

THE FREEMASON.

Reports of the Grand Lodges are Published with the Special Sanction of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND
SIR MICHAEL ROBERT SHAW-STEWART, BART., M.W. GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSSLYN,
THE M.W. PAST GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The following is the agenda paper for Wednesday next, September 1st:—

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 2nd June for confirmation.

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

	£	s.	d.
The widow of a brother of the Gosport Lodge, No. 903, Gosport	50	0	0
A brother of the Mariners' Lodge, No. 249, Liverpool	100	0	0
The widow of a brother of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 53, Bath	50	0	0
A brother of the Lodge of Good Fellowship, No. 276, Chelmsford	150	0	0
A brother of the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10, London	50	0	0
A brother of the Royal York Lodge of Perseverance, No. 7, London	100	0	0
The widow of a brother of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 288, Todmorden	50	0	0
The widow of a brother of the Beaufort Lodge, No. 787, Belper	50	0	0
A brother of the Lodge of Peace, No. 322, Stockport	50	0	0
A brother of the Lebanon Lodge, No. 1326, Hampton	150	0	0

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:—

1. Lodge No. 51, Colchester, having passed a brother after an insufficient interval from his initiation (viz., twenty-seven days) the Board have ordered that the brother be re-obligated in the Second Degree, and have inflicted a fine of two guineas on the lodge.

2. Lodge No. 113, Preston, having initiated a brother in the year 1875 for less than the regulated fee, and having omitted to return his name for registration, the Board have admonished the lodge, and inflicted a fine of two guineas thereon.

(Signed) FRANK GREEN,
Vice-President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,
17th August, 1880.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts, at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 13th August, showing a balance in the Bank of England of £5649 os. 5d.; and in the hands of Grand Secretary for petty cash £75, and for servants' wages £96 15s.

4. The annual report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, dated the 21st of May, 1880, will be laid before Grand Lodge.

5. Appeal of Bro. Alexander Dimant, of the New Zealand Pacific Lodge, No. 517, Wellington, New Zealand, P.M., late of the Ballarat Lodge, then No. 1019, afterwards No. 717, Ballarat, Victoria, against a sentence of suspension passed on him by the District Grand Master of Wellington, North Island, New Zealand, for breach of the Constitutions in publishing the proceedings of the District Grand Lodge without authority.

NEW LODGES.

List of lodges for which warrants have been granted by the M.W. Grand Master since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge:

- Lodge 1862, Stranton, West Hartlepool.
- " 1863, Priory, Tynemouth.
- " 1864, Western Polynesia, Noumea, New Caledonia.
- " 1865, True Freemasonry, Saidpur, Bengal.
- " 1866, Seaforth, Cabul, Afghanistan.

- Lodge 1867, Umvoti, Greytown, Umvoti, Natal.
- " 1868, Unity, Oldham, Lancashire.
- " 1869, Sandown, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
- " 1870, Kumaon, Nynee Tal, Bengal.
- " 1871, Gostling Murray, Hounslow, Middlesex.
- " 1872, St. Margaret's, Surbiton, Surrey.
- " 1873, United Service, Kingston, Jamaica.
- " 1874, Lechmere, Kidderminster.
- " 1875, Hercules, Tapanui, Otago, and Southland, New Zealand.
- " 1876, Flinders, Port Augusta, South Australia.

FREEMASONRY IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It would be an exaggeration to say that among the Freemasons of Cambridgeshire there is any very serious amount of zeal and activity. There are lodges we know, for a glance at the list of those on the roll of the United Grand Lodge of England discloses that fact. It was constituted as a province some years ago, its Provincial Grand Master was appointed in 1872, and, for aught that may be known to the contrary, there is the customary array of Provincial Grand Officers. Thus far of our knowledge, actual or presumed as the case may be, we think it possible and judicious to speak, without incurring the risk of being contradicted; but to go further would be perilous indeed. Hence in proceeding further in our investigations into the career and present condition of the Craft in this district, we have no alternative, as regards the condition, at least, but to assume that its lodges meet at their appointed times, that in each a new W.M. is installed annually, or it may be biennially, that such W.M. appoints and invests his officers, that the brethren dine or banquet together on these and other occasions, and generally that the routine business proper to every lodge is transacted in accordance with the Constitutions of Freemasonry. We will also venture to assume that the Provincial Grand Lodge meets, if not annually, as is the case in the majority of our provinces, at least occasionally, if only in order that certain brethren may be inducted with the insignia of Prov. G. Office. We see from a reference to the published reports of our different Institutions that these at different times have been favoured with certain small subscriptions, and we believe we are correct in stating that one or more applicants from this county figure now and again in the approved lists of candidates for the benefits conferred by the said Institutions. In short, what between the knowledge we possess and a slight assumption of knowledge, which we trust will be thought excusable under the circumstances, we are in a position to state that Cambridgeshire, though not one of the strongholds of Freemasonry, is, nevertheless, a Masonic province of England. It has, as it had at the time of the Union in 1813, four lodges. These lodges rejoice in the high-sounding, or appropriate, titles of Scientific, No. 88; Lodge of Three Grand Principles, No. 441; Isaac Newton University Lodge, No. 859 (all of Cambridge); and the Lodge of United Good Fellowship, No. 809 (Wisbeach). There was also till within some twenty years another lodge known as the School of Plato, but this fell into decay and exists no longer. Let us proceed to give particulars, however, as in former sketches.

The earliest lodge, of the establishment of which in this county we have any record, is, according to the lists in the appendix to "The Four Old Lodges," one warranted on the 31st March, 1749. This figures in the 1755 list as No. 201, and was held at the Bear, in Cambridge. In 1756 it became No. 137, in 1770 it was No. 110, and was held at the King's Head Inn, while in 1781 it had become No. 90, and was lodged at the Black Bear. Before the next change in numbers this lodge had ceased to exist.

The oldest existing lodge is the Scientific, No. 88, of Cambridge, and was warranted on the 29th March, 1754, but originally it was a London lodge. It is entered in the list for 1755, when it was held in Butcher-row, St. Clement's. As No. 182, in 1756, it was held at the Archer, in the same locality, but some time between that year and 1770 it migrated to the Three Tuns, Cambridge. As No. 116 it was held in 1781 at the Black Bear. In the 1792 list it is described as the Scientific Lodge, No. 106, and met at the Eagle and Child. At the re-numbering rendered necessary by the Union in 1813, its number was altered to 131; in 1832 it became No. 105; and in 1863 it took the number it still bears, namely, No. 88. The next lodge in order of constitution had but a brief existence. It was warranted the 8th August, 1761, as No. 264, and met at the Spread Eagle, Wisbeach. It does not appear in the list of 1770. Lodge No. 293, held at the Sun Inn, Cambridge, was warranted the 1st March, 1763, became No. 238 in 1770, and was dead before the next closing up of lodges. A lodge, No. 322, which was held at the Club Inn, Isle of Ely, was constituted 23rd October, 1764, and became No. 262 in 1770. In 1781 it was known as the Philharmonic, No. 210, and in 1792 became No. 179, but between this and the date of the Union it had passed away. On 6th July, 1772, was constituted a lodge, No. 432, held at the Rose Tavern, Cambridge, but, like its predecessor of Wisbeach, its existence was of brief duration, and we do not find it in the 1781 list. It will be seen from the foregoing particulars that though six lodges had been established in Cambridgeshire prior to the year 1772, only two of them were in working in the year 1792, nor was it till the following year (1793) that there was warranted a new lodge bearing the style and title of the Cambridge New Lodge, No. 515, held at the Red Lion, Cambridge. This was re-numbered 549 after the Union, and No. 366 in 1832, between which latter year and 1863 it ceased working. In 1796 was founded the Lodge of Strict Benevolence, No. 553, at Wisbeach. It was altered to No. 577 in 1814, and by 1832 was dead. The Social, No. 567,

held at the Hoop Inn, Cambridge, was founded in 1797, but did not last until the Union. However, the constitution of no less than three lodges in the space of four years must be taken as evidence that, during the closing years of last century, Freemasonry put on a pretty considerable spurt, though it is undeniable that the spurt was of no long continuance. When we come to the period of the Union there were still in existence three lodges founded in the eighteenth century, together with the St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 609, of Whittlesey, constituted in 1809, this last being re-numbered 616 in 1814, and becoming defunct shortly afterwards. This completes the list of Cambridgeshire lodges which were constituted prior to 1813, when the Grand Lodges of the so-called "Moderns" and "Ancients" united together, and became the Grand Lodge of England. Of these lodges, ten in number, four survived the Union, but only one (present No. 88) is now in existence.

All the above were warranted by the Modern Grand Lodge, nor is there any record, so far as we have been able to discover, of any having been constituted by its rival Grand Lodge. But since 1813 three others have been constituted, named the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles, No. 441, now held at the Red Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, Cambridge, which was warranted in the year 1830; the Lodge of United Good Fellowship, No. 809, held at the Rose and Crown, Wisbeach, founded in 1860; and the Isaac Newton University Lodge, No. 859, held at 29½ Green-street, Cambridge, and founded in 1861. This last, which stands to Cambridgeshire in the same prominent relation as Apollo University, No. 357, of Oxford, does to the Province of Oxfordshire, may be regarded as the most influential lodge in the county. Its consecration, in 1861, by R.W. Bro. W. Hall, the then Grand Master of the province, was attended with no little pomp and circumstance. The Duke of St. Albans had the honour of being installed its first W. Master in the presence of about eighty brethren, while, prior to the commencement of the ceremony of consecration, the lodge room was inspected—so the Masonic journal of the day informed its readers—not only by the Duke of St. Albans, W. Master designate, but also by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, it will be remembered, was at the time a student of the Cambridge University, but not a Freemason. Be it added, in respect of the Isaac Newton University Lodge, that its W.M. becomes, *ipso facto*, an honorary member of the Apollo University, as do the Wardens during their year of office, and this compliment, we believe, is reciprocated. Moreover, the W. Masters of both these lodges are honorary members of the well-known and highly-influential Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10, held at Freemasons' Hall. These friendly relations between the Cambridge University Lodge and two such famous lodges as Nos. 10 and 357 make it the more remarkable that the Craft is not more prosperous in the county. May its future progress be more successful!

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The annual meeting of the above District Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Temple, Queen's Town, on Thursday, June 10th. There were present R.W. Bro. Chas. J. Egan, A.B., M.R.C.S., D.G.M.; W. Bro. W. S. Leigh, P.M. 1469, as D.G.S.W.; W. Berry, P.M. 918, as D.G. J.W.; Bro. R. J. Dick, P.S.W. 853, D.G.T.; W. Bro. G. P. Perks, P.M. 853, D.G.S.; John Ryan, P.M. 918, D.G.S.D.; A. D. Webb, W.M. 918, as D.G.J.D.; A. Austen, W.M. 1469, as D.G.D. of Cer.; James McIntyre, P.M. 853, D.G.S.B.; C. F. Palmer, P.M. 918, as D.G.P.; W. Wedderburn, P.M. 389, D.G.S.; W. Musgrove, W.M. 1800, as D.G.S.; W. F. Sissing, W.M. 853, as D.G.S.; B. Chalmers, P.M. 853, as D.G.S.; H. Tiffin, P.M. 918, as D.G.S.; Bro. W. R. Ellis, S.W. 1824, D.G.S.; A. J. Fuller, P.S.W. 853, D.G.O.; W. Bros. Catharine, W.M. 1467; C. T. Palmer; the W.M. and Wardens of Lodge 918; the Wardens of Lodges 853, 1800, 1824; and others.

