculty has doctored them, the chances are against that lodge ever recovering its proper tone of positive independence and Masonic efficiency, simply because it has committed an act of injustice.

I cannot conceive a greater parody on all our Masonic professions and work, than placing a brother who cannot do and will not learn his work in the Master's chair. And having said this, I must touch another point. There are some brethren who are anxious for office, though they really have little claim for it, except their own good opinion of themselves. They are neither regular at their work, nor "up" in the lectures, nor do they apparently care much for Freemasonry, except as a social entertainment. They are proficient, I admit, in the "Knife and Fork" degree, and would stand any examination and take any position, if examined into its mysteries. But they wish to be W.M., and they think it the correct thing to attend Grand Lodge. Alas for the lodge which elects such as the chief ruler. We need have no doubt that such a presidency is characterized both by weakness and frivolity, and neither advances the interests of the lodge, cements the concord of the brethren, or helps on Freemasonry either in its general or charitable tendencies. Hence I say to day to all my brethren who read the *Freemason*, do not put W.M.'s into office who are not prepared to do their own work. Make the election of the W.M. a reality and not a sham. No brother has any claim to such an office, no member of a lodge can look on it as his right. If a brother has served in the Warden's chair creditably to himself, pleasantly to the lodge, if he is fitted for the office of W.M., if you feel sure that he will alikely honour the choice of the brethren, and uphold the prestige of the lodge, then elect him confidently and undoubtedly, as he, be he who he may, is assuredly the right man in the right place.

I do not deny for one moment, that in all lodge life there are times when social rank may help on a struggling lodge, but as I believe that Masonry requires proficiency and efficiency in its rulers, it must be a very peculiar case indeed which shall warrant a lodge in putting on one side humbler but tried ability for the more flashy outcome of privileged incompetency.

So I end my letter as I began it by saying—"Keep clear of incompetent W. Masters; they are a nuisance to a lodge and an incubus on Freemasonry."

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

YOUR OWN IRREPRESSIBLE CORRESPONDENT.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Liverpool have been staying at Tarbert, Loch Fyne, for a day or two, and during their visit the boxes of the Mayoress were broken open and a large quantity of very valuable jewellery stolen.

Multum in Parbo; or Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1746.

Since I wrote my note I have been comparing the 1738 and alleged 1746 issues together. My edition of 1738 is a peculiar size, (not large paper), and has no frontispiece, as in 1723, and I do not feel quite sure that it ever had, at any rate if it had it must have been reduced. Its title-page is rubricated, that of 1746, (large paper), is not; so that the editions clearly are not the same, the matter, however, being identical. Caesar Ward and Richard Chandler are the printers of the 1738 edition; J. Robinson, as I said before, of 1746. I am inclined, then, to look on it as a side or unauthorised reprint.

Probably in 1758, as in 1736, large paper and small paper copies were issued.

It seems to be clear that the Grand lodge did not authorise a reprint in 1746.

MASONIC STUDENT.

OLD LONDON LODGES.

No. IV.

In 1736, No. 106 was The Nag's Head, Audley-street. 107, Dall's Coffee House, Warwick-street. 108, a lodge at Bury St. Edmunds. 109, a lodge at Salisbury. 110, The Ship Coffee House. 111, Theatre Tavern. 112, King's Arms, Tower-street. 113, a lodge at Bath. 114, The Ship, St. Mary Axe. 115, Scots Masons' lodge, The Devil. 116, Bear and Harrow, a Master Masons' lodge. 117, King's Arms, another Master Masons' lodge. 118, a lodge at Bury. 119, a lodge at Stourbridge. 120, Oate's Coffee House, a Master's lodge. 121, Oate's Coffee House—another Master's lodge. 121, Solomon's Coffee House, Pimlico. 122, Forrest's Coffee House, Pimlico. 123, Prince of Orange. 124, a lodge at Hamburgh. 125, a lodge at Birmingham. 126, Duke of Marlborough's Head, Petticoat Lane.

In 1738 the London lodges are continued as follows: 66, Salmon and Ball. 67, Turk's Head. 68, Ship Coffee House. 69, Theatre Tavern. 70, King's Arms, Tower-street. 71, Fountain Tavern. 72, Crown. 73, Forrest's Coffee House. 74, King's Arms Tavern. 75, Marlborough's Head. 76, Bell. 77, Stewards' Lodge. 78, Bear. 79, Anchor. 80, Ashley's. 81, Greyhound. 82, Sun. 83, Yorkshire Grey. 84, Black Dog. 85, Blossom's Inn. 86, City of Durham. 87, Crown Tavern. 88, King's Arms. 89, Three Tons. 90, Westminster Hall. 91, Whitechapel Court House. 92, Three Tons. 93, King's Head, Old Jewry. 94, Sun Tavern. 95, Black-poll. 96, King's Head, St. John's-street. 97, Fountain. 98, Bacchus. 99, Katharine Wheel. 100, Angel. 101, Gordon's. 102, Bell and Dragon. 103, Swan. 104, Checker. 105, Camerons. 106, Key and Garter.

Thus it will be noted that in 1738, the 106 of 1736 had become 66 in Anderson's List, though not as the number of the lodge while 107 is 67. 110 in 1736 is 68 in 1738, and 111 in 1736 is 69 in 1738. 112 in 1736 is 70 in 1738, 114 in 1736 seems to be the same as 71 in 1738, while 115 in 1736 appears to be wanting in 1738, at least it is not traceable in Anderson's List, while, curiously enough, 72 in 1738 is the same as 121 in 1736, and 73 in 1738, if another lodge, appears to be identical with 122 in 1736, 74 in 1738 seems to represent a lodge which is not mentioned in 1736, unless under another name, though 75 in 1738 is the same as 126 in 1736. I do not trace 116, 117, 120, 123, in 1738.

From 76 to 106 in 1738 are lodges not numbered in 1736, as all the dates of consecration are subsequent to the last date recognised in 1736, which is Nov. 5, 1734.

MASONIC STUDENT.

OLD MASONIC CALENDARS.

Can any brother put me in the way of seeing or obtaining the Stationers' Company Masonic Calendar for 1775-76, or the authorised Calendar of 1776-77.

Any of the old calendars before 1811 would interest greatly.

MASONIC STUDENT

198, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

BRETHREN OF THE MINISTERIAL CABINET IN LIVERPOOL.

Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, D.G.M. Eng., R.W.P.G.M. West Lancashire, and Bro. the Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, D.P.G.M., Secretary for War, were entertained at dinner, along with the Home Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade, by his Worship the Mayor of Liverpool (A. B. Forwood, Esq.), at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. The gathering was a most brilliant and thorough representative one, and the whole of the proceedings were of the most successful kind. Bro. Lord Skelmersdale responded to the toast of "The House of Lords" in a humorous speech, and Bro. Colonel Stanley responded for "The Army" in an address of much practical importance.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

DRAWING.

1. FREEHAND.—Whyatt, passed; Grimes, passed; Parker, passed (prize).

2. PERSPECTIVE.—Sawtell, passed; Hazland, passed (prize).

3. GEOMETRY.—Sawtell, passed; Widdowson, passed; Sergeant, passed; Bryant, passed (prize).

Thebes.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. W. Cutbush & Son, Highgate, London. Autumn, 1878.

We have been much pleased with this catalogue. It takes us away from London streets, from bricks and mortar and stucco, as Paddy says, "galore," to fresh flowers, to green leaves, and pleasant meads, to the delights of a garden—and the really improving occupation of watching the growth of the trees we have planted, and the gay beds we have planned. Bro. Cutbush's catalogue is very tempting indeed, and we confess fairly that had it not been for the unwillingness of Ann Fanny to leave the "little village," and the dislike of our servant to exchange the active surveillance of the metropolitan police for the loneliness of a country village and the long beats of the rural constabulary, we should at once have packed up our things, taken a cottage incontinently, and given Bro. Cutbush a large order, and set to work vigorously to make us a little oasis in the wilderness. Pleasant dream for a London denizen! Alas! it is only a dream! If any of our brethren have gardens they will do well to peruse Bro. Cutbush's list of fruit trees and flowers.

A GUIDE TO MEDICAL OFFICER, &c. (English and Hindustani). Geo. S. A. Ranking, B.A., Calcutta. Spink and Co.

This is a most useful little work, which we have perused with much pleasure. It is intended mainly for medical officers, and "barrin" the professional dialogue which has, of course, only specific interest for the medical profession, it may be studied by all who wish to dip into "Hindustani." The acquisition of languages is alike a duty, a privilege, and a pleasure, and we know of no more interesting study than that of language. It expands the mind, it extends our sympathies for humanity. It makes us feel how, if many are the variations of speech, what an unity yet runs through all, resolving all in their primal elements into one original language. We commend the book to the notice of our readers.

CATALOGUE. Bro. Dick Radclyffe and Co.

We are reminded of these enterprising "entrepreneurs" by their catalogue, which is before us, and which we have often favourably alluded to. We are glad to call attention to it again to day. It is well known that one of their "specialities" is the ornamentation of public buildings like Covent Garden Theatre with shrubs and flowers. In this they have achieved great success.

MUSIC.—ENGLAND'S GREAT STATE PILOT. By Russell Day. Metzler and Co.