District Grand Lodge was opened in due form, and, by direction of the District Grand Director of Ceremonies, the R.W.D.G. Master was received with Royal Masonic honours.

The regulations ruling District Grand Lodge (vide page 26 of the Constitutions) were then read by the D.G. SECRETARY.

The D.G. SECRETARY then read letters he had received from the Deputy D.G. Master, D.S.G.W., D.G. Pursuivant, W. Bro. Pearson, D.G. Steward, the W.M. Amatola Lodge, No. 1640, offering excuses for their absence, and begging that they might not be considered derelict in duty by not being present. Also a letter from Rev. Bro. Wirgman of his inability to attend in consequence of an accident, and one from the District Grand Chaplain, submitting that another minister should be selected to fill the office of District Grand Chaplain.

The report of the annual audit of the D.G. Treasurer's accounts were read and confirmed.

The D.G. SECRETARY then read the report of the Board of General Purposes. Amongst other matters the report referred to the number of lodges at present existing in the district, and W. Bro. BERRY, D.J.G.W., requested that the names of the lodges should be read for information, which the D.G. SECRETARY did, informing District Grand Lodge that the warrant of the Amatola Lodge had been returned to him.

W. Bro. LEIGH, D.G.S.W., wished to know whether the returns from all lodges have been sent in to the D.G. Secretary.

Bro. R. J. DICK, D.G. Treasurer, furnished names of lodges which had done so.

W. Bro. BERRY, D.J.G.W., wished to know whether any statistics could be given to show whether Masonry had increased in the district.

The R.W.D.G.M., in reply, stated that it was impossible to prepare such a return owing to the laxity of some lodges in rendering their returns, and begged that these returns be rendered more regularly.

The D.G. SECRETARY also explained that on account of the irregularity of the returns of some lodges he was unable to prepare such a return.

The D.G. TREASURER further explained that he was preparing a register of members of the Craft in the district, and hoped soon to be able to furnish the information.

Bros. W. R. ELLIS moved, and W. B. CATHERINE seconded, the adoption of the report of the Board of General Purposes. Passed unanimously in the affirmative.

The R.W.D.G.M. said the next business, according to the agenda paper, was the election of D.G. Treasurer.

When W. Bro. BERRY proposed, and W. Bro. ROBERTSON seconded, that Bro. R. J. Dick be re-elected as D.G. Treasurer. Carried.

The R.W.D.G.M. then made the following nomination of Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

- W. Bro. Bain D.D.G.M.
- „ W. S. Leigh D.G.S.W.
- „ W. Berry, P.M. 918 D.G.J.W.

The R.W.D.G. MASTER stated that he regretted the absence of the Rev. Bro. Wirgman, 711, whom he nominated as D.G. Chaplain.

- Bro. R. J. Dick, W.M. elect \$53 ... D.G.T.
- W. Bro. Geo. P. Perks, P.M. 853 ... D.G.S.
- „ A. Ziervogel, P.M. 1469 ... D.G.S.D.
- „ W. Wedderburn, P.M. 389 ... D.G.I.D.
- „ G. Madge, P.M. 863 ... D.G.D.C.
- Bro. A. Barfield, 918 D.G.O.
- W. Bro. C. Palmer, P.M. 918 D.G. Purs.
- „ J. W. Mackay, P.M. 863 ... D.G.S.
- „ H. Tiffin, P.M. 918 D.G.S.
- „ Smith, P.M. 389 D.G.S.
- „ A. Arenhold, W.M. 882 ... D.G.S.
- „ W. F. Sissing, W.M. 853 ... D.G.S.
- Bro. W. R. Ellis, S.W. 1824 D.G.S.

The question of framing a rule for imposing penalties on lodges not rendering returns was briefly introduced by the R.W.D.G.M.

Bro. DICK, D.G. Treasurer, observed he did not consider it necessary to make such a law now, because nearly all the lodges had paid up the District Grand Lodge fees, and submitted that question No. 9 on the agenda paper be struck out.

W. Bro. LEIGH, D.G.S. Warden, said that he coincided with Bro. Dick, and read Clause 12 of D.G. bye-laws bearing on the question. He considered that if D.G. bye-laws were read once a year in every lodge, they would be better acquainted with these laws, and adverted to the fact that the mentioning of the omission on the agenda paper had already produced a good effect. He urged that lodges should send their returns as soon as practicable to enable the D.G. Secretary to prepare the roll of officers entitled to sit in D.G. Lodge, and therefore proposed that question No. 9 on the agenda paper, for imposing penalties, be cancelled; which, being seconded by the D.G. SECRETARY, was passed unanimously.

Bro. D. G. SECRETARY rose and read a letter received from the Albany Lodge, No. 389, Graham's Town, relative to the question of rendering returns to D.G. Lodge, submitting that these returns in future should be rendered after the installation of W.M. on the 24th June, similar to the course adopted in rendering returns to Grand Lodge, instead of the manner as now done, quoting a clause from the Book of Constitutions bearing on the question, on which a discussion arose in the course of which the dissimilarity of the quarterly meetings of Grand Lodge and that of the annual meeting of District Grand Lodge were pointed out, as well as the necessity for rendering the returns in accordance with District Grand Lodge bye-laws, when W. Bro. LEIGH, D.G.S. Warden, proposed, seconded by W. Bro. D.G. SECRETARY, that lodges shall be directed to read the District Grand Lodge bye-laws once a year, which was carried unanimously.

The report of the Board of Education was then read by W. Bro. W. F. SISSING, the Secretary to the Board; also a letter from Mr. F. Tudhope, Secretary to the Committee of the Girls' Collegiate School, in connection with the terms for educating children under the Charity.

W. Bro. J. MCINTYRE, Treasurer to the Board of Education, then read a statement of account in connection with the Charity. This report referred to several subjects, amongst them to a proposed alteration of Clause 4 of the educational scheme.

The R.W.D.G. MASTER explained the necessity for such alteration.

When Bro. GEO. HAY, S.W. Lodge No. 853, proposed, and Bro. W.R. ELLIS, S.W. Lodge 1824, seconded, that Clause 4 of the scheme be amended as follows:

"No candidate shall be eligible for election unless the father has been a subscribing member to a lodge for three consecutive years, except in the case of death, fire, or shipwreck, or his having become afflicted with blindness, paralysis, or other infirmity during such membership, permanently incapacitating him from earning a livelihood." On which a long discussion arose, in which W. Bro. AUSTEN explained his reasons for sending a protest against the action of the School Board in the case of the candidate Peter Frazer. He assured them that it was not on account of ill-feeling, but simply on the merits of the laws guiding the educational charity, and heartily supported the alteration.

W. Bro. LEIGH, D.G.S. Warden, considered that the question should be decided according to the literal expression of the rule as laid down, because if Clause 4 is read in a liberal sense it may give rise to jealousy, and would propose that the School Board should adhere to the laws of the scheme.

The R.W.D.G. MASTER, in reply, explained that the words "literal meaning," referred to on the agenda paper, did not allude to the whole law, but only to Clause 4 of the scheme; and on a question from Bro. W. LEIGH, D.G.S.W., ruled that the Board is bound to carry out the clauses of the scheme as it stood.

To which W. Bro. AUSTEN observed that it appeared to him the School Board did carry out the laws of the Charity, as laid down from the very fact that when they found Clause 4 not to be working well, they referred it to D.G. Lodge for alteration.

W. Bro. BERRY said he could not see the object of a reservation of three or five years as laid down in Clause 4 of the scheme, and pointed out that a brother Mason dying at the end of one year after membership, his child may require help, and therefore considered that the board ought to have discretionary power to act in such a case; they should not be bound down under restrictive laws as the charities in England, there being, in his opinion, a vast difference between the situation of lodges in England and those in this colony.

The R.W.D.G. MASTER pointed out the necessity for some such reservation, and in his remarks adverted to the case of a candidate alluded to in the report, whose father did not during a period of fourteen years subscribe to the funds of a lodge.

W. Bro. LEIGH said he considered the reservation of three years in Clause 4 of vital importance, as, without such an exclusion, it might have the effect of hereafter admitting cases undeserving the benefits of the Charity, and suggested, with the object of meeting W. Bro. Berry's views, as well as giving the Board greater scope, that the words "or any other misfortune or infirmity" be inserted after the word "death" in Bro. Hay's proposition instead of the words "fire, shipwreck, or his having become afflicted with blindness, paralysis, &c.," which was agreed to and amended accordingly.

W. Bro. BERRY contended that there ought to be no reservation, and objected to the resolution as it stood. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the words "three years" be struck out of the proposition, which was seconded by W. Bro. WEBB, of Lodge No. 918.

On the amendment being put by the R.W.D.G.M. there were twelve in favour of it, and fourteen for the original motion.

The next item on the agenda paper referred to the interpretation of the words "Public Schools."

W. Bro. BERRY moved—"That for the purposes of the Educational Scheme, Public Schools shall mean such educational institutions as are under the Superintendent General of Education and the Deputy Inspectors in the Colony."

W. Bro. LEIGH, in seconding the motion, said he hoped that the proposition would not exclude Diocesan Schools, which was agreed to, and carried unanimously.

The minimum number of votes under which candidates should be elected was next adverted to, when W. Bro. W. WEDDERBURN, of Lodge No. 389, moved, seconded by W. Bro. LEIGH—"That an applicant, to be elected, must poll one fifth of the total number of votes."

Bro. A. J. FULLER, P.G.O., proposed as an amendment, that candidates should be admitted by the majority of votes, and that Clause 6 of the scheme remain as it stands: which proposition was seconded by W. Bro. T. W. ROBERTSON, D.G.S.B.

On being put to the vote, sixteen voted for the amendment, and ten for the original motion.

In considering Clause 7 of the Scheme, W. Bro. AUSTEN proposed, and W.D.G. SECRETARY seconded, "That a subscriber of one guinea have a vote for each vacancy, such vote to be accumulative in proportion to amount subscribed," which was carried unanimously.

On discussing the question as to whether lodges under other Constitutions than English can be represented on the Board of Education,

W. Bro. LEIGH moved, "That the District Grand Lodge cannot appoint any brother to be a member of the Educational Board who is not directly responsible to the District Grand Lodge," which was seconded by W. Bro. AUSTEN. The question being put, it passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Bro. LEIGH, to request the Educational Board to give subscribers, along with the voting papers, as full information as possible respecting the circumstances of the parents of the candidates prior to their decease or to their falling into misfortune.