This new patriotic and lively song can only be courteously acknowledged, not reviewed, in our columns. Politics are most wisely "barred" in our programme, and whatever our personal or private opinions may be, while we may fairly admire those distinguished men of all parties in the State who render to Queen and country such signal services in dark or in sunny days, we cannot, even by implication, as Freemasons, lean to one side or to the other. It is a most wholesome regulation, and is always scrupulously observed in the *Freemason*.

On Wednesday week a water spout was seen from Ryde. Shortly before mid-day the south-east wind had massed heavy black clouds, fringed with grayish cumuli, over the Hants coast. I observed, says an eye witness, a thin streak of gray descend from the cumuli, somewhat to the east of Southsea Common, and stand out strongly against the black masses beneath, as it passed rapidly to the westward. It was not till a few minutes after 12 that I observed this thin streak to be in communication with the water, which threw up a column of white spray and foam distinctly visible, though quite four miles distant, at a height of several feet above the surface. A glass showed the disturbance to be considerable, though no pillar of dark water rose above the waves and the area of the gyration was not extensive. The waterspout moved rapidly, at an apparently short distance from the Hants shore, past South sea Pier and the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. As it crossed Stokes Bay the commotion appeared to increase until it passed the White-house beyond the railway pier. Mr. Wynan's "Cigar ship" was not far from it at this point, and those on board must have had an excellent view. On nearing the opening of Southampton Water, and before reaching the Lightship at the Spit, the phenomenon disappeared in a heavy downpour of rain. One small yacht seemed close to the vortex just before its disappearance. Though less violent and affecting a smaller area and mass of water than a tropical waterspout, this one was very remarkable from its enormous height.

A curious circumstance has happened in the parish of Seacroft. In June, 1870, two Jews, hawking from door to door, called at the house of a Mrs. Burrell, and while her back was turned stole a gold watch and guard out of the room. It was the work of a moment, and when she found out her loss a vigilant search was made. The men were chased and found by the police at the Bradford Hotel, but none of the lost property. The men were tried at the Town Hall, but discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence to convict. On Sunday morning, the 21st ult., as Mr. Carter, farmer, and Mr. Wm. Linley, were walking in a field looking at some cows, they stood talking near a gate for some time. Seeing something glitter in the hedge bottom, they took it up, when it turned out to be Mrs. Burrell's watch. It had evidently lain there for seven years. It is supposed that the men, afraid of being caught, hid the watch and forgot all about the place. Mrs. Burrell, naturally much gratified at the recovery of her watch, made the finders a handsome present.—*Daily Chronicle*.

NOTES ON ART, &c.

The Musée des Arts Décoratifs, an institution modelled on the South Kensington Museum, but established by private subscription, was opened recently in its temporary quarters in a wing of the Tuileries. It consists at present of a loan collection of ancient and modern paintings, which will doubtless attract foreign visitors now that the Salon is closed; but the ulterior object is to promote artistic training by means of masterpieces of art, technical collections, libraries, and lectures. An association was formed four months ago for this purpose, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Mr. Cunliffe Owen, and Sir R. Wallace being honorary presidents, with M. de Chennevières and M. Edouard André as presidents. Twelve influential sub-committees have been nominated, each charged with the direction of a particular department of the future museum. It is gratifying to find that the South Kensington Museum, suggested by the Prince Consort at the close of the 1851 Exhibition, is producing so numerous an offspring, not only in the United Kingdom, but in Austria and America, and now in Paris. The present collection will remain on view till the International Exhibition terminates. It includes pictures by Bianca, Capello, Hals, Hubert Robert, P. Potter, Troyon, Reynolds, Chardin, Greuze, Fragonard, Largillière, Van Goyen, Snijders, Vandyck, Albert Cuyp, Van der Velde, Jordaens, David, Dronais, Eugène Delacroix, Diaz, and Théodore Rousseau.

In the reconstruction of the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, nearly two hundred workmen are employed, and every day about 75 cubic metres of stone are cut and placed. The *Academy* says that even at the present rate of work, however, it is calculated that the Hotel de Ville cannot be rebuilt under at least ten years, though it is believed that by 1890 the whole of the exterior masonry may be finished.

We are requested to state that Sir Joseph Whitworth, having expressed a desire that some important alterations should be made in the conditions of his scholarships, the detailed rules for carrying out his wishes are now under consideration. They will be published as soon as possible. But in order to prevent disappointment this notice is given. No important changes will be made in the conditions of the competitive examination in May, 1879, but the conditions of the tenure and of the amount of the scholarships may be somewhat modified.

The Breithorn, in the Monte Rosa chain, was ascended from the Matterjoch on August 9th by a party of three ladies and three gentlemen, the youngest, John Gooch, being only twelve years old. The whole party returned to Zermatt in good condition.

We believe it is true that the post of Chief Librarian at the British Museum, about to be vacated by Mr. Winter Jones, has been offered to Mr. E. A. Bond, now Keeper of the MSS.—*Academy*.

Snow fell last week in the Canton of Uri, an occurrence without precedent in August.

M. Naudet, the author of a *History of Etienne Marcel*, and formerly Professor of Latin at the College de France, died last week, aged ninety-one. He is believed to have been the oldest member of the Institute. A French Hebraist, the Abbé Auguste Latouche, has also just died, at the age of ninety-five.

A pulpit made of Caen stone, erected from a design of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and executed by Messrs. Cox and Son, Southampton-street, has this week been placed in Bangor Cathedral, and will be used for the first time on Sunday. It is intended as a memorial of the late Rev. Morris Williams, rector of Llanrhyddlad, Anglesey, a clergyman well known in the Principality. The panels illustrate the preaching of John the Baptist and other scriptural subjects, and have been executed by Miss Bonham, a lady amateur.

The Midland Railway Company has always been the first to initiate reforms; and we are glad to see them taking a step into an Augean stable—the "refreshment department." They have commenced with lowering the tariff of non-intoxicants. May we hope that from this small beginning may arise a wave that will sweep away the entire tariff of extortionate charges at railway bars? Dare we look forward to a day when eatable sandwiches and visible biscuits can be obtained at rates not quite seven times their value?

Captain R. F. Burton, who was warmly applauded, made "The Flint Implements of Egypt and Midian" the subject of another paper at the Association meeting last week. Most people, he said, were aware of the dispute between naturalists and Egyptologists. The latter declared that there was no such thing as infancy of art in Egypt, and the naturalists, as was their evil habit, found signs of the commencement and origin of things everywhere (laughter.) It was a very pretty quarrel as it stood. While literary men were debating, practical men found stones in every direction, even around Cairo itself. He exhibited flints, most of which were chipped, and which were found in great numbers, but Bedouins are now making them in enormous quantities and selling them to travellers. He first visited El Hauri in March, 1877, and then proceeded to the Pyramid, the most southern part of the great cemetery of Memphis, and in the King's Chamber were found two prehistoric weapons. Captain Burton exhibited a number of worked stones, cowries from Thebes, ornamented glass, and the coins of Midian, which were for the first time brought to England. Near the chieftown of Midian he came across a coin, which showed that even in those days there were "smashers" (laughter), and was an imitation tetradrachma. It had the owl and the flower on it, but instead of being made of silver it was of copper, with a slight layer of silver outside. In conclusion, Captain Burton thanked the audience for their courtesy in hearing him, and he begged to join in congratulating their worthy chairman upon the honours which he had so worthily obtained.

TO OUR READERS.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS are respectfully requested to write their communications on one side of the paper only.

P. HENDRA.—The new laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are not yet ready. They are still before the Grand Committee.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"Hull Packet;" "Risorgimento;" "Hornet;" "West London Express;" "Broad Arrow;" Bauhütte;" "Corner Stone;" "Advocate;" "Loomis' Musical and Masonic Journal;" "New York Dispatch;" "Le Monde Maçonnique;" "Keystone;" "Hidayat-ul-Hukuma: a Guide to Medical Officers and Subordinates of the Indian Service," printed in English and Hindustani; "Poverty of India;" "Hebrew Leader;" "The Illustrated Australian News;" "Die New Yorker Bundes-press;" "The Pantiles Papers;" "England's Great State Pilot" (music).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARKER.—On the 24th inst., at Sherfield Rectory, Basingstoke, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Barker, late Rector of Sherfield, Hants, of a daughter.

KILCOURSIE.—On the 25th inst., at Wheathampstead-house, the Viscountess Kilcoursie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—BELL.—On the 26th inst., at the parish church, Greenwich, Richard Stephens Jackson, of St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and Sittingbourne, Kent, solicitor, to Mary Ann (Minnie), daughter of John Bell, M.A., of the Grove, Blackheath.

DEATHS.

HUME.—On the 2nd inst., at Eagle Pass, Texas, America, Thomas John Hume, late Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Barbadoes, eldest son of the late Captain William Hume, Garrison Staff, Gibraltar, aged 42.

MAUDE.—On the 22nd inst., at Thornford Rectory, Dorsetshire, Elizabeth Stewart Maude, widow of the Rev. Thomas Maude, M.A., Rector of Elvington, Yorkshire, aged 74.

STONE.—On the 26th inst., at Casleham, Hollington, Hastings, Mary, wife of Bro. Alderman Stone, aged 52 years.

THE FREEMASON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

We made some remarks last week on the present regrettable state of affairs in Scotland, and stated, that in our humble opinion, some reforms are needed in the present Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We sympathize fully with that Grand Lodge, at the same time we think, that it is more honest in us to say where we consider reform may fairly be made, though we a little fear that personal feelings in Scotland, as often elsewhere, are to some extent, at any rate, the cause of much of the present undesirable state of affairs, Masonically, in that country. We think then, that the great defect in the Scottish system is its absence of uniform lodge subscriptions, and a regular annual payment capitally towards benevolence. We are aware that lodge subscriptions are permitted by the Scottish Constitutions, but they are not enforced, and no lodge in Scotland, unless it so wills, need have an annual subscription from its members. This is, in our eyes, the great weakness of the Scottish system. It has dwarfed all effort for charity, and has condemned Scottish Masonry to a very constrained level, both of lodge expenditure and active benevolence. We believe that some lodges have a subscription, but we fear that they are very few and far between. In our opinion, the Scottish Grand Lodge ought to compel all lodges to have a lodge subscription annually, and out of it every lodge should send up a capitation payment for all its members. We do not say that the 4s. per head of our English Constitution is the only figure for Scottish Masonry, though it is a very reasonable amount, but under such a system we venture to think, that the whole framework and practical life of Scottish Freemasonry would receive a principle of impetus and extension at the same time, which would practically alter the whole appearance of things. In England our Grand Lodge lays down £5 5s. as the minimum of initiation fees, and it requires 4s. from the brethren annually in the London district, and 2s. from each brother in the provinces for benevolence. Thus a lodge of 100 members in London pays £20 to the Grand Lodge, and in the provinces £10 to the Grand Lodge and £10 to the Provincial Grand Lodge. We cannot see why the same system should not prevail in Scotland. The English Grand Lodge lays down no minimum of lodge subscriptions, though as a rule that subscription varies in the metropolis from £10 10s. to £3 3s., most of the lodges having a medium payment of £5. In the provinces the annual lodge subscriptions lie between £2 2s. and £1. In Scotland a candidate is initiated for a specific sum—much less than in England—and pays no more to his lodge. Many brethren will confirm our words when we say, that the greatest proportion of Masonic vagrants hails from Scotland, inasmuch as when asked for their certificates, they almost invariably tender Scottish certificates, whether true or manufactured we say not. We speak plainly, but we feel sure that our Scottish brethren will bear with us, as our motive is good, and we seek by a well known illustration, not only to "point our moral, and adorn our little tale," but to "clench our argument." Had the Scottish lodges a system of regular subscriptions this state of things, as much objected to by them as by us, could not continue. We recommend, therefore, the Scottish Grand Lodge to make £5 5s. the minimum initiation fee, in Scotland, as with us, though many think now that that is too low and must be increased. The next point is to insist on a capitation payment from all the Scottish lodges for all their members, as with us, of 4s. for the metropolitan district, of 2s. from the provinces, the other 2s. to the Provincial Grand Lodge. The colonial lodges with us do not pay to the Fund of Benevolence, though we never could tell why, and have always considered this state of things a "casus omissus" from our Book of Constitutions. With regard

to the proxy system, about which so much is said, and which, a priori, seems very objectionable, not living in Scotland, we hardly feel competent to pass a dogmatic opinion upon it the more so, as we bear in mind that as regards the Lodge of Benevolence, the Grand Lodge of England recognises a proxy system. Proxy members of Grand Lodge seem however to us a great anomaly, a meaningless arrangement, and one likely to become a great nuisance. We think that those who take upon themselves Masonic rank, with its honours, ought to attend to its responsibilities and duties as well. We have said all we have to ventured put forward with extreme good will to our Scottish brethren and to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We wish it, we repeat, sincerely and fraternally, well, and we hope that this present storm will make way for a lasting peace, for rational improvement, and true Masonic reform. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, if wise in its generation, has a goodly future before it.

THE BAÜHÜTTE.

Our good friend the Bauhütte is not pleased with us English Masons, and seems to have a little "open sore," which we will try to heal. For we have a very friendly feeling for the Bauhütte, and we always gratefully remember Bro. Findel's most meritorious services to the history and archaeology of Freemasonry. Unfortunately Bro. Findel has his special "vanity," so have we, and when vanity meets vanity, like the Greeks of old, "then comes the tug of war." Bro. Findel does not approve of what we have said and done about the Grand Orient of France, whereas he does warmly support all that the Grand Orient has done, and is apparently prepared to back up all that it is seemingly about to do. And so he takes rather a prejudiced view of English Freemasonry, forgetting for the moment that it is to the English Grand Lodge that true historical Craft Masonry, humanly speaking, exists in this world. Bro. Findel will not deny this, though he has said, and no doubt thinks, that English Masonry is asleep and not developing its true mission. We, on the contrary, think we are wide awake, and know as much about true Masonry as the very best of our neighbours. But being modest men, as well as consistent Freemasons, we say very little about ourselves; we leave our acts to prove our professions. Bro. Findel evidently thinks that because we disapprove of the proceedings of the Grand Orient of France we in some mysterious way have become High Grade and transcendental, and here is his mistake. He does not see, (though he ought to see, for he understands our English Masonic history better than most people), that toleration is one thing, and identity of teaching another. We say openly to-day that the English Grand Lodge has nothing to do with the High Grades. They exist, and that is all Grand Lodge knows about them, and though many members of Grand Lodge are also members of the High Grades, the sphere of the two bodies is entirely distinct and severed. We presume Bro. Findel does not wish us to denounce the High Grades, a proceeding savouring of that body of men he so much admires? (the Jesuits), but not in accordance with Freemasonry. England is happily a land both of personal and constitutional liberty, and long may it continue, and while, as Craft Masons, we adhere to Grand Lodge we need not go out of our way to antagonize or find fault with the High Grades, who are just as respectable and well-intentioned as we are. We are among those who think the influence and practice of the High Grades are a little exaggerated. They certainly have little or no influence in Grand Lodge, on its teaching or its practice. If the day should ever come that the ancient principles of Craft Masonry are everclouded over or affected by Christian Masonry, we shall be among the first to cry out and protest. But until that epoch arrives let us reassure our esteemed confrère, Bro. Findel, against fears which are premature, and misgivings which are needless. The last little matter which seems to have aroused Bro. Findel's apprehensions is Bro. Crawford's very innocent work, just as if because Bro. Crawford publishes a work the Grand Lodge of England, or English Freemasonry, is committed to it. We a little

wonder to see such narrowness, (excuse the word, Bro. Findel!), in the *Bauhütte*. If such speculations are in Bro. Findel's apprehension, wise or unwise, useful or useless, surely on the great ground of toleration we may very well receive and study them. Truly our good brother is unconsciously reaching unto the sectarian intolerance of the "Strict Observance," which so injured and hindered German Masonry! Let us, as Masons, be liberal minded and large-hearted, and within due bounds welcome all researches, whether we agree with them or not, which either affect the practical history or the abstract theories of Masonry. Bro. Findel and ourselves agree in so much that it seems always a pity, and we feel it to be so, when we differ from him, but dismissing all doubts and fears as to the reality, stability, steadfastness of English Masonry, let us labour together in friendly sympathy for the spread of true and ancient and universal Craft Masonry in the world.

LE MONDE MACONNIQUE.

We have received and perused our French contemporary for August, and are glad to reciprocate the fraternal feeling expressed more than once in its pages. It has, indeed, sometimes appeared to us that our good friends and ourselves have, perhaps, both been a little hasty. Bros. Grimaux and Caubet will remember that our first "rencontre" was in response to some remarks about "cheap bibles," and our esteemed Grand Secretary, a brother who deserves the regard of all. Subsequently Bro. Grimaux propounded some amusingly strange doctrines about "Les Philadelphes," and we called attention to them. Then came the famous Convent of 1877, and we spoke out "more nostro," if strongly, (our good brethren will admit), manfully and honestly. We said what we meant, and we meant what we said. The justice of our objections, from an English point of view, to the course the Grand Orient had taken, has been sustained by the calm and deliberate action of our English Grand Lodge. But having said our say, as Masons, as we always say it, with honest frankness, and without any Jesuitical subterfuge or evasion of the difficulty, we do not see that any good can accrue to French or English Masonry by continuing a sterile discussion. We must agree to differ, and so long as the French Grand Orient, responding to Bro. Hubert's anxious hopes, goes no further, makes no change in its ritual, creates no revolutionary propaganda, as we have no object or end to serve but the good of Freemasonry, we shall remain silent spectators of events. We have no wish to keep up a constant "tirailleur" with our worthy Bros. Caubet and Grimaux, and we must ask them to believe, onco for all, that though we differ widely, as they know, in our view of things Masonic, though there is undoubtedly a very chasm, so to say, between us, we have never lost our good will for, our sympathy with, French Freemasonry. As regards the present position and future action of the French Grand Orient we shall say a few words next week, which we hope will be taken in good part by our brethren in France and the *Monde Maçonique*. We hope for better days for French Freemasonry.

A NEW IDEA.