Bro. DICK, D.G.T., proposed, and Bro. FULLER, P.D.G.O., seconded, the adoption of the report from the Board of Education, which was put and carried unanimously.

W. Bro. AUSTEN, W.M. 1649, intimated that the Meridian Lodge, which he represented, was desirous (with the sanction of the R.W.D.G.M.) that District Grand Lodge should meet at Cradock next year; to which the R.W.D.G. MASTER observed that the place of meeting for District Grand Lodge next year will hereafter be named.

It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of W. Bro. S. LEIGH, "That the thanks of the District Grand Lodge be tendered to W. Bro. G. P. Perks, D.G.S., for the pains he has taken with the Educational Scheme until handing it over to the present Secretary."

It was further unanimously resolved, on the motion of W. Bro. T. W. ROBERTSON, D.G.S.B., "That a vote of thanks be recorded to the W.M., officers, and brethren of the Star in the East Lodge, for the genial and courteous reception accorded to District Grand Lodge."

All business being concluded, the District Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' GRAND PAGEANT AT CHICAGO.

As the date draws near for the holding of the triennial conclave—an event to be emblazoned on the pages of Chicago's history—a fresh enthusiasm seems to permeate not only the Templars in charge of its preliminary arrangements, but the general public as well. Our citizens have become awake to a full realisation of the fact that these triennial knightly gatherings are not available opportunities for a few egotistical fellows of the Order to advance personal interests, and parade "under glittering auspices," but, on the contrary, are marked occurrences in the nation's history—in brief triennial conference of the nation's chivalry. That Chicago will show immeasurable hospitality to these representative citizens from every State and district of the Union, by the magnificence of her display and the warmth of her greeting, is already evidenced, and that, too, to an unprecedented degree, in the elaborate arrangements already perfected and generous amounts donated. The week now almost closed has been a busy one with our citizens in the work of preparation, and it only remains for the hand of the artistic decorator to make ready a holiday attire for the metropolis of the West, in which to greet the thousands upon thousands of strangers who will commence one week from to-day to inspect her wonders and realise the warmth of her hospitality. At this writing a pleasant report can be made of the progress of work in the various

departments. The Triennial Committee has all but completed the great task assigned it. The more important features of the work of preparation have been disposed of, notably, the allotting of the several commands to their respective positions in the grand parade; the arrangement of the encampment on the lake front; the assignment of the many thousand of visiting Sir Knights and their accompanying friends to hotel quarters; the erection of the triumphal arches; the decorating of the Exposition building for the grand reception; and the perfecting of general preliminary details—all this has been disposed of, and yet the Committee is not idle, nor is it likely to be until the twenty-first triennial conclave has been numbered "among the things that were." A number of the sub-Committees will now be called upon to step to the front and assume certain portions of the labour, such, for instance, as the Reception Committees. The Grand Reception Floor Committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday evening next at the Sherman House. As the success of the grand reception largely depends upon the perfect organisation of this Committee, the necessity can be seen for all the members attending. Some advance work has been accomplished in naming the gentlemen who are to receive the visitors on Monday night on behalf of the Master Masons of Illinois. The Hon. James A. Bawley, of Dixon, Past Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, will deliver the address of welcome at McCormick Hall, and the Hon. Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, also Past Grand Master of the Craft in this State, will deliver a similar address at Farwell Hall, while a like duty will be performed at New Central Music Hall by De Witt C. Gregier, whose eloquence and Masonic record are too well known in Illinois and surrounding States to need extended reference in this connection. The Committee report that additional names are constantly swelling the original list of visiting Templars, so much so that the Executive Committee can base no definite calculation on the immense numbers of knights and visitors who will be here during triennial week.—Chicago Times, 7th inst.

THE MASONIC CONTROVERSY.

We have received the following communications on the much-vexed question of the Masonic procession at Natal a few weeks ago:—

To the Editor of the Natal Witness.
Sir,—It is very seldom indeed that the conduct of the Masonic Order is canvassed in public papers. I do not mean that Masons as individuals are any better than any other class, but I repeat that the order of its very constitutional principles avoids courting public remark of any kind.

Yet with all its retiring principles it seems that among its members in this colony is to be found one at least who takes exception to the profession of the brethren to the building used *pro tem.* by the Rev. Bro. Ritchie, to hear a sermon from that reverend gentleman, as Masons, under the presidency of the W.M., Major Terry, on Sunday, 27th June, in the person who sends you a copy of a letter to the organ of the Masonic body in London, with a note to yourself intimating that he does not care one rush whether you insert his communication or not.

Your correspondent declares himself to be a Freemason, of what grade or colour he says not. I imagine he must be a very young one, and very inattentive, or more probably one disappointed in his expectations as to occupying the post of honour and Masonic dignity held by the military W.M. on that day. Young or careless he must be, or he would have known that it has been the custom since the institution of the Craft for the brethren to attend public worship in a body, and as a lodge. And without the badges of their Order, and in proper garb, there could have been no lodge, and, therefore, although the brethren of certain lodges might be present in their private capacities, the lodge would not have been. So far for the regalia.

It is to go no further back than the days of Charles I. and II., to state a fact that yearly they on the feast of their patron saint did proceed, as the quaint old writer tells us, "from their ordinary place of meeting in procession by two and two to church and hear sermons from a reverend minister." Also, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation of the cathedral of Saint Paul's, London, that the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, with the builders and their brethren, properly clad with their symbols and banners, marched in solemn procession to the church of St. Mary (situated where the centre of King William-street now is) and hearing service so to lay stone. As a boy, I remember seeing a procession of Freemasons on its way to church, some of the members of said procession bearing world-wide known names in arms, art, science, and literature, and some of the noblest and highest born in Great Britain. There were 400, it was said, and the scene struck me as most solemn. They marched as usual, two and two, all wore Masonic insignia, dress coats, with knee breeches and white gloves.

About the musical part of the proceedings I think little is to be said. The garrison marches to church to music every Sunday, and no one objects to that, or feels his soul imperilled thereby, or his ears polluted by the march played. The 21st R.S.F. did more than the Freemasons; they sent bagpipes all the way from the camp to the Scotch Church, and any one but a Scotchman would hardly think these said pipes particularly solemnising or edifying. Yet no one, not even the most Pharisaical, said a word.

I think I see the smile on the face of the editor of the *Freemason* when he reads the communication alluded to. There is no doubt of its destiny. That tomb of all idiotic literature, the waste basket, will be its doom.

But let not my brother be disconsolate, he has appeared in print at least in your columns; and in this part of the world, is not that "Fame?"

I am, I know what I am writing about you may give me credit for, and so will your correspondents, as I am a P.W.M. of twenty-five years' standing, and although I disapprove of too much exhibition of its ritual or symbols in public, still I know of no reason why any one should be ashamed of them. I feel it, and have instructed many others, that it is an honour to be permitted to wear the insignia.

ANOTHER FREEMASON.

To the Editor of the Natal Witness.
Pietermaritzburg, July 8th, 1880.
Sir,—My attention has been called to your issue of the 6th inst., containing an extraordinary effusion, purporting to be written by "A Freemason," commenting, in spiteful and malevolent terms, upon the recent Masonic procession to Divine service. As the writer complains that "it is not

the first time that adverse criticism on the doings of Masons in this city have been (sic) gagged," I infer that this is the first opportunity which the writer has been allowed of publicly attacking his brethren, and that his previous effusions have been refused insertion. The letter in question is so un-Masonic in its general tenor, and displays so much ignorance of Masonic history, that it is difficult to believe that the writer is entitled to the *nom de plume* which he has chosen to adopt. Such a procession, he asserts, "has never been seen before either here or in England." Allow me to state that the Natalia Lodge has made it a regular practice to hold a public procession to Divine service once every year, and that the procession which seems, for some reason, to have excited his ire, is the third procession of the kind which the Natalia Lodge has held.

The matter is scarcely one of interest to the general public, or suitable for discussion in a public newspaper, and it is to be regretted, for many reasons, that the writer should, whilst advocating "the strictest privacy" and "greatest reserve" in Masonic matters, have so grossly violated the constitutions of the Fraternity, and the precepts laid down by himself, as to publish the tenor of a resolution passed by presumably his own lodge, a proceeding which renders him liable to suspension or expulsion from the Order.

Since he has done so, however, it is a pity that he did not state the whole truth; and explain why one of the earliest acts of that lodge was to obtain a dispensation from the Grand Lodge for attending public processions to Divine service in Masonic regalia. With regard to such processions generally, and to the erroneous statements contained in the letter under reply, it may be sufficient to quote from the writings of the late Rev. G. Oliver, D.D., who says, in his admirable work on Masonic Jurisprudence (ed. 1874), p. 261, "The Provincial Grand Lodge was established towards the end of the last century; and from that period to the year 1842, no grand meeting of its members was suffered to take place without a public procession to the parish church, attended with solemn prayers and a sermon by the Chaplain. This always constituted a *sine qua non*, and no Provincial Grand Master was ever bold enough during the whole of that period to omit this indispensable ceremony at a general convention of the provincial brethren; they would not have endured it. Such a slight on the customary religious services of the Order would have been received as a studied mark of disrespect to the Great Architect of the Universe, and resented accordingly." To this I may add that the custom still continues.

Time and space will not admit of my quoting from other and later Masonic writers on the subject. Since the writer is so severe upon Masonic processions, stigmatising them as "miserable pageantry," I presume that the recent ceremony at Truro, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, attended by a large concourse of eminent men and Masons, "decked out," as "Freemason" would say, "in finery and trumpety jewels," laid the foundation of a cathedral, is equally disapproved and included in his indictment.

"Is it right, is it Christianlike, is it modest or discreet to go to one's God with a shower of trumpets (sic) *? Can such an example be found in the volume of the sacred law, God's holy writings *??" Such are the questions put by "A Freemason."

Let the speech of our Grand Master (the Prince of Wales), on the above occasion, reply to these questions.

"Whatever minor differences there may be amongst us, I feel sure that the same spirit must be in your minds this day which animated the Jews of old, when, as Ezra tells us, 'the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord,' and 'they set the priests in their apparel with trumpets to praise the Lord.'"

I think, however, that the presence of two esteemed clergymen of the Church of England who took part in the procession of the Natalia Lodge is a sufficient proof that it was conducted in an orderly and proper manner.

I have already sufficiently encroached upon the space of your valuable journal; and will, therefore, not trouble you further with a reply to one who is either not a Freemason at all, as he pretends to be, or is an unworthy member of the Craft into which he has gained admittance.

I am, yours obediently,

M.M.

BRO. WM. J. B. McLEOD MOORE.
AN OLD-STYLE MASON.

The host of Templar Masons to assemble here in August will bring together most of those gentlemen whose zeal in Templar matters has lifted the Order of Masonic Knighthood recently into such prominence. Since the last convocation in Chicago, 1859, the number of members has increased three-fold, and equal advances have been made in legislation upon matters of ritual, tactics, costume, and all that gives form and *clat* to such an organisation as this.