Is it true that "there is nothing new under the sun," yet every now and then an idea crops up which claims and puts forth the gloss of newness? Our contemporary the *West London Express*, alludes, in the words we now give, to a curious little episode which has, it seems, lately taken place in Lancashire. "Until quite lately the French used to caricature the English husband as leading his wife into the market by a rope and selling her to the highest bidder. This, according to the 'lively Gaul,' was a common event in perfide Albion; but if somewhat overdrawn, it had a foundation in fact. In the Midlands and the North, wife selling is by no means utterly unknown, and an amusing case occurred only a few days ago in Lancashire. A mason parted with his wife to a fellow mason for the sum of £5, on lease; £10 was first asked,

but this was considered too high—the 'article' was not worth so much. The landlord of an inn where the transfer was effected acted as arbitrator, and £5 was accepted. As in this case, however, it was not a sale, but a lease, the husband would have done well—regarding the wife-kicking propensities of Lancashire—to make some stipulation about repairs; at present, if the wife is damaged, its original owner will have to stand the loss, or the expense of repairs. It is not unlikely that all four parties concerned in this little arrangement, consider it not only equitable, moral, and in all respects advisable, but actually legal, and would be genuinely amazed to hear anything to the contrary. Perhaps, after all, it would be better if such a practice were made legal, then we should not have so many divorce court scandals. When A admired B's wife, and B's wife responded to his affection, B being amenable, the whole matter could be settled amicably, without collusion or esclandre. I think the idea is worth considering." Thus far our juvenile, but most respectable contemporary, whose views hereon will probably be "caviare" to some of our readers. It is very curious that one of the most cherished traditions in Yorkshire and Lancashire has been that if a man took his wife with a rope round her neck he could sell her in any open market to the highest bidder. This is probably the remnant of the old usages of the "villane," but it is not so long ago either that on a market day in a good town in Yorkshire, which shall be nameless, a man is said to have sold his wife for 2s. 6d. and a pot of beer, having a rope round her neck. This idea, together with the other, that a husband may beat his wife with a stick no bigger than his little finger, must be classed among the delusions of folk-lore. As regards the present case, while we are not quite prepared to endorse our contemporary's opinion altogether, either as to the possibility, or practicability, or morality of his proposal, one "point," as the lawyers say, occurs. And it is one which we commend to the serious attention of our legal brethren. If he parts with his wife on lease, who is bound to give the customary two coats of paint outside, lessor or lessee? We pause for a reply.

Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even as approving of, the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.—Ed.]

LONDON MASONIC CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As a promoter of the London Masonic Charity Association, I think it right to put before the public in general, and the Masonic world in particular, the "raison d'être," or the foundation or groundwork of its formation. To the uninitiated world who are not Masons, and even to many of them, it might very possibly appear unmasonic, and not pertaining to that universal brotherhood of which we have so much cause to be proud; but I speak for myself, and I think I might say for almost all my colleagues in this Association, that we are entirely actuated by the true principles of charity as taught by the Craft.

I will take my starting point from the statistics so diligently and ably furnished by Bro. Gladwell, in which he gives separately, but which I for terseness lump, the amount subscribed by London alone and that by the provinces collectively, and then the aggregate number of candidates returned for the same period respectively: London £16,425, provinces £15,232, or £1193 less than London; candidates returned—London 234, provinces 394, or 160 in excess. Those figures speak volumes. Well, here is the grievance; what is the remedy? First of all, let us enquire how the provinces achieve so great a success. It is simple enough, and Masonic to a certain extent only.

In each province there are several minor lodges, and over nearly each province there is one, and in some cases two Provincial Grand Lodges; these Grand Lodges as a rule constitute the centre of an association to which the minor lodges and their respective members in a great measure contribute their votes, both collectively and individually, so that they, the province, can feel morally certain of returning their candidate, or candidates, if any, at the first or second election; if there are no candidates, these accumulated votes are lent to a neighbouring province, to be returned when required. So far so good. Where, or when, does true Masonry in these combinative measures cease? It ceases when the merits of individual cases are not sufficiently considered; it ceases when sentiment is allowed to override ordinary justice; it ceases when the child of an aged and decrepid Mason, or his widow, is passed over for the child or widow, of the brother of yesterday; it ceases when the claims of that brother who has subscribed for years, and supported one or more of the in-

stitutions are superseded by the brother who when he has paid his entrance-fee and subscriptions considers his duties as a Mason have ceased, buttons up his pockets, and never contributes one iota more towards those institutions, from which he is reaping or seeking to reap the benefit. It is here, Sir, that true Masonry ceases, it is then that the Committee should be empowered to step in, and, after having satisfied the most deserving and the especially urgent cases in their own provinces, should well weigh the merits of the remainder, and without partiality, favour, or affection, forward those on their own list, or help the necessities of their neighbour, if required. There are several points to be considered in the merits of a case besides length of Masonic brotherhood, support given to the Craft and its institutions, &c., &c., such as position of friends and relatives, number of children, number of chances for election, sudden death, or reversal of fortune, &c., &c., but all in their several degrees. I trust, dear Sir and Brother, that you and your valuable columns will give this Association your earnest support, and that by uniting we shall be able to follow the excellent example of our brethren in the provinces, and return our proportionate share of candidates to our different institutions. They have shown us that they can always return those candidates who dwell in their midst, and who naturally look to them for aid and support. I can only say, if we do not take a leaf out of their copy-book we thoroughly deserve to be laughed at, as we have been, for not looking after ourselves.

Yours fraternally,

C. J. P.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I tender to you my best thanks for inserting a letter, the tenor of which you disagreed with. The result of the second meeting of the promoters does not remove my objection to the scheme, which I again characterise as but an offshoot from that lately attempted to be developed by the Charity Organisation Society. The selection of the candidates who are to become recipients of the Association's amalgamated votes is to be left to a committee of the Association. How this will suit the views of those who are supporting the cases not selected can only be judged by the result. In my opinion, each supporter of a case will deem that which he advocates as the most urgent, and it cannot be expected that the friends of every rejected candidate will aid the Association in its endeavour to secure the return of one chosen from the ruck by an intervening Committee.

I fail to perceive any direct advantages to either candidates or the Institutions by the formation of such an Association. On the contrary, I maintain that if the members of a lodge recommending the applicant would use their influence in favour of the candidate on whose behalf they have given a certificate, and if influential members of the Craft would abstain from the too frequent practice of having their names appended to a multiple of cases, sufficient concentration would be effected to secure an election at an early date after acceptance of the case by the General Committee.

Aug. 26th.

H. L.

[This movement has nothing to do with the C.O.S., and utterly repudiates its ideas.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The formation of the London Charity Association will doubtless prompt those provinces who have not a Charity Committee, to form one at once, to get their fair share of candidates into the Masonic Institutions; and the combined exertions will be sensibly felt by the provinces who have hitherto been so fortunate to get "a good share" of candidates into the Institutions.

Yet to prevent heartburnings after the elections, let the unsuccessful candidates be educated under the auspices of the respective provincial committees, at suitable schools near their own homes, until they are successful, or, if not, their education completed, thereby constituting them wards of their respective province, so to speak; and they would be recognised protégés of the Craft equally with those who have received the superior advantages of the great Charities, and would be additional proofs of the goodness inherent in our principles. Several children might in this manner receive benefits who at present receive none, and who would in after life have reason to remember the good works of the brotherhood, whereas, to them Masonry otherwise would be merely a name.

Those provinces who are not so fortunate as to have an Education Fund could alter their Benevolent Fund rules, so as to include education and increase the members' subscriptions threepence "or sixpence" extra per quarter to meet the additional expense, "if required."

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,

W. M.; LINGS.

TRURO CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I hope I shall not be thought to be interfering in a matter not concerning me if I make one or two very brief remarks on the correspondence which has taken place on the above subject.

Bro. E. Holmes is quite able to take care of himself, and has made an excellent defence of his position, but I would submit to his opponents, "Freemason" and "T.W.M.," that,

1. Bro. Holmes has a perfect right to give notice of any proposition with regard to a grant of money.

2. A Provincial Grand Lodge has a perfect right to appropriate funds to any object which a majority of its members may decide to be fit and proper (subject, of course, to its bye-laws).

3. The very fact of Truro Cathedral being what "T. W. M." calls a "State Cathedral Church" makes it, apart from any denominational question, a national monument, and, therefore, an object of universal interest, which cannot be said of any Baptist, Wesleyan, Jewish, or Roman Catholic place of worship in this country.

4. The precedents adduced by Bro. Holmes in his letter of last Saturday, and well known to every Mason, amply justify him, were any justification needed, in his present course.

I should just like to add, in reference to the remark of "Freemason" about "the numerous ban of ladies and gentlemen who think they are praising God by subscribing so many thousand pounds to build a Cathedral, while scores, aye hundreds, of their fellow creatures in the country are wretched and almost starving," that your correspondent ought to know very well, if he does not, that those who are leaders in church work of all kinds in this land are far larger supporters of charity and relief funds than those who sneer at them, and that it is the indiscriminate distribution of relief so largely practised in England that has led to much of the improvidence, distress, and pauperism that are now the curses of our land.

Yours fraternally,

T. B. WHYTEHEAD.

York, August 23.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I find in your issue of the 24th inst. a letter signed "Consistency" animadverting on the appointment of some brethren to office in the Grand Lodge of this province who were not present at the recent meeting held in this town. Your correspondent has, however, omitted to state that shortly before that meeting it became necessary to alter the day for holding it, in consequence of the Naval Review at Spithead having been fixed for the same day (the 13th inst.), after the notice of meeting of Prov. Grand Lodge had been circulated amongst the lodges for some time. No doubt several brethren who had made arrangements to attend on the 13th were prevented from being present at the postponed meeting; indeed I know such to have been the case, and I feel certain the Prov. Grand Master would give due weight to that circumstance in dealing with the absence of brethren whose names appeared on the returns as intending to be present.

In this province notice is forwarded to every lodge several weeks before a meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge is held, and it contains (on the occasion of the annual meeting) the following intimation, viz.: "The Prov. Grand Master expressly requires a return of the names and the highest private lodge rank of every subscribing member who intends to be present at the Provincial meeting," and states the probability of brethren not so returned being passed over in the appointment of Prov. Grand Officers. From these returns a selection is made of the brethren who are to be appointed to office in Provincial Grand Lodge, and this rule has always been adhered to as far as possible, but it is practically impossible to ascertain before Provincial Grand Lodge meets whether the brethren who have been so selected will all be present, the Prov. Grand Master can only rely upon the returns made from the lodges, and when Grand Lodge has met (there being probably upwards of 200 brethren present) it is also impossible to make a change.

The first intimation probably the Prov. Grand Master has of the absence of the selected brother is on his name being proclaimed for the particular office to which he is to be appointed, he does not appear to be invested, and in most cases some brother of his lodge apologises for his absence on some unavoidable ground. It appears to me the only course the Prov. Grand Master can pursue is either to refuse to make any appointment to the office at that time, or to appoint the absent brother who has been selected for it; it is certainly too late to make a change, and, moreover, considering that in many instances the appointment is intended as a compliment to a deserving lodge quite as much as to the brother selected from the lodge who is to receive the office, I think your correspondent will perceive there are some good reasons why the former course should not always be adopted.

I feel certain the Prov. G. Master is most desirous that all the lodges should furnish strictly accurate returns of the brethren who will attend, and that no brother should authorise his name to appear who is not certain (as far as possible) he will be able to be present, and that if any deviation from this rule should arise the Prov. Grand Master will visit it with his marked disapproval.

Yours fraternally,

D.P.G.M.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

To the Editor of the "Freemason"

Dear Sir and Brother,—

"Consistency" having referred in your columns to the appointment of brethren to office in this province who were not present to be invested, I think might have added that the meeting of the lodge having been announced for Tuesday the 13th inst., consequent upon the Naval Review being held at Spithead that day, was put off, at short notice, till Thursday the 15th. This doubtless prevented some from attending who had arranged to be present on Tuesday and could not give up the second day for the purpose. There was also, it should be remembered, one absentee who received honours under circumstances which seem to be justified by very high authority, even if any Mason would be so ungracious as to deprive a brother of a collar in view of the interesting fact, as notified in open lodge, that on the morning of the day of investment he had

"married a wife, and therefore could not come." This, however, ought not to have prevented the most obvious precautions against conferring honours on those not present, by appeal to the attendance book to see if the brethren selected were actually in lodge, and, should the reason seem to be special reason for appointing them in their absence, ascertaining of any brother present whether there was reasonable cause for that absence.

The subject of the selection of officers having, however, been raised in your columns, I should like to be allowed to make a few remarks on the system, or perhaps it should more properly be called the want of system, in that selection, which appears to prevail in this province. I, for one, do not fail to recognise that a selection having been made in private, a choice suddenly arrived at on finding the S.W. elect absent might have proved more unsatisfactory in the general interests of the Craft than abiding by the original selection. It has, however, always been understood that in this annual distribution of honours the officials of lodges in the town where the gathering is held shall at least not be omitted from consideration. The reasonableness of that presumed arrangement will be apparent when it is remembered that, there being nearly thirty lodges in the province, the meeting at which the appointments are to be made can scarcely be expected to be held in any one town twice within ten years. Now, at Southampton there are four town lodges, and two others in the neighbourhood at distances of about two miles from its centre, the bulk of their members being engaged professionally or otherwise in the town, practically making six lodges, to which the Prov. Grand Master has recommended the addition of a seventh, or exactly one fourth of the total of lodges in the province. The list, it will be seen, comprises twenty-four appointments, every office included.

If, however, we exclude such appointments as Tyler, Chaplain, and the permanent officials, I venture respectfully to urge that the selection of two brethren from Southampton for lodge honours does not fairly represent what that town was justly entitled to and might reasonably have expected. Reckon the distribution as you will, of the lodges in Southampton proper the only one omitted from honours on this occasion was the Royal Gloucester, the senior of the four receiving Grand Lodge. That omission, I most respectfully urge, is the more marked, seeing that whilst the senior, it is also the mother lodge of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master and Prov. Grand Sec.; it was, too, I believe, the mother lodge of the last two Deputy Prov. Grand Masters before the brother who at present holds that distinguished position—Bros. J. R. Stebbing and C. E. Deacon.

If it be suggested by those unacquainted with the facts that the Royal Gloucester may, perchance, have lost its influence or prestige, I can only say that—apart from the reign of its present W.M., who in so large a province scarcely, I should think, expects recognition before he has put off his armour—the Immediate Past Master has been appointed Prov. Grand Organist some five or six times within my knowledge, and after the specimens of Prov. Grand Organists one has seen and heard in various places, and may yet expect to hear (though, of course, this does not apply to Hampshire), that "honour" cannot be regarded as one to be coveted, or as recognising lodge services; he has also for some years been the life and soul of the excellent lodge of instruction in the town; and his predecessor in the chair of the Gloucester is the son of the Dep. Prov. Grand Master. This omission of the Southampton lodges in general, and of the Royal Gloucester in particular, from Grand Lodge honours is the more marked when the proportion of brethren receiving honours—say from Portsmouth—is noticed.

In saying this I cast blame on no one. The selection of brethren from anywhere and everywhere in the province, except those resident at the place where Grand Lodge is held, may be inevitable, as the many references to this subject at the banquet seemed to indicate was felt in high quarters. If it is, I, for one, am not disloyal or unreasonable enough to complain, especially as having gone from one end of the county to the other at the recent distribution—from Havant and Portsmouth to Ringwood and Bournemouth—there will no doubt be a chance by-and-bye for the recognition of some of those dwelling in the centre of the county; but without some such excuse recent proceedings do certainly seem somewhat strange to

Yours fraternally,

A SOUTHAMPTON MASON.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In the report of the meeting of the above on the 15th instant, a member of one of the entertaining lodges favoured us with some information as to the banquet arrangements; and I quite agree with this brother that it is impossible to please every one; hence the grumbling of a Masonic Shylock who was short of his pint of wine; but the Committee may rest assured that their efforts to make the Annual Provincial Festival a success were duly appreciated by the majority of the brethren who attended; but there is one part of this brother's statement—viz., that 150 bottles of champagne were placed on the table gratuitously by the four entertaining lodges, to which attention should be directed, as it is too great a burden to inflict on any Masonic district, it encourages the present waste in our banqueting and violates the professed principle "that no portion of our funds shall be thus applied save and except as hospitality to visiting brethren," and I presume no one will argue that the wine was given in this sense. The Committee are not blameable for doing what they thought, and which really was, a kind act, but it is quite time the P.G.M., who was present at this meeting, stopped this

wasteful expenditure, as the money could be better applied to charitable purposes. Not long since Lord Skelmersdale called attention to the excesses in Masonic banqueting, and more recently one of our luminaries ventured the assertion that £100,000 was annually spent in Masonic banquets.

The efforts of these large, hearted brethren are intended to reduce the waste at these dinners by restricting the menu and so much wine drinking, and not to prevent brethren meeting socially and enjoying the pleasure of fraternal Masonic intercourse in a more inexpensive manner. I may say that all these good intentions will never be carried out whilst brethren of high authority countenance lodges in spending their funds in this manner.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours faithfully,

PYTHAGORAS.

THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Assuming the facts to be correctly stated by your correspondent "Caution," it seems to me a more truly important subject than that on which he has addressed you could not be brought before the attention of the Craft. I cordially join with him in the expression of a hope that such circumstances are rare, and I would add that the matter ought "not to be allowed to rest where it now is."

The power of blackballing, especially where one ball may reject, is, no doubt, liable to abuse—as, indeed, what power dependent upon the frailties of our common humanity is not?—especially in small towns, where there is but one lodge, and a man in every way worthy may be shut out from our Order through personal pique or prejudice. But such prejudice surely can hardly find an opportunity of exerting itself where there are six lodges amidst a population, as I gather from "Caution," of only eighty thousand. It is but fair to presume, under such circumstances, that if one lodge will not accept a man who is worthy of joining the Order, and whose circumstances warrant his so doing, another will do so. It appears to me a lodge at a distance undertakes a grave responsibility in initiating members from such a town and neighbourhood, and the officials of the province a still graver responsibility in recommending that the brethren so initiated may be permitted to open a lodge in the very midst of those who may have blackballed or rejected some of them, while, with regard to others, they have not so much as enjoyed an opportunity of passing their opinion on the point whether or not they are such persons as it is desirable should be received into the Order. Even in deprecating a possible abuse of privilege by a brother in a town where a single lodge is held, it is but fair to remember that in such cases the choice of the members has to be made between a novice, utterly untried, and it may be a brother who has been a member many years and has done good service for Masonry; nor, in any case, are our laws so stringent as those of the Grand Orient of France, where I am told—till a recent date, at all events, if it does not now prevail—not only the members of a lodge but any visiting brethren are called upon to ballot respecting the admission of a candidate, on the ground that the person voted for would become not merely a member of a particular lodge but of the Order generally.