Among the veterans now arriving to honour and instruct the Order in America there is one whose presence would be welcomed in Chicago with particular pride. We refer to Colonel William J. B. McLeod Moore, of La Prairie, Quebec (Canada), with whom the writer has enjoyed an intimate acquaintance of nearly a fourth of a century. Nothing that we can say will add to the filial interest felt for him by his Canadian fraters, but there are many of the American knights whose entrance into the Order is recent and who are not sufficiently posted in our history to recognise the names of all Templar benefactors.

Colonel Moore was born at Athy, in county Kildare, Ireland, January 4th, 1810. He is of military stock. His father served under Wellington in India, and at the memorable battle of Assaye was so severely wounded as to be incapacitated from further service. Three of his brothers and five nephews died in military life. He was educated first in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, Scotland; then in the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, England. Beginning as an ensign in the 69th Regiment, he served for more than twenty years, and was then sent as first-class staff officer to Canada in 1852 to organise the forces there. Retiring from the regular service in 1857, he was appointed by Lord Elgin to command the whole active force at Ottawa. He has composed a number of valuable papers on military subjects, his treatise on broadsword and bayonet-fencing having been in its day eminently popular. So much in the way of military life. But it is as a Freemason, and particularly a Knight Templar, that the name of Colonel Moore is of special interest to Americans, and, indeed, to Christian Masons throughout the world. He entered the Mystic Craft in 1827. A dispensation was granted for this purpose by Major-General Alex. Leith, K.C.B., the Master of Glenkindre Lodge, No. 333, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and

Colonel Moore received the Three Degrees then at the same meeting, and at the immature age of seventeen years. In 1844 he was created Knight Templar in the encampment attached to Lodge No. 242 at Boyle, county Roscommon, Ireland.

As the name of this distinguished frater is associated with the Island of Malta, we explain that, while on military service there in 1847, he affiliated with the English lodge, and was elected Master. It was ascertained that a Masonic lodge had existed in Malta during the last century, but was suppressed by Order of the Pope. In 1850 he founded the first Knights Templar encampment (in connection with Freemasonry) ever held on that island. It was named the Milita, and still exists in vigorous usefulness. In his correspondence we have many curious and interesting facts relative to the operation of Masonic Templary in Malta.

Finding at Kingston, Canada, in 1854, that an old Masonic Knights Templar encampment had existed there, but was now long dormant, Colonel Moore established, under English authority, the first encampment of the present system in Canada. This seed of Templary truth has germinated, until now the number of encampments (now called priories) is twenty-one. In the reconstruction of the Templar system in England, and the formation of the Convent General of the United Order, in 1873, the Prince of Wales being elected Grand Master, Colonel Moore was made "Great Prior" of Canada, and received one of the grand crosses distributed on that occasion.

So much is said concerning "higher Degrees" in these latter days, and so many misapprehensions are current as to their real value, that the testimony of so old a Mason as Colonel Moore is of special value. Having taken all the Degrees, grades, and orders current in this country—Thirty-Third Degree of the Scottish Rite, those of the Red Cross Order of Rome and Constantine, those of the Swedenborgian Rite, the Royal Order of Scotland, the Rosicrucian Society, and the Degrees commonly known here as those of the Capitular and Cryptic Rites—he affirms that "none of them, except the Blue Degrees, possess any practical, useful knowledge, or can exercise any authority beyond themselves. The Craft Grand Lodge is the only really supreme governing body." "The Scotch Rite in its modern reformed work (due to Albert Pike) is of a stately and refined character; and calculated to interest the Masonic student," but nothing more. Of the Templar Order he has always been an enthusiastic admirer, as having more reality than the other bodies adopted by the Craft, and capable of being brought, he thinks, into vigorous life by giving it more of the spirit of chivalry, purifying it from the modern innovations, that had no place in the ancient Order.

ROB. MORRIS.

POWER OF MASONRY.

That Masonry is a power cannot be denied. As an institution it has obtained a strong foothold in all parts of the civilised world, and is generally recognised as one of the great uplifting forces of human society. As a Fraternity it leads all other associations of a like social and benevolent character, and has a constantly augmenting influence among the most progressive communities of the earth. Masonry claims to rank with those potential factors of civilisation and humanity the ministry of which is best approved. Can it justify such a claim? Does it indeed exert a deep and wide-spread influence of good? and, if so, what is the impulsion of such a power?

We may find proof of the power of Masonry both in history and experience. The records that have been made are abundant to show that its potent presence has been felt in many of the forward movements of society and the world, and that it has been both a directing and an ameliorating agency to individuals and communities alike. Masonry has not been accustomed to boast of its might in these or other respects, nor to magnify its gifts for the public benefit; but enough is on record to establish the fact that it has always been an earnest ally of the rights of man and the good order of society; that it has given aid to those humanities and reforms whereby mankind have been helped to a better condition, so making some visible contributions to the general welfare, albeit much of its influence has been exerted in ways so quiet and unheralded as hardly to claim the notice of those who only judge of power by its outward expression.

The power of Masonry may be proven by subjective methods—by the testimony of individual experience. Let us look within, and ask ourselves the question, have we not been benefited by Masonry? As the teachings and suggestions of the Masonic system have fallen upon our ears and obtained lodgment in our minds, has not our thought been quickened and enlarged? Have we not been quickened in our mental and moral sensibilities—made happier and better—as we have drank in the lessons of our royal art, and shared in the sweet communions for which Masonry provides so many delightful occasions? The genuine Mason needs no outside testimony to assure him of the blessed power wielded by the Institution to which he stands pledged; he has felt—he feels continually—its magnetic touch on his soul, and appreciates how much his thought and character have been moulded by its influence.

Do we ask in what this power consists? Answer may be given that such power depends in part on that system of moral and philosophical truth which is put forth under the Masonic name, and illustrated and enforced by such varied symbolism as that which attaches to the representation of the Masonic ritual. Truth is always a potent force in the world, but all truth is not of one and the same efficiency. The multiplication table is a statement of truths, but it does not greatly move or edify the learner. The truths which Masonry has in its keeping, and which it enunciates and enforces in ways most significant, relate to the most important themes. They have to do with questions of duty and happiness, with what relates to life on its supreme side, with the everlasting verities of God and Heaven. The Masonic system has power, because it is not trivial, frivolous and superficial; but, on the contrary, because it deals with principles and truths that are of noble and far-reaching import. It is a science and an art in itself, and is concerned with all sound learning, with all true philosophy. Beyond this, however, Masonry represents great truths essential to the satisfaction of the moral nature—truths that relate to the being of God and His relation to man, to the immortality of the soul and the celestial life.

But Masonry is powerful, not alone on account of the truth incorporated in its system, but also because of that principle of love which it seeks to make the great influen-

cing motive of life. In the appreciation of this most excellent grace it brings its disciples into close and sympathetic accord, and bids them to have fellowship with and help for each other. Brotherhood is the watchword which means so much to every well-instructed Mason, as it suggests to him both the duties and the privileges which are his. Many things are shown him in the way of the unfolding of the ritual and the teaching of its lessons, but, above all, he is reminded that love is the crowning virtue of a noble life; it is indeed the bond of perfection and the fulfilling of the law.

Here, then, we find two of the potent elements that give Masonry its power in the world—the truth that is enwrought in the system, and the love to which it exhorts with such earnestness, and which it illustrates, at least in some partial degree, by word and by deed. That these are grand sources of a world-wide influence cannot be gainsaid. Only let Masons be faithful to what their Institution stands for and inculcates, and no fear of its waning influence need ever be entertained.—*Freemasons' Repository*.

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

The Lord Mayor (Bro. Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott) and the Lady Mayoress, with whom was Mr. Sheriff Woolloton and Mrs. Woolloton, Mr. Sheriff Bayley and Mrs. Bayley, Alderman Sir T. Gabriel, Bart., and Miss Gabriel, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Miss Lawrence, and Mr. A. Lawrence, Mr. George, and Mr. Henry Truscott, left London on Saturday week to take part in the fêtes in celebration of the jubilee of Belgian independence. The Civic party proceeded in a saloon carriage to Dover by the South Eastern Railway, and thence by the Calais-Douvres to Calais, where an express train conveyed the visitors to the Belgian capital, where they arrived about nine o'clock the same night. Mr. P. De Keyser, C.C., had provided carriages, which met the Civic guests at the station, and conveyed them to the Grand Hotel, Boulevard Anspach, a handsome and commodious building.

Most of the English visitors, including the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, on Sunday attended the English Church at the Porte de Namur, where the Rev. W. R. Stephens, of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, advocated the erection of a second English church in Brussels, a project which is being warmly taken up. In the afternoon the Lord Mayor and the other members of the Mansion House party proceeded to Laeken, to leave their names at the Palace of His Majesty the King of the Belgians. A visit was also paid to the Burgomaster of Brussels, and the British Ambassador, Sir L. Lumley.

The Civic visitors on Monday attended the grand patriotic festival at the Exhibition, where their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Count and Countess of Flanders, with other representatives of the Royal family, accompanied by a brilliant concourse of the chief personages of the realm, presided at the ceremonies of the day. The King presented a handsome gold medal to each member of the Congress and Provisional Government, and a silver medal to each of the combatants of 1830. A cantata, composed by M. Lassen, the words by M. Louis Hymans, was given by a choir and band of about 1200 persons. The departure of the Royal party was the signal for a grand popular demonstration, in which the English visitors were not slow to join.

The British Ambassador gave a grand evening party on Tuesday, at which the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, with numerous other English visitors, were guests.

On Thursday the Foreign Corporations were entertained at a magnificent banquet at the Hotel de Ville, which proved a brilliant affair.

The Lord Mayor, who was received with great enthusiasm, spoke in English, expressing his thanks for the hospitality shown to him and his friends.

Mr. Sheriff Woolloton made a cordial speech in excellent French, in which language he is very proficient, and his apposite and telling remarks met with warm appreciation.

The Lord Mayor and other chief guests took up a position on the balcony overlooking the Grand Place, after the banquet, where a popular concert, given by an orchestra comprising 600 performers, took place, and some 45,000 people formed the audience. The houses were illuminated, the scene was highly picturesque, and the whole proceedings were characterised by the utmost enthusiasm and fraternal feeling.

On Saturday last the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress left Brussels for Switzerland, where they will stay a month; and the other members of the Mansion House party dispersed.

OPENING OF MESSRS. CHILD'S NEW BANKING PREMISES.

The handsome new buildings—partly in Fleet-street and partly in the Strand—which have just been erected as the banking premises of Messrs. Child, consequent on the demolition of Temple Bar, were opened for business on Monday, thus replacing the dingy but historical old building, one of the oldest of the City banks. The new bank covers the site of an old crypt, which was discovered when the old building was taken down. The elevation is of Portland stone, richly carved and decorated. The ground floor, which is wholly appropriated as the banking house, has a massive entrance at the east, or Fleet-street side, of the frontage, surmounted by a frieze and bold overhanging cornice and balcony, above which is an ornamentally-carved shield, with the arms of the Marigold Tavern, which tradition states stood upon the site some 300 years ago. At the Strand side of the frontage there is a corresponding balcony, with Messrs. Child's arms and crest. The upper floors have each a range of four windows, between which Corinthian columns are carried up the face of the elevation, which, with two projecting balconies, form a prominent feature of the façade. The upper floors, together with the extensive range of buildings in the rear, which were recently erected on the site of what was known as Child's-place, will be appropriated as the residences and apartments of the several managers and clerks in the bank. Bro. J. Gibson, Grand Superintendent of Works, is the architect of the new premises, and Messrs. Smith and Co. were the contractors.—*City Press*.

The *Daily News* of the 25th inst. has the following interesting account of the rise and progress of this now historical

banking firm. Bristling as is the locality in which the *Freemason* is published with historical reminiscences, we reprint it, believing it will be interesting to our readers.

With Temple Bar has passed away "the first house in the City," as it was once called. Child's Banking House, or No. 1, Fleet-street, has now been renewed and expanded into a spacious and handsome building, looking unabashed at the new Law Courts opposite, and including the ground once occupied by Child's-place, the site of the ancient Devil Tavern. The business of Child's was itself translated to a tavern; for "The Marygold," the time-honoured sign of the bank, was originally that of a house of entertainment, having a public ordinary, at which Wild Darell and his friend Popham may have caressed, Nigel eaten his modest meal, and Pistol tried that trick of "gourd and fullon" on which he depended for the final "tester in pouch" his captain might live to lack. "Ye Marygold, next dore to ye Devill Taverne, in Fleet Strete," being somewhat overdone with customers of the Pistol kind—the swashbucklers, bullies, and sharpers of Whitefriars—acquired at last an evil name. Too many roysterers came to it for the peace of the neighbours, and at the wardmote, held on St. Thomas's Day, December 21st, 1619, Richard Crompton, described as keeping an ordinary at the Marygold, in Fleet-street, was "presented" for disturbing the quiet of his neighbours. It was more than half a century later that the house came into the possession of the Childs, or rather the precursors of that famous firm, the Wheelers, the fathers of English banking, who had dwelt in Fleet-street, but higher up than the Marygold, for at least two generations. The Wheelers, father and son, were goldsmiths; and all that is known of them is that they lent and took charge of cash, and that the business passed into the hands, first of Robert Blanchard, and then to him in conjunction with Francis Child, the original of Hogarth's "Industrious Apprentice." In 1677, when the "Little London Directory" was published, the names of Blanchard and Child are entered as "keeping running cashes at ye Marygold." In 1681 Robert Blanchard died, and Francis Child, afterwards Sheriff, Alderman, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, and representative of the City in the first Parliament of Queen Anne, became possessed of the whole fortune of the Wheelers and Blanchard.

During the reign of Charles the Second the transactions of the Marygold were already very large. The "Dunkirk money" passed through it, and divers notable persons kept accounts there. Among the many autographs preserved by the house is that of Nell Gwyn, or rather her mark, a very intoxicated-looking "E. G.," surrounded by "Ellen Gwyn, her marke," written by the witness to the receipt for £37 15s. 2d., being the "balance" of her account. Another very wild document is an order to "paye fifty ginnies to the barer, and place it to my account," dated "Aprill the 12, 1669," and signed "Cleveland" in a very shaky handwriting by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of that ilk. Not much better written is the endorsement of a cheque of the Duke of Bolton by Titus Oates. Hardly less curious is a draft written in the Italian language for £450, signed "M. Wortley Montagu." Equally treasured with these autographs is the ancient sign of the Marygold, not only preserved in the watermarks of Messrs. Childs' cheques, but in its original condition as a swinging sign of oak. It formerly hung over the door of the front "shop," as Childs' mindful of goldsmith progenitors, prefer to call their office, and will soon be replaced in its original position. It is carved and gilt; the ground is stained green with the border, marygold, and sun raised and gilt. The marygold is represented faithfully and accurately as the flower of the sun, opening to receive its rays, and closing with the lengthening shadows; and the golden sun is quaintly carved into a face. The motto is very appropriate, "Ainsi mon ame," but oddly reminding one of Byron's

The seal a sunflower, *Elle vous suit partout*

The motto, cut upon a white cornelian;

The wax was superfine, the hue vermilion.

Associations of a sentimental kind are not wanting to Child's Banking House. Mr. Robert Child, the last of his name and head of the bank in 1782, had an only daughter, Sarah Anne, with whom the celebrated Lord Westmoreland eloped in a post-chaise and four from Berkeley-square House. The duenna slept in an outer room, and Miss Child's flight was only discovered by the "Charley" or watchman, finding the front door open. Mr. Child at once took a post-chaise and pursued the runaways, and so nearly overtook them that Lord Westmoreland was compelled to stand up and shoot the leading horse in Mr. Child's chaise. This dashing *coup* gave Lord Westmoreland time to get over the border, where the blacksmith was in readiness, and a Gretna Green marriage was over before Mr. Child could interfere. He never forgave the fugitives, but left the whole of his immense fortune and his interest in the bank to the "first daughter" of their union, in order that the Fanes should see this great wealth pass away from them, as it did when Lady Sarah Sophia Fane married George Villiers, Earl of Jersey. This lady, the most famous heiress of her time, was known as "the Tragedy Queen," and appears in the engraving of the first quadrille danced at Almack's, prefixed to "Gronow's Recollections." She was the mother of the celebrated beauty, Lady Clementina Villiers, who died unmarried; of that too-well known *viveur*, "Frank" Villiers, who died in exile; and of the Lady Adela Villiers, who one November morning, thirty-five years ago, walked out of her father's house with a small bundle of clothes in her hands, married Colonel Ibbetson, after the manner of her grandmother, and lived happily ever after. The "Tragedy Queen" lived to snub Lord Beaconsfield when he told her of the death of the man she abhorred the most—Cavour.

To many the "potentiality" of wealth conveyed by the idea of such a house as Child's, with a belted earl for its head, will appear at least as interesting as the runaway records of the family. Possessing a vast aristocratic connection, Childs are not only the custodians of great sums of money, but a mass of jewels, plate, deeds, and other valuables. More space than is occupied by the working staff of the bank is demanded by the bulk of inconvertible deposits. The lower part and rear of the house are divided into numerous strong rooms, with walls of enormous thickness, and iron doors of proportionate weight, locked by Hobbs' most perfect locks. So far as ingenuity can make them, these dungeon-like receptacles are fire-proof, water-proof, and burglar-proof, as they need be, for jewel cases lie piled one above the other by the hundred; and the gold and silver plate, packed in heavy iron-bound chests, fills vault after vault, can only be estimated by tons, and requires a special lift for hoisting and lowering it. Once upon a time

it was said by an eminent practitioner, now withdrawn from a space for the active pursuit of the profession he adorned, that if it were possible to "do" Windsor Castle, a special train would be wanted to carry off the "swag." Something at least as powerful would be required by the "enterprising burglar" who, in the teeth of walls, bolts, bars, and residents, should succeed in "doing" Childs'.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

CHAUCER LODGE (No. 1540).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Bro. H. Faija, C.E., W.M., opened the lodge. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The bye-laws were read. The elections were unanimous in favour of Bro. C. W. Hudson, P.M., S.W., being W.M.; J. C. Mason, P.M., Treasurer, re-elected Treasurer; and Young, Tyler. The usual complimentary Past Master's jewel of the value of five guineas was unanimously voted from the lodge funds to Bro. H. Faija, C.E., W.M. A gentleman was proposed for initiation. The lodge was closed. There were present during the evening Bro. C. W. Hudson, P.M., S.W., W.M. elect; Hawkes, J.W.; W. Klingenstein, Secretary; C. Graham, J.D.; Willetts, W.S.; E. S. Stidolph, P.M.; F. Walters, P.M.; Eveniss, Blackwell, and others; but, strange to say, no visitors. Supper followed, and a most jovial evening was spent. After a few hours of social enjoyment the brethren separated.

MACCLESFIELD.—Lodge of Unity (No. 267). On Thursday, the 19th inst., the monthly meeting of the above lodge was held at the Macclesfield Arms Hotel. The lodge was opened in due form at 7.30 and after the ordinary business, the ballot was taken for the admission of Bro. W. Williams, P.M., as a joining member, which was unanimously in his favour. On Bro. Williams's admission he accepted the position of S.W., in the much regretted absence of Bro. Goodwin from illness. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Wm. Claye, who had been regularly proposed at the previous meeting as a candidate for the privileges of Freemasonry, and having been unanimously approved, he was initiated in due form by the W.M. (Bro. Slade), assisted by Bro. Bates, P.M., and Bro. Cockayne, I.P.M. Two propositions were afterwards submitted, and the lodge, which was well attended by the brethren, was closed in due form at 9.30, after which the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The presence of several visiting brethren from the Sister Lodge, No. 295, was duly acknowledged with fraternal greetings.

HALLIFORD.—Acacia Lodge (No. 1309).—The installation meeting of the above lodge was held on the 24th inst., at the Ship Hotel. There were present Bro. F. Walters, P.M., Treas., as W.M.; Clement L. Smiles, S.W., and W.M. elect; C. G. Rushworth, P.P.G.R. Middx., P.M., Hon. Sec.; J. W. George, P.M.; and others. Bro. A. O. Scott was raised, and Bro. Clement Locke Smiles was installed W.M. The officers appointed for the ensuing year were Bro. Dr. J. Sutcliffe, S.W.; A. Horsley, J.W.; F. Walters, P.P.G.R. Middx., P.M., Treas.; C. G. Rushworth, P.P.G.R. Middx., P.M., Hon. Sec.; T. Gurney, M.D., S.D.; Luke, J.D.; Proffitt, I.G.; T. Noton, W.S.; Faith, D.C.; A. O. Scott, C.S.; J. Gilbert, P.G. Tyler Middx., Tyler. A vote of thanks was given and recorded on the minutes to Bro. Frederick Walters, P.P.J.D. Middx., P.M., Treasurer, for doing the ceremony of installation. The lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

HAMPTON.—Lebanon Lodge (No. 1326).—The last regular meeting of the year of this lodge was held on Saturday, the 21st inst., at the Red Lion. In the unavoidable absence of Bro. John Hammond, W.M., Bro. William Hammond, P.P.G.D. Middx., P.M., opened the lodge. The minutes were read and unanimously confirmed, and signed by presiding W.M. The work done was raising Bro. C. Isted, passing Bro. W. Ballard, F. Stanley, and J. Smith, and initiating Mr. White. A gentleman was proposed for initiation. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. There were present, besides those named, Bro. Sir Francis Burdett, R.W. P.G.M. Middx.; J. W. Baldwin, P.P.G.P. Middx., P.M., S.W.; F. Walters, P.P.G.D. Middx., P.M., Sec.; H. Gloster, P.M., J.W.; J. J. Marsh, I.G.; J. Lawrence, and others. There were, as usual, several visitors—Bros. Palmer, Smith, and Masters being amongst that list.