I have heard this principle condemned as being far-fetched, but there are, I suspect, few who have held responsible lodge offices in our large towns who could not testify that the privilege "once a Mason always a Mason" is much more extensively claimed and exercised than many of us conceive it was ever intended to be—a fact of no slight bearing on another point raised by your correspondent's letter.

Leaving aside for the moment the question how far Lodges are justified in habitually receiving men from a distant town offering facilities to all for joining the Order, it is obvious that the grant of a warrant to those so received, including, it may reasonably be presumed, some who would not be admitted into the Order by those who know better than strangers can, their habits, social position, &c., can have no other effect than that of nullifying and rendering practically void the power of rejection and, what is worse still, lowering the social standard of Masonry. In saying this, I desire to be clearly understood as holding that Masonry was never intended to embrace artisans and the class for whom Oddfellowship, Forestry, and the like societies were designed; had it been otherwise, nothing is to my mind more clear than that some direct pecuniary benefit would have been offered our members, if not from the moment of joining, at some deferred date. In some circles, however, I regret to see the feeling growing that every man earning something weekly beyond the wages of a mere labourer, and who can spare five pounds for his initiation fee, is entitled to be made a Mason. I may be exclusive in my tastes, but I repudiate sympathy with a feeling which I regard, so far from reflecting credit on the Order, as its most threatening symptom. Our charities, I hold it, were designed and are conducted mainly as reserves, to meet those cases of emergency which will always arise in a country like ours, and not as the one principal object, end, and aim of the Order. Were our schools and benevolent institutions carried on for the purpose of providing assistance or a refuge to every Mason's widow or children, or even every Mason himself after reaching old age, a certain defined proportion—and that necessarily a very large one—of our yearly subscriptions would, of course, be set apart by the Constitutions for the express purpose of maintaining our charities, which to meet even the most urgent and deserving cases must be very much larger than they now are.

As it is, these charities are simply the out-growth of our Order, the outward and visible sign of our principles and tenets, and I hold that no man should be received into the Order unless his social position at the time of his joining is such

that he may fairly be regarded as requiring assistance in this way only in time of unexpected emergency. Some will perhaps say that my idea of Masonry is a high and somewhat exclusive one, and I admit the soft impeachment. It is because I hold so high an ideal that I venture to trouble you with these remarks, urging that of our leaders, above all, we ought to expect every effort to maintain what the petition referred to by "Caution" appropriately calls "the distinctive character Freemasonry has hitherto held," and to express the hope that so far from encouragement being given by Grand Lodge to members who seek to invade our privileges in the manner alluded to by your correspondent of last week, they will set their "foot down" on so much as the suggestion.

Your correspondent, I notice, refers to the Prov. Grand Master recommending the warrant as residing some fifty or sixty miles from the "locus in quo," and the petitioners against the warrant as embracing representatives of six lodges in the town objecting, including corporate officials whom one can hardly suppose desirous of doing an injustice to brethren whom they find worthy. Would it be too much, under such circumstances, to ask if the Grand Master of the province made enquiries on the spot before arriving at his decision, and if not, why not, recognising what certainly seems to be a remonstrance worthy of due consideration and weight in such a matter? I venture also to suggest whether the name of the province and its officers, with the lodges concerned, may not be profitably revealed, if not now at some future time, before it is too late to secure a remedy for what I think is justly complained of.

I am, yours fraternally,

SPERO.

WAS POPE PIUS IX. A FREEMASON?

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As some of the brethren differ on some occasions, I beg to take the liberty of asking your answer to the questions below, which I should like to know for satisfaction not only to myself but also to others:

Was the late Pope Pius IX. a Mason? also, is it in order to propose and initiate a Roman Catholic in Freemasonry?

If you would oblige me with an answer, I should esteem it a favour.

Yours fraternally,

T. R. STEVENS.

[1. Pius IX. was not a Freemason. 2. Yes.—Ed.]

NON-MASONIC LECTURES.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I wonder if there is any hope of any of our London lodges inaugurating with the Masonic season of 1878-9 lectures at which ladies might be present. Purely Masonic lectures must be delivered to Masons; but why not for the nonce give up "shop" and try a little general and open literature? I am inclined to think the experiment might succeed, and I think it would be a pleasing change from the unceasing round of dinners and toasts.

Yours fraternally,

OMICRON.

LOCUM TENENS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In July last we elected and invested a brother to the office of Inner Guard; since then this brother has resigned and left the town. Can the W.M. re-elect another brother as I.G., or must it be one acting as I.G. until the next installation and investiture of officers?

I shall be glad if you will reply fully on this point, as I cannot find anything in the Book of Constitutions bearing on this matter.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

CHESHIRE.

[The W.M. can appoint a "locum tenens" whenever he thinks fit.—Ed.]

MASONIC SOBRIETY

The following striking letter from a Mason's wife appears in the *Corner Stone*, New York. We call the attention of our brethren to it:—

Dear Sir,—I read a very interesting article in a late issue "Know Thyself," in which you named every virtue a man and Mason should possess except one, a Mason's duty to his family.

My husband is a Mason, and until he joined a lodge a better husband and father never lived. He has been a member for about two years. For the first six months he was all right, but gradually began to change after that. At first he was satisfied to stay in some liquor saloon, after coming from lodge, for about an hour; now he seldom comes home at all on lodge night; I do not see him till some time next day, when he has slept his drunken fit off.

He has also joined an association, an off-shoot of the lodge. Their rooms are over a lager beer saloon, whose proprietor gives the rooms rent free for their patronage; the meetings are generally held in the saloon. My husband is one of its most active members. Every evening the moment supper is over he dresses, goes to the club, and I do not see him till two or three o'clock next morning, when he comes tumbling up-stairs.

He has a clean, comfortable home, nice children, two boys, and I never say a cross word to him, but am always cheerful looking, no matter how sad at heart I may be. He has promised me so often to change, and then broken his word, that I am discouraged. I once saw in a paper, that Masons' wives should impress on their sons' minds the beauties and virtues of Masonry, but I never can. All his Masonic friends are the same as he is. Why is a drunkard allowed to be in good standing in a lodge?

A MASON'S WIFE.

LORD LYTTLETON'S MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Many would doubtless like to know the inscription on the "Lyttelton" memorial in Worcester Cathedral, and I do not think I can do much better than send you the enclosed cutting from to-day's *Birmingham Daily Post*.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

G. PEARCE BALDWIN.

August 24, 1878.

To the Editor of the "Daily Post."

Sir,—As I see a descriptive notice of the Lyttelton memorial monument in your paper of this morning, you may like to add the inscription thereon, which I do not see.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

D. MELVILLE.

Witley Rectory, Stourport, August 22.

"Hoc Monumentum in Memoriam Georgii Gulielmi, Baronis Lyttelton—per xxxvi. annos hujusce Comitatus Sub Victoria Regina—Prosulis—amici quidam—ex iis inter quos—ut Gloria Dei hominumque Saluti inserviret—operose laborabat—lugentes posuerunt.

"Natus Martii xxxi. A.D. MDCCCXVII.

"Obit Aprilis xix. A.D. MDCCCLXXVII."

The following is a rough translation of the inscription: "In memory of George William, Baron Lyttelton, for thirty-six years Lord-Lieutenant of this county, under Queen Victoria, some sorrowing friends, of those among whom he diligently laboured that he might promote the glory of God and the welfare of man, have erected this monument. Born March 31, 1817; died April 19, 1876."

MICROMETERS.

Mr. J. F. M. Pollock, of Longclose Works, Leeds, writes to the *Times*:

Sir,—I see in your review of American inventions at Paris to-day a mention of the micrometer machine used by the Waltham Watch Company for measuring the 1-25,000th of an inch as an extraordinary novelty.

Nothing is further from my wish than to depreciate our Transatlantic cousins, but Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, made a machine to measure the 1-1,000,000th part of an inch over twenty years ago, and machines measuring easily 1-30,000th of an inch have long been in everyday use for making his standard cylindrical gauges.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT CHACEWATER.

After a long and hard struggle, the Freemasons of Chacewater have succeeded in erecting a hall which does them and their town credit. Many years have elapsed since the movement was begun, and great difficulties have had to be overcome. Want of sympathy with the Craft generally on the part of landowners, coupled with objections more determined than reasonable, did much to delay the carrying out of the proposal, and but for the generosity of Bro. S. G. Moyle it is doubtful whether Chacewater would even now have a Masonic hall. Chacewater is one of those villages in Cornwall which, to use a conventional, yet expressive phrase, have seen better days. Situate in the midst of a vast mineral district, it enjoyed an amount of prosperity in the more favourable days of Cornish mining—when dividends were frequent and calls rarely heard of, except in the case of a new concern. It was in those palmy days that the Boscawen Lodge of Freemasons was founded. Twenty years have passed since then. Mines have been "knocked," others resuscitated, only to be "knocked" again, and the bulk of the inhabitants, or the younger ones, have emigrated. Yet through these vicissitudes the Boscawen Lodge has flourished, and but a handful of members, so to speak, to support it, it now boasts of having on its books the names of more members than any other lodge in the county. It was in 1873 that the lodge passed a resolution declaring the expediency of erecting a Masonic Hall, and negotiations were opened for the purchase of three cottages in the main street as a site for the building. The owner, however, wished to insert a clause in the lease reserving to himself the right to have a reading-room in the building for the benefit of his tenantry, the room to be open at all times for their benefit, and virtually under his control. This the Freemasons considered objectionable. It would, they argued, interfere with that privacy with which Freemasonry should be conducted, and they suggested that they should nominate trustees to control the building. But the owner was inexorable on the point; and further, he desired that a clause should be inserted in the lease by which he should have the right to conclude the same at any time, subject to his giving twelve months' notice. This the lodge likewise objected to, and thus the first scheme dropped. Bro. S. G. Moyle, however, soon came forward to assist his brethren, and, as has been said, chiefly through his help the Boscawen Lodge of Freemasons has a hall of its own.