WALTHAM.—King Harold Lodge (No. 1327).—The installation meeting of the above lodge took place at the Britannic Hotel, on Thursday, the 19th inst. Present: Bros. Samuel Jacobs, W.M., P.G.P.; Dr. Hes, D.P.G.M. Herts, the Installing Officer; James Knight, S.W., and W.M. elect; J. Fisher, J.W.; E. West, P.M., P.P.G.S.D., Treas.; T. Reilly, P.M., P.P.G.P., Sec.; Past Masters W. Gilbert, P.P.G.J.W.; C. Lacey, P.P.G.D.; J. Tydeman, P.P.A.G.P. Essex; J. K. Young, P.P. G.A.D.C.; J. Gaskell, D.C.; John Noyes, S.D.; J. Robinson, J.D.; W. A. Rogers, I.G.; Lewis and Lumsden, W. Stwds.; and Steedman, Tyler; also the following members: Bro. Belasco, Bilby, W. Bradstock, Brewster, J. Bull, Calvert, Church, Cooke, Eversfield, Holdsworth, Horton, Imrie, Jones, Kent, Newman, Robin, Sampson, Shepherd, Shuter, Sproat, Wiggs, and Woolley. Visitors: Bros. Dorling, P.M. 1799; Cox, S20; Etherington, P.M. 869; Hanchett, Jones, S.W. 174; Platt, 1076; Dicks, 1437; Davis, 1437; and Osgathorp, 1427.

The lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed. Bro. James Knight, the W.M. elect, was then presented for the benefit of installation by Bro. Past Master C. Lacey, by whom Bro. Knight had been initiated, and the W. the D.P.G.M. performed the ceremony in a very able manner. Bro. Lacey acting as D.C. The following officers were then invested: Bros. Jacobs, I.P.M.; J. Fisher, S.W.; W. Bradstock, J.W.; E. West, P.M., Treas.; T. Reilly, P.M., Sec.; J. Noyes, S.D.; J. Robinson, J.D.; W. A. Rogers, Org.; J. Gaskell, P.M., D.C.; W. A. Rogers, I.G.; W. Lewis, and G. Holdsworth, Stwds.; W. Steedman, Tyler. A vote of thanks was unanimously directed to be recorded on the minutes to

the D.P.G.M. for the very able manner in which he had installed the W.M. A Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro. Jacobs on his retiring from the office of W.M., as a mark of esteem and respect. Bro. Jacobs returned thanks in suitable terms. The lodge was closed, and the brethren repaired to banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and duly honoured. The W.M. in responding to the toast of his health, remarked that he was very proud of the honour which had been conferred upon him, and hoped he would be enabled during his year of office to evince to the brethren his appreciation of their confidence, by doing all he possibly could to ensure the harmony and comfort, and forward the interests of the King Harold Lodge. The brethren separated after having spent a very pleasant evening.

Mark Masonry.

MALTA.—Union of Malta Lodge (No. 263).—A meeting of this lodge was held on the 19th inst., under the presidency of W. Bro. W. Read, P.G.S.W., W.M. Bro. A. Giles, of Craft Lodge No. 407, was advanced to the Mark Degree.

At 8.30 p.m. W. Bro. Coffey (C.N.) opened the St. Elmo Ark Mariners Lodge, No. 248. There were present Bro. Starkey, S.; Allen, J.; Iagliaferro, Treas.; Rev. G. N. Godwin, S.D.; Sandford, J.D.; Rev. F. Backhouse, Chap.; Holway, I.G.; and others. The lodge having been duly opened, the W.C.N. informed the brethren that this meeting was held for the purpose of installing the W.C.N. of the Noah Lodge, No. 263, and begged the R.W.P.G.M. to assume the gavel, and perform the ceremony of installation. Bro. Read (W.C.N. elect of the new lodge) was then presented in the East, and duly placed in the chair of N., and saluted accordingly. Bro. Coffey, at the request of Bro. Read, then exalted the following M.M.M.'s, elected by the founders of the new lodge, viz., Bro. Senior, Blanch, Lippett, Lucy, Roe, Polinely (Lodge 222, Tunis), Westrap, Truett, Flower, West, Stanley, Giles, and Watson (W.M.M. 107). Bro. Read then invested the following Ark Mariners as the officers of the new lodge, viz., Bro. Yeoman, as S.W.; May, J.W.; Senior, Sec.; West, Treas.; Stanley, S.D.; Roe (P.M. of the Wanderers' Lodge, 1604), J.D.; Flower, I.G.; and Beck, Tyler. "Hearty good wishes" having been tendered from Lodges 248 and 256, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

KESWICK.—Bective Lodge (No. 1471).—After being dormant for a long time, a few of the remaining members of this once flourishing lodge, assisted by some visiting brethren, assembled at the Keswick Hotel, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Bro. W. Thornton, P.M., P.P.G. Swd. Br., presided, and amongst the other members were Bros. T. Usher, P.M., P.P.G.S.O.; and W. Lamonby, Secretary, P.P.G. St. Br. After opening the lodge a ballot was taken for the advancement of Bro. C. Thompson, Tyler, Greta Lodge, No. 1073, which proved unanimous. Ballots were also taken for the following as joining members, and they were accepted: Bro. G. Dalrymple, P.M. 216, P.G.S.D.; and W. F. Lamonby, P.M. 229, P.G. Secretary. Bro. W. Thornton, P.M., was then unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. J. Barron, Treasurer; whilst later on Bro. C. Thompson was elected Tyler. Bro. W. F. Lamonby was then invited to take the chair, and Bro. Thompson was regularly advanced to the honourable Degree; Bro. Dalrymple, with his keen zest for work, filling no fewer than four offices during the ceremony. Bro. H. Peacock, J.O. Lodge No. 229, also kindly and efficiently acted as S.D. Two other joining members were proposed, viz., Bro. Jos. Nicholson, P.M. 151, P.G. Treasurer; and Bro. H. Peacock, J.O. 229. Finally notice of motion was given to make the meetings quarterly instead of monthly, which it is confidently hoped will be found a better arrangement for the ultimate prosperity of the lodge. The installation of the W.M. elect will be held in October, when a good gathering is anticipated.

Rosicrucian Society.

LEEDS.—York College.—This Masonic Archaeological Body held its August meeting last Saturday in the Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, by kind permission of the trustees of that building. Many of the fraters met at one p.m., and travelled by tram-car to Kirkstall, where they inspected the ruins of the beautiful Cistercian Abbey, which are second in extent in Yorkshire only to those of Fountains. Their peculiarities and beauties were very ably and lucidly pointed out to the party by Frater E. Pearson Peterson, who acted as cicerone, and under his guidance all the prominent details were carefully investigated with the additional aid of ground plans. Returning to Leeds the college was opened at four p.m., the following fraters being present: Fraters T. B. Whythead, Hon. IX°, Chief Adept; J. S. Cumberland, VII°, Celebrant; J. Maffey, IV°, as Suffragan; E. Linck, IV°, as Sec.; T. J. Wilkinson, VI°, P.A.; W. Rowley, VI°, S.A.; E. P. Peterson, V°, T.A.; W. Watson, IV°, as O.A.; C. L. Mason, V°, C. of N.; and others. Several letters of apology were read from officers and fraters who were unable to be present, and successful ballots were taken for four candidates. Three aspirants were duly admitted to the M.C., making the number of full members thirty-two, the college being thus nearly up to its full strength of thirty-six. A candidate was proposed for admission, and then Fra. Walter Rowley, VI°, read an excellent paper on the "History of Leeds," for which he received the thanks of the college. Votes of thanks were passed to Fra. Rowley and Fra. Peterson for their valuable papers, and they were ordered to be printed. The W. Celebrant called attention to the fact of the prosperous position of the Order in America, which was especially interesting to them, since it was two years ago, at York, that he and the Chief Adept had taken part in the admission to the Order of the fraters who had founded the Order in the United States. The M.C. was then broken. The next meeting of the college will be held in York in the month of November. After the conclusion of business the brethren partook of tea together, and spent a pleasant hour before departing for their respective homes at York, London, Thirsk, Bradford, &c.

Old Matured Wines and Spirits.—J. E. SHAND & Co., Wine Merchants (Experts and Valuers), 2, Albert Mansions, Victoria-street, London, S.W. Price lists on application.—[Adv.]

Scotland.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF FORFARSHIRE.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., Bro. Captain Clayhills Henderson of Invergowrie was installed Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire, in room of the now Earl of Dalhousie. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in the Saloon of the Queen's Hotel—R.W.M. Bro. John Herald, St. Thomas, Arbroath, Senior Master, in the chair; the Master of No. 47, Bro. W. F. Longmuir, Senior Provincial Warden; the Master of 49, Bro. Buik, Junior Warden.

The Provincial Grand Lodge being duly constituted, received the following deputation:—Bros. the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, Senior Grand Warden, acting Grand Master Mason; Wm. MacLean, R.W.M. No. 3, Glasgow, acting Senior Grand Warden; Wm. Edwards, P.M. No. 36, Edinburgh, acting Junior Grand Warden; D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary; David Kinnear, Grand Cashier, James Crichton, Vice-President of the Board of Grand Stewards; A. D. Cairns acting Grand Sword Bearer; John Scott, acting Senior Grand Deacon; R. M'Donald, acting Junior Grand Deacon; William M. Bryce, Grand Tyler of Grand Lodge.

The acting Provincial Master then vacated the chair, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore presided, and proceeded with the ceremony of the installation of Bro. Clayhills Henderson.

The acting GRAND MASTER addressed the Provincial Grand Lodge.

The PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER acknowledged his appointment, and expressed a hope that he would be supported by all the Masons in Forfarshire, and especially by those whom he had pleasure in nominating as commissioned office-bearers, as follows: Substitute Master, Bro. David Small; Senior Grand Warden, Bro. John White; Junior Warden, Bro. D. A. M'Corquodale; Prov. G. Secretary, Bro. James Berry; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. James Crabb, M.A.; Asst. Chaplain, the Rev. J. A. Dunbar Dunbar of Lochce.

In the evening a dinner was held in the Queen's Hotel. Bro. the Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire (Captain Clayhills Henderson) presided, and there was a large attendance of Masons. A number of toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, and a happy evening was spent.

Cryptic Masonry.

MALTA.—Melita Council (No. 10).—A meeting of the above council was held at the Masonic Hall, Valetta, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Present: Comps. C. E. Coffey, T.I.M.; Broadley, R.P.P.G.M., as D.M.; Ewing, P.C. of W.; Tagliaferro, Treas.; Starkey, Recorder; Grier, Conductor of C.; and Read (of the Raymond Portal Council at Tunis).

The minutes of the last meeting being duly confirmed, the following R.A. companions were elected as candidates for Cryptic Masonry, viz., the Rev. F. D. Backhouse, C. J. Bannister, Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., Lieut. W. L. Cox, Capt. C. E. H. Ford, Lieut. F. W. K. Glass, Lieut. F. Hewson, Lieut. J. C. Holloway, Surgeon-Major H. W. A. Mackinnon, W.M.M. 248; J. E. Mortimer, J. Segond, P.M. 515; and W. Watson, P.M. 349. The whole of them being in attendance they were admitted to the Degrees of M.E., R., S., and S.E. Masters. Several vacancies having occurred amongst the officers of the council since its formation, Comp. Major Ewing was installed as D.M.; and Dr. Mackinnon as P.C. of Works; Comp. the Rev. F. Backhouse was appointed Chaplain; and Comps. Glass, Bannister, and Ford, Marshals. It was resolved that the surplus funds of the council be paid into the General Fund of the Mark Grand Lodge. The R.W.P.G.M. then opened a meeting of the P.G. Council, assisted by the Grand Officers present. The G. Recorder read a report of his correspondence with the home authorities as to the precedence, decorations, &c., of P.G. Officers. The Rev. F. D. Backhouse was appointed P.G. Chaplain. The P.G. Council was then closed. Comp. Coffey subsequently terminated the labours of the subordinate council, which now numbers twenty-seven members on its muster roll.

Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE COLOURED LODGE, 1795.

In answer to "Albus," I have to report that the coloured lodge, referred to in the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine* for 1795, was doubtless the "African Lodge," which met at Boston, Massachusetts, for some years, and was warranted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1784 as No. 459. It is known also as the "Prince Hall Coloured Lodge," he being its originator, I believe, and first Master. It is in the lists of the "Moderns" at the alteration of the numbers, in 1792, and continued as No. 370 until the Union in December, 1813, but was dropped from the "Union" list of 1815 (published in 1814). Some of the present coloured lodges claim their origin from this lodge, but the thread is so fine as, so far, to escape my observation.

W. J. HUGHAN.

CHARTER OF TRANSMISSION.—This is a deed or charter of transmission said to have been signed by Jacques de Molay, February 13th, 1314, while in prison, by which he constituted Johannes Marcus Larmenius Grand Master of the Order of the Temple. Who Johannes Marcus Larmenius Hierosolimitanus was does not clearly appear, though some have said that he was a Patriarch of Jerusalem. This charter professes to give in Latin a list of successive Grand Masters from 1324—twenty-two in number, and ending in 1804. Since that time no other official list has been published, and in the "Manuel des Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Temple," in 1825, no addition is made to the roll of Grand Masters, the last named being Bernard Raymond Fabre Palaprat, in 1804. It seems that by this "charter" Johannes Marcus Larmenius declared that on the 13th of February, 1324, Molay had conferred on him the Grand Mastership, and also the power of selecting his successor, and that he had done the same and nominated Thomas Theobaldus Alexandrinus, who accepted the office in 1324. Thus this charter of transmission is a charter of perpetuation, and the Order of the Temple professes to be a continuation of the actual Knights Templar, and to hold

many relics of their great forefathers. They claim to have the sword of Jacques Molay, the helmet of Guy Dauphin d'Auvergne, the Beauseant, and four fragments of burnt bones taken from the funeral pile. Modern criticism is, however, very unfavourable to the charter as a veritable document, and it is generally believed to have been put together about the beginning of the last century, and some even will have it later. It has been averred, for instance, by more than one writer, that a Jesuit, of the name of Bonani, a learned antiquary and archæologist, assisted Philip, Duke of Orleans, in 1795, to fabricate the document; and some writers, Mackay among them, declare that this perpetuation of the Templars was originally called the "Société d'Aloyau," dissolved in 1792 by the death of its Grand Master, the Duke de Cossée Brissac, massacred at Versailles. It is stated that certain persons called Ledru and De Saintis, and Bernard Raymond Fabre Palaprat especially, physician to the duke, found some papers among the duke's effects, and then set to work to resuscitate the Order of the Temple. For this purpose they nominated C. M. Radix de Cervillier as "Vicar," and then admitted into the Order certain brethren called Decourchant, Leblond, Arnal; and that these three hit on the bright idea of setting up the relics of the Order. But we do not think that this account can be altogether relied on; and there seems to be a mixing up of dates and names. The "Handbuch" says that the Order sprang up in the Parisian Lodge "Chevaliers de la Croix," in 1805, and that its first public appearance in Paris was August 16th, 1810. In that year, the "Handbuch" states, the "Evangelium und Leviticum" was not on their list of "stage properties," and to that MS. but little critical value can be attached. In 1813 there was a schism in the Order, and the Count C. L. le Peletoier d'Aulnay was elected Grand Master in opposition to Palaprat, so that two Grand Masters existed. In 1827 D'Aulnay laid down his Grand Mastership, and Palaprat was again recognised as the sole Grand Master. Palaprat died in 1838, and was succeeded by Sir W. Sidney Smith, who died in 1841, and though a certain Jean Marie Raoul was then named Regent, since 1841 the Order has been practically in abeyance. As a document, the charter of Larmenius is, in our humble opinion, historically and critically worthless. Among the alleged Grand Masters the famous Duguesclin is found; but if Bocani was the concoctor of this "fraus pia," he certainly has shown much ingenuity, and taken much labour in vain. We are not aware that any Masonic student will now seriously contend for the reality of this document, which, in its original, we believe, has never been seen of late years. What the present state of the Order of the Temple is we know not.—*Kenning's Cyclopædia of Freemasonry.*

Reviews.

DESCRIPTION GEOGRAPHIQUE, HISTORIQUE, ET ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE LA PALESTINE.

Par M. V. GUERIN. ERNEST LEROUX, Editor.

This large and important work, in two vols., very large octavo, and printed at the "Imprimerie Nationale," Paris, "par autorisation du Gouvernement," is a very remarkable contribution to the historical, geographical, and archæological study of the Holy Land. To it we must refer our readers, all who read French, as it would be impossible in our circumscribed limits either to do such a work justice, or give our readers a sufficient review of it. Monsieur Guerin had previously published more than one work on Palestine, as well as accounts of Tunis, the Isle of Rhodes, Patmos, and Samos, and he has returned to his interesting labours with increased zeal and acuter criticism. He started in 1875 on a mission confided to him by M. Wallon, then Minister of Public Instruction, and these two volumes, or about 1100 pages, are the fruits of his zeal and industry, interest and knowledge. They indeed constitute a third part, as he terms them, and deal only with "Galilee." In his previous works, in his first part, he has described Judæa, in his second Samaria, and now he takes Galilee in two large volumes, as we said before. One special point connected with this work, and which will make it very useful for reference, (for it is too large and cumbersome for general circulation), is that M. Guerin gives the names, ancient and modern, belonging to the places he visited, and his journey was very exhaustive. He seems to have gone over all the spots sacred from Scripture associations, and known to modern travellers. We cannot say too much in praise of the thoroughly religious and reverent tone which runs through the work, and which has given us the truest satisfaction. We wish all writers on Palestine were as reverent and right-minded. The great difficulty in all similar books is that you have to deal with conflicting traditions. Most of the local traditions date from the time of the Crusaders, and were not, probably, to a great extent correct, and the consequence is, as tradition is apt to get confused, it is impossible always to rely on "guide books," or the national and village "Cicerone." On the other hand, there is no reason why you are to jump at once into absolute scepticism and rejection of all tradition. An old friend of ours—well-known as "Jerusalem Williams"—once said to us, on his return from his Chaplaincy, that nothing was so difficult as to decide as between "overgrown tradition and irreverent scepticism in Jerusalem itself," and we fancy the same remark applies to the whole of the Holy Land more or less. Monsieur Guerin seems to us to take the proper "juste milieu," and to give us alike the local tradition, and what is historically known about the place. His account of Nazareth, for instance, is most careful and interesting, and displays both thoughtful study and local knowledge. To any of our readers who are now studying the geography of the Holy Land we can conscientiously recommend Monsieur Guerin's elaborate work as useful and helpful in the highest degree.

Amusements.

COVENT GARDEN.—The Promenade Concerts have now become an annual institution, and it speaks well for the improved taste and culture of the English public that the evenings set apart for the performance of classical music are among the most largely patronised. The classical element of last Wednesday's entertainment was as interesting in its variety as it was excellent in its quality. Mendelssohn and Weber were duly represented. The vocal music in the first part consisted of the air from the

"Creation," "With verdure clad," tastefully rendered by Miss Anna Williams, Schubert's "Wanderer" was sung with fervour by Mr. Maybrick; and "Love in her Eyes" ("Acis and Galatea"), given by Mr. Edward Lloyd, it is superfluous to say with what perfection of artistic expression. That gem from the "Faust" music of Berlioz, the "Danse des Sylphes," met with the encore that now seldom fails to accompany any adequate rendition of this delicious *morceau*, and Miss Josephine Lawrence, after her spirited execution of the pianoforte part of the "Rondo Capriccioso," had no reason to complain of coldness or want of appreciation by the audience, the hearty and continued applause necessitating her reappearance. Among the leading features of the miscellaneous selection were the ballet music from Auber's "Gustave," C. Godfrey's waltz, "The clang of the wooden shoon," and the arrangement of excerpts from "The Pirates of Penzance," in the latter of which the ordinary orchestra was supplemented by the band of the Coldstream Guards. Miss Anna Williams, when encored in Roedel's "Grace Darling," substituted for a repeat "The Minstrel Boy," a course which was not followed by Mr. Edward Lloyd, who, when called upon to give Sullivan's "The Distant Shore" again, in response sang the final verse. Miss Josephine Lawrence played a couple of pianoforte solos, the "Arabesque" of Schumann and Scarlatti's "Harpichord Lesson," and gave a third when recalled to the platform.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The attractive and popular "La Fille du Tambour Major" at the Alhambra has been strengthened by the addition of a ballet d'action, which it has been found possible to introduce into the third act; this, so far from unduly prolonging the piece, has added greatly to the spectacular attractiveness and interest of the performance, as it is quite in accordance with the events which immediately follow it. Those acquainted with the opera will remember that at this point of the story the four principal characters—the study Tambour Major, his daughter, the bold Captain Robert, and the little drummer Giolet—whilst endeavouring to join their companions in arms, who, for strategic reasons, have retreated from before the enemy, are sheltered in a mountainous district near Milan by the sympathetic inhabitants—half peasants, half brigands—who equally detest the Austrians. Under these circumstances, what more natural from the theatrical aspect than that this scene should open with a brigand ballet, and that it should be brought to a close by a skirmish with the common foe? These incidents, indeed, form the additions made to the representation on Wednesday night with a dramatic effectiveness that is calculated to give a fresh fillip to the successful run here of Offenbach's tuneful work. The ballet has been arranged by M. Bertrand, and M. G. Jacobi (who is so well versed in these matters) has supplied the lively music. The novel effects are very telling, and help to stimulate the interest culminating in the entry of the French army into Milan, upon which the curtain finally falls.