The building stands on a site adjacent to that of the old lodge-room, at the rear of the Britannia Hotel. A good substantial building it is, and a valuable adjunct to the village. The only misfortune is that it is almost hid from public view—a fact which is attributable to the difficulty with the landowners. Approached from the main thoroughfare by a small lane, it is flanked on the one side by the backs of a row of rather dilapidated houses, whilst on the other is a dull, heavy-looking chapel, more substantial certainly than picturesque. A little to the front is a range of fields rising to a high altitude. Apart from these drawbacks, however, it is a structure of much merit, and admirably serves the purpose for which it was erected. The lodge-room is a capacious apartment, larger somewhat than that just consecrated at Redruth. Then there is a convenient ante-room and other necessary

apartments, whilst underneath these are rooms occupied by the local body of Oddfellows and other societies, as well as providing a long-felt want in Chacewater—a suitable room for concerts and entertainments. The lodge-room is well battened and prepared for future decoration, which has, as yet, been carried out only in part. Several articles of furniture have been given by members of the lodge at home and abroad, and were obtained chiefly through the instrumentality of Bro. Ninness, who, with Bro. J. R. Paull, has worked indefatigably for the benefit of the lodge. It may be added that over the main entrance door is a pretty little tablet, the gift of Bro. Juleff, of Grampound. At the top is the triangle, and in the centre of it the "All-seeing Eye," with a scroll bearing the words "May He ever watch over us." In another scroll, interwoven with the anchor and cross, are the words *spes in cruce vera anchora anime*, or, "Hope in the cross is the true anchor of the soul."

FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

The Aryan Lodge, No. 1709, was consecrated by the R. W. the District Grand Master of Bombay, on the 5th of March.

The following address was delivered by the R.W. the Dist. G. Master:—

Worshipful Master and Brethren—I congratulate you on having arrived at the culmination of your endeavours to form a Hindoo lodge, and it has given me very sincere pleasure to consecrate it this evening. Since my entrance into Masonry, I have been anxious to see its civilising efforts extended to all races and creeds. From the time of my appointment as head of the Craft under England in this Presidency, my great desire has been to secure the establishment of a lodge for Hindoos, on the plan which has been found to work so well with regard to our Parsee brethren. In this endeavour, you, Worshipful Sir, have been a most able coadjutor. You have laboured long, and with great patience have overcome the many obstacles in your way. Now that this evening your work has been accomplished, I congratulate you heartily on its success.

I not only look upon the establishment of this lodge as an important step towards bringing our Hindoo fellow-citizens into closer connection with their European and Parsee brethren, but I feel sure that the spread of Freemasonry amongst them will help the efforts of the reforming party, and gradually clear away the mists which have for ages overclouded their religion, while it will tend greatly to raise and improve them in their moral and social progress. The present movement is a subject of great joy to myself personally, and I feel sure that we have this night taken a step, the wisdom of which will in the future be fully proved. In conclusion I heartily wish the lodge and all its members every prosperity.

The W. Master addressed the brethren as follows:—

Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren—On so important an occasion as the present, unique in the annals of our Order, I trust I may be pardoned if I offer a few remarks. This evening you have kindly assisted at the consecration of the "Aryan" Lodge, an event which marks a new era in Freemasonry, and which cannot fail to strike the reflective observer as one of deep significance. Hindus, it is true, have ere now been enrolled under our banner, but hitherto only in a few isolated instances. To-night, however, has witnessed the foundation of the first Hindu lodge—a remarkable example of the universality of our brotherhood, an honourable testimony to the value of our most cherished principles, and a sure sign of the vitality and increasing prosperity of our ancient institution. Nor does the present meeting afford a subject of less interest when viewed in its moral and social aspects with regard to this lodge in particular. The designation we have selected appears to me a peculiarly happy one, inasmuch as it recalls to mind a great historical fact, which the science of comparative philology teaches. Long prior to the dawn of history—at a time concerning which we have no records save those that the affinities of language, myth, and custom incontestably furnish—the ancestors of our native brethren migrated southwards from the cradle of their race in Central Asia, and extended themselves by slow degrees throughout the length and breadth of this great peninsula. Similar migrations of their kindred proceeded from the same centre towards the West, as far as the Atlantic seaboard, and gave rise to those European States whose noble mission it has been to spread the light of civilisation in every quarter of the globe. Thus the Brahmins of the "Aryan" Lodge, whom we this day welcome as our brethren, are members like ourselves—Parsees as well as Europeans—of that great Aryan family, to which belong the Kelt, Greek, Roman, Persian, Slav, and Teuton. On this occasion, also, we celebrate the success of a movement carried out with a courage deserving of our sincerest sympathy and admiration, by a small band of earnest reformers, in face of the severest social penalties. The happiest auguries as to the future may, I think, be found in the fact that these brethren are foremost in education and enlightenment among the vast Hindu population of which they form a part. Never, I venture to say, has Freemasonry achieved a nobler triumph: for these brethren, who were born in the chains and darkness of Polytheism, whose traditional caste and creed are the most exclusive and conservative the world has ever known, have now voluntarily identified themselves with an institution which abhors and forbids all political and religious dissensions, which inculcates unswerving obedience to the government by law established, and requires subscription to but one article of faith, expressed by the ancient Sanskrit formula adopted by this lodge as its motto, *Ekam eva advititiam*—"There is One, no second."

Masonic and General Tidings.

At the meeting of the Hilda Chapter, Rose Croix, held at the Queen's Hotel, York, last Wednesday week, Bro. T. Cooper, M.W.S., presiding, Bros. Lawrence Murphy (St. John's Lodge, 384, I.C.), and Mervyn C. S. Tynter and J. Hanly (St. Patrick's Lodge, 295, I.C.), and Wm. C. Lukis (De Grey and Ripon Lodge, 837), were elected and afterwards perfected. The meeting was of a very pleasant and successful character.

The execution at Peshawur about two months ago of a Sepoy of the 7th Native Infantry who had shot a Subadar in revenge for having been reprimanded by the latter at target-practice seems to have created a little excitement, for between 3000 and 4000 natives were present at his punishment. My informant says:—"His dying speech was concise, and in more ways than one, conclusive. He said—Sisters, brothers. If native officers abuse Sepoys, they must expect to be shot, and if Sepoys shoot native officers they must expect to be hanged, so it is all right and I have obtained justice."—*Vanity Fair*.

The forty-fourth ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the North London Railway Company was held on Thursday week, at the offices, Euston Station, Bro. J. Bancroft in the chair. The report stated that there had been an increase in the receipts from all sources of traffic, amounting to £8074, whilst the working expenses showed a decrease of £732.

On Thursday week the banner of the King of Italy, one of the newly-created Knights of the Garter, was placed in St. George's Chapel by Bro. Sir Albert Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms.

Bro. the Marquis of Hartington will preside at the banquet in connection with the Festival of the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, on Wednesday next, the 4th prox.

Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon inaugurated, on Thursday, 22nd inst., the Falkland Memorial, the erection of which is now being proceeded with on Wash Common, Newbury, the site of the first battle of Newbury, in which Viscount Falkland and an ancestor of Lord Carnarvon fell.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Somerset will be held under the banner of the Royal Clarence Lodge No. 976, on Saturday next, the 7th of September, at 12.30 p.m. in the Kings School, Bruton. Further particulars may be obtained of the Hon. Sec., F. R. Pidgeaux, Bridgewater.

We learn from the *Times of India* that the Hon. Bro. Gibbs, of the Bombay Council is likely to be appointed a member of the Viceroy's Council.

The Prince of Wales is expected to visit Doncaster during the September race meeting. His Royal Highness will again stay at Brantingham Thorpe, the seat of Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and will on each race day travel from Brough Station to Barnby Don by special train, proceeding from the latter place to Doncaster by road. The arrangements at Doncaster will be the same as in 1876.

We are glad to notice that a well-known member of the press in the Western Counties, viz., Bro. Wm. Brodie, W.M. of No. 1254, one of the proprietors of the *Exeter Gazette*, was appointed Grand Junior Deacon of the Province of Devonshire, at the Provincial Grand Lodge held at Okehampton on Monday last, and on the same occasion we observe he was installed the first W.M. of the Lodge of Obedience, No. 1753.

The Islington Lodge of Instruction, No. 1471, will resume its meetings on Tuesday next, September 3rd, and following Tuesdays, at the Three Bucks, 23, Gresham-street, at 7 o'clock. Bro. J. L. Mather, Preceptor.

The Past Grand Masters of New York have formed an Association of P.G.M.'s, for social and Masonic purposes.

ERRATUM.—Liverpool. — For "Mariners" read "Merchants' Lodge, No. 241," in notice of monthly meeting in last week's *Freemason*.

ORIENTAL MIXTURE.—Lovers of the fragrant weed are much indebted to Bros. W. & C. Page, of the Grange Tobacco Works, Bermondsey, for the introduction of their "Oriental" Smoking Mixture, with a sample of which we have been favoured. The "Oriental" Mixture is made, as its name applies, from Oriental tobaccos, the choicest growths only being utilized. It is delightfully cool, and possesses a rare aromatic fragrance, neither burning the tongue nor leaving a disagreeable taste on the palate. Bros. Page have thus rendered the smoking public a valuable service in the introduction of this very excellent tobacco, which may be obtained through any tobacconist.

The increase of shortsightedness is complained of in Alsace. In a college at Mulhausen fifty out of 234 students were lately found shortsighted, the three higher classes showing 68 per cent. This is attributed to studying by twilight and at night with insufficient light.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway, was held on Thursday at the Paddington Station, Bro. D. Gooch, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount to 5, and the rate of interest on advances to 6 per cent.

The traffic receipts of the London and South-Western Railway, for last week show an increase of £1411, and Grand Trunk a decrease of £3189.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, after visiting the Earl and Countess of Lichfield at Shugborough Park, Staffordshire, have arrived at Baron's Court.

We regret to have to announce the death, on Monday last, of Mrs. Stone, wife of Bro. Alderman Stone, P.G.W., after a few hours' illness. The deceased lady had not been in very good health for some time past, and was seriously affected by the terrific thunderstorm on Saturday last. Her death occurred at the Alderman's residence at Hollington, near Hastings, and the funeral takes place at Norwood Cemetery on Saturday. The announcement will be a painful surprise to many of our readers, who will retain a grateful recollection of Mrs. Stone's courtesies at the Mansion House as Lady Mayoress.—*City Press*.

Commander Swinton C. Holland has been appointed commander of her Majesty's Ship Thunderer, vice Bro. Lord Charles Beresford, P.G.W. Devon.

Mrs. Monckton and Sir C. L. Young, Bart., gave a dramatic recital at the Town Hall, Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Wednesday evening, in aid of a local charitable fund.

Several members of the council of the Oxford Military College have announced their intention of giving special prizes to be competed for annually, the Bishop of Oxford giving one for religious instruction, Bro. Sir E. Lechmere, M.P., R.W.G.M. Worcestershire, one for history, Colonel Moncrieff one for German, and other members for French, dictation, and mathematics. Other special prizes will shortly be announced.

The cricket match at Hastings on Wednesday, between the Australians and Eighteen of Hastings, terminated in favour of the Australians, by 47 runs, in a single innings. The home team only made 83 in their second innings. The Australian total was 260.

According to the *Whitehall Review* H.R.H. the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne will leave England for Canada during the month of October.

The Masonic Lodges of Auckland have received instructions not to acknowledge members of the Grand Orient of France on the grounds of Atheism.

The Masonic body are considering a proposal to erect a Masonic Hall in Auckland.

The subject of the *Crayon Portrait* in next week's (Sept 7th) *Whitehall Review*, will be Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, P.G.W., with a biographical sketch.

ERRATUM. In the reply to a letter signed "P.M. and Hon. Sec." "S.W." was printed in error for "J.W."

M. Teisserenc de Bort, in a circular to the Prefects of France, enjoins a strict watch over the appearance of the phylloxera or doryphora and the destruction of any field or vineyard attacked or menaced. Compensation is not due for potatoes or vines actually infected, but only those destroyed by way of precaution.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, September 6, 1878.

The Editor will be glad to receive notice from Secretaries of Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Encampments, Conclaves, &c., of any change in place or day of meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

House Com. Ben. Institution, at 3.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Lily, Greyhound, Richmond.
Manchester, 77, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.
Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd.
Eccleston, St. George's Club, Victoria Station.
Percy, 113, Southgate-road, N.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Lodge 144, St. Luke's, 2, Westminster Chambers, S.W.
Mark 139, Panmure, Balham Hot., Balham.
Red Cross Premier, F.M. Tav., Gt. Queen-st.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford.
Prince Leopold, Lord Stanley Tav., Kingsland.
Strong Man, Old Rodney's Head, Old-st., E.
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station.
Camden, 174, High-st., Camden Town, at 8.
Tredegar, Royal Hot., Mile-end-road.
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st.
Perfect Ashlar, Victoria Tav., Lower-rd., Rotherhithe.
Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd.
Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney.
Loughborough, Warrior Hot., Brixton.
West Smithfield, New Market Hot., West Smithfield.
St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Colonial Board.
Lodge 1383, Friends-in-Council, 33, Golden-sq.
" 1472, Henley, 3, Crowns Hot., High-st., Woolwich.
Mark Lodge 1, St. Marks, F.M. Tav., G. Queen-st.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Metropolitan, 269, Pentonville-rd.
Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
Domestic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-road.
Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st.
Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood.
Dalhousie, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney.
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.
Florence Nightingale, F.M.H., William-st., Woolwich.
Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Bldgs., at 7.
Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe Road.
Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, York-road, Battersea.
Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone.
Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe.
St. John of Wapping, Gun Hot., High-st., Wapping.
Three Bucks, Islington, 23, Gresham-st., at 7 p.m.
Leopold, Woolpack Tavern, Bermondsey-st.

Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee Ho., Cornhill.
Mount Edgecumbe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's.
Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-st.-rd.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Quar. Com. Grand Lodge, at 6 for 7.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Mt. Lebanon, Horse Shoe Tav., Stones-End, E.
Pythagorean, Portland Hot., London-st., Greenwich.
New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton.
La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-st., Oxford-st.
Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham.
Stanhope, Thicket Hot., Anerley.
Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tav., Seven Sisters'-rd.
Southwark, Southwark Park Tav., Southwark Park.
Duke of Connaught, Havelock Tav., Dalston, E.
United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crowndale-rd, N.W.
Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8.
Lewis, King's Arms Hot., Wood Green.
Royal Jubilee, 81, Long Acre.
Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford.
Temperance in the East, George the 4th, Ida-st., Poplar, 7.30

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Lodge 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-rd.
" 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hot.
" 1360, Royal Arthur, Wimbledon Club, Lecture Hall.
" 1445, Prince Leopold, Lord Stanley, Sandringham-rd.
Chap. 1339, Stockwell, Tulse Hill Hot., Tulse Hill.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Union Waterloo, Chatham Arms, Thomas-st., Woolwich.
Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.
Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.
Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-road.
Libury, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank.
Highgate, Bull and Gate, Kentish-town.
The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue.
High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-road, Tottenham.
Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.
Southern Star, Crown Hot., Blackfriars-rd.
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.
Rose, Walmer Castle Hot., Peckham-road, at 8.
Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lodge 1275, Star, Ship Hot., Greenwich.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.
Belgrave, Harp Tav., Jermyn-st., W.
Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H.
Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford.
Clapton, White Hart, Clapton.
Metropolitan, Portugal Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.
St. Marylebone, British Stores Tav., St. John's Wood.
Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
United Pilgrims, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-road.
St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-road, S.E.
Duke of Edinburgh, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar.
Doric, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 8.
Burgoyne, The Red Cap, Camden Town, N.W.
St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea.
Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill.
Royal Standard, The Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N.
Ranelagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-rd.
William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up George-st., Edgware-rd.
Hervey, 99, Fleet-street, at 8.
Earl of Carnarvon, Mitre Hot., Goulborne-rd., Notting-hill.
Pythagorean Chapter, Portland Hot. London-st., Greenwich.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

For the Week ending Saturday, September 7, 1878.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Lodge 113, Unanimity, Ball Hot., Preston.
" 1045, Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham.
" 1051, Rowley, M.R., Lancaster.
" 1264, Neptune, M.H., Liverpool.
" 1380, Skelmersdale, Queen's Hot., Waterloo.
Everton L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Lodge 673, St. John's, M.H., Liverpool.
" 995, Furness, M.T., Ulverstone.
" 1476, Blackpool, Clifton Hot., Blackpool.
Chap. 203, St. John of Jerusalem, M.H., Liverpool.
Mark Lodge 11, Joppa, M.R., Argyle-st., Birkenhead.
Merchants L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
Bootle L. of I., 146, Berry-st., Bootle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Lodge 1013, Victoria, M.H., Liverpool.
" 1335, Lindsay, M.H., Wigan.
" 1354, Marquis of Lorne, M.R., Leigh.
" 1620, Marlborough, Derby H., Liverpool.
Mark Lodge 65, W. Lancashire, M.H., Liverpool.
De Grey and Ripon, L. of I., 80, N. Hill-st., Liverpool.
Downshire L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Lodge 249, Mariners, M.H., Liverpool.
" 950, Hesketh, Royal Hot., Fleetwood.
" 1032, Townley Parker, Whittle-le-Springs.
" 1070, Starkie, Black Horse Hot., Kirkham.
" 1473, Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle.
" 1576, Dec, Union Hot., Parkgate.
Chap. 758, Bridgewater, M.H., Runcorn.
St. John's L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
Duke of Edinburgh L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lodge 680, Sefton, Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.
" 1375, Architect, Didsbury Hot., Didsbury.
Hamer L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

For Masonic Meetings throughout Scotland see *Scottish Freemason*, which can be obtained at the Office of this paper, 198, Fleet-street, London.