MANCHESTER.—PRINCE'S THEATRE.—On Monday last Mr. G. R. Sims' popular comedy of "Crutch and Toothpick" was produced at this elegant theatre under most favourable auspices, and before a good audience. This comedy has doubtless been witnessed by most of our readers, and it would, therefore, be superfluous on our part to detail the plot, or rather the incidents, in connection with it, suffice it to say that the performers, one and all, gave the greatest satisfaction in the different characters they assumed, the most noticeable being Mr. Julian Cross, as *Alderman Jones*, Mr. Alfred Hemming, as *Guy Devereux*, Mr. Gerald Moore, as *Cecil Leighton*, and Mr. George Walton, as *Fellicoe*. Of the ladies Miss Ethel Castleton deserves special mention for her natural and graceful assumption of *Dolly Devereux*, whilst Miss Retta Walton, and Miss Nellie Maxwell, who impersonated *Amy Jones* and *Lady Pennicook*, respectively, were all that could be desired. The performance throughout was applauded vigorously by an enthusiastic audience, as it well deserved to be. The evening's entertainment concluded with the musical extravaganza entitled "Cruel Carmen, or the Dejected Dragoon and the Terrible Treardor." Miss Alice Aynsley Cook sustained the title rôle, and no better exponent of the character could, to our thinking, be found. This lady is a great favourite with Manchester audiences, and vocally and histrionically gave the greatest satisfaction. The Walton Family again showed their ability, and caused roars of laughter by their funny antics. Mr. Alfred Hemming, as *Escamillo*, proved himself quite as much at home in burlesque as in comedy, and the other characters were well sustained. The scenery and dresses were, as they always are at this house, all that could be desired under Mr. Charles Bernard's liberal catering.

MANCHESTER.—QUEEN'S THEATRE.—The "Streets of London" was produced here on Monday last. Bro. J. C. Emerson is very happy in his selection of this well-known drama, the different characters in which suit the Queen's company to a nicety, whilst the resources of the large stage are sufficiently adequate to represent the scenes realistically. Mr. Joseph Bracewell appeared once again in his character of *Badger*, and did ample justice to the part; in fact, this popular comedian was perfectly at home, and convulsed the audience by his genuine humour. Mr. Chippendale, as *Captain Fairweather*, was most satisfactory, as he always is in every character he assumes. The remaining characters were well represented by the rest of the company, and created a most favourable impression all round. Miss Ethel Arden, as *Alida Bloodgood*, proved herself a thorough artiste, and we congratulate the management upon having engaged so valuable an acquisition to their company as this lady certainly is. The scenery was very good, especially "Charing Cross" by night, whilst the "fire" scene was well managed and very effective. The performances concluded with Mr. Charles Selby's musical farce of "The Bonnie Fishwife," which afforded Miss Jessie Villars an opportunity of distinguishing herself, both as an actress and vocalist, which she did most satisfactorily; her song, "Caller Herrin," being encored. Mr. Chippendale, as *Sir Hickory Heartycheer*, Mr. Percy Lyndall, as *Wildoates Heartycheer*, and Mr. Joseph Bracewell, as *Gaiters*, were also good.

A grand conversazione, dramatic entertainment, concert, and ball will be given in October in celebration of the opening of the banqueting room of the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, after being most artistically decorated at considerable cost.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

STABILITY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION,

MASONS' HALL TAVERN,
MASONS' AVENUE, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

The Session of the above Lodge of Instruction for 1880-1881 will commence on Friday, the 3rd day of September, at 6 p.m., and will be continued every Friday evening, from 6 till 8 p.m., at the above address, till April, 1881.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The largely increased circulation of the *Freemason* necessitates our going to press at an earlier hour on Thursdays.

It is therefore requested that all communications intended to appear in the current number may be sent to our offices not later than 5 p.m. on Wednesdays. Advertisements and short notices of importance received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE FREEMASON has a large circulation in all parts of the Globe. In it the official Reports of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland are published with the special sanction of the respective Grand Masters, and it contains a complete record of Masonic work in this country, our Indian Empire, and the Colonies.

The vast accession to the ranks of the Order during the past few years, and the increasing interest manifested in its doings, has given the *Freemason* a position and influence which few journals can lay claim to, and the proprietor can assert with confidence that announcements appearing in its columns challenge the attention of a very large and influential body of readers.

Advertisements for the current week's issue are received up to six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

TO OUR READERS.

THE FREEMASON is published every Friday morning, price 3d., and contains the fullest and latest information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Subscriptions, including Postage:—

United Kingdom.	United States, Canada, the Conti- nent, &c.	India, China, Australia New Zealand, &c.
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13s. 15s. 6d. 17s. 6d.

Remittances may be made in Stamps, but Post Office Orders or Cheques are preferred, the former payable to GEORGE KENNING, Chief Office, London, the latter crossed London Joint Stock Bank.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"Keystone," "Hull Packet," "The Jewish Chronicle," "Sunday Times," "Broad Arrow," "Citizen," "Hebrew Leader," "Die Bauhütte," "Der Long Islaender," "The Voice of Masonry," "The Empire," "The West London Observer," "The Masonic Review," "The Liberal Freemason," "Allen's Indian Mail," "Egyptian Gazette," "A Brief History of the Imperial George Lodge, No. 78," "The Croydon Guardian,"

THE FREEMASON.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1880.

MANY of our contemporaries have discussed the blackballing case. It is very unpleasant reading, per se, and suggestive, we fear, of very un-Masonic ideas of duty and decorum afloat amongst us. We cannot help fearing that there must be something of personality behind it all. Certainly, it is a "strongish Order," because a brother is in bad humour, put out by one of the thousand and one "little miseries of human life," to blackball two worthy and unoffending persons. But there are Masons and Masons.

We trust that many of our worthy brethren will take warning from these recent law proceedings, and this discussion of Masonic ethics in public journals. We have for some time been convinced that we publish too much of lodge proceedings, that we allude too unreservedly to ritual and ceremonial, and, therefore, for some time, we have endeavoured to "excise" from our reports all that tends to open out the "aporreta" of Masonry to the non-Mason and the curious public, and we shall be more particular even for the future. Masonry is, in our opinion, a little too much before the world just now in various ways. Perhaps it cannot be helped, but it is not a good thing for us.

It will be seen in our correspondence that there is in South Africa a defence made for the public procession to church of Bro. Major TERRY and his

lodge with a military band, &c. Now, as we said before, we do not wish to seem to be too severe on what was no doubt an error on the part of our gallant brother, perhaps from a little over zeal. But we feel honestly, none the less, bound to say, we regret the occurrence for various reasons, and hope it will not be made either a precedent, or an example.

"REVIRESCO" has "hit a blot." We do not know, we cannot explain, how the mistake arose to which he alludes. It was both a "lapsus pennæ" and a "casus omissus." We do not see, however, that our good friend meets the other difficulties of the case on his own contention. He is content to ignore them and pass them over, "sub silentio."

THERE is an amusing report from America that a Bro. Major-General PHELPS is an anti-Masonic candidate for the Presidency. What a curious fact it is in natural history, that there are such a lot of two-legged geese in this world of ours!

THE meeting of 15,000 Knights Templar at Chicago is an event to be noted and recorded, and that their "march" took place before 500,000 spectators is alike a remarkable fact and an interesting reality. We hope that some able American musical brother has provided them with some suitable and effective march music. How far all such public processions are good, per se, and beneficial to the "bodies" thus represented, is, we confess, to us a somewhat moot point.

WE have to deplore the loss of one of the most gifted actresses of the day, Miss LILIAN NEILSON. The circumstances attendant on her sudden death, at Paris, are very sad. She was born at Saragossa, in 1850, and first appeared when she was fifteen. Since then her fame has been cosmopolitan.

DR. TANNER, having got over his voracity, was "reported last week as eating regular meals of oysters and water-melon, his weight 142lb., and his condition excellent." Such is the paragraph we read about DR. TANNER in a contemporary. We confess that we have not the slightest interest either in him, or his wager, or his feat. In fact, he had become a regular nuisance. We see no good in such a "sensation" in any way.

ONE or two sad accidents by drowning in English lakes are recorded in the Press—the Rev. Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. ASHTON. MR. COLERIDGE, the son of the Lord Chief Justice, only saved himself, so to say, by a miracle. In both cases acute cramp is supposed to be the cause of death.

FREEMASONS are Englishmen and patriots, and will regret to learn the death of that very eminent public servant Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in his ninety-third year, whose name will always be bound up with the East. His services to his country were many and great.

It would almost seem as if we had arrived at a crisis in Masonic investigation, when much caution was needed by students and enquirers. Otherwise we may fall into grave error on one side or the other. "Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdis." The more modern view of Masonic history, of which FINDEL may be said to be the very able exponent, cannot, it seems to us, from recent evidence be altogether safely relied on. It is just possible, we think, that DR. OLIVER'S theory of Masonic life and perpetuation, with some modifications, may yet have to be accepted, as the most reasonable and the most proveable after all. The history of Hermeticism in its real bearing on Freemasonry has yet to be more carefully considered than it has been by Masonic writers generally.

THERE is positively nothing before the next Grand Lodge except one solitary appeal, and in this hot weather our "Home Rulers" will probably be "non senet." Most are happily off for a holiday. It will be noted that our lodges have now reached the very striking total of 1876, so that before the end of 1880 they will probably exceed 1900. Those of us who live to witness the close of 1881 will probably behold a muster roll of over 2000 English lodges. This is a matter for serious reflection.

Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even 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.]

LIEUT.-COL. BUTLER'S "GOOD WORDS" ABOUT FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—
I presume that Lieut.-Col. Butler, who used such forcible language—as quoted by you last week from "Good Words"—respecting us poor unfortunate Freemasons, holds or held a commission in Her Majesty's Army, in which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our M.W. G. Master, is a Field Marshal, while H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Past G.S. Warden of England, is a Major-General. Prince Leopold is Past G.J. Warden and Prov. G. Master of Oxfordshire. The Earl of Carnarvon, Pro Grand Master and Prov. Grand Master of Somersetshire, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., a Past G. Warden, successively held the seals of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Beaconsfield's administration; and the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Prov. G. Master of Derbyshire, is Secretary of State for India. The Duke of Abercorn, G. Master of Ireland, and the Duke of Marlborough, successively Viceroy of Ireland under the late administration, are both Masons, and so is their successor, Earl Cowper, under the present Government. I might fill some columns of your journal with the names of Peers and Members of Parliament, as well as of men distinguished in every branch of science and art, in commerce, in manufactures, in Lieut.-Col. Butler's own service, and in the Navy, who are members of the Craft. However, the names I have already given are sufficient introduction to the question I trust you will permit me to ask the gallant Lieut.-Colonel, who uses such courteous language towards us—Does he include the members of the Royal Family and the Statesmen I have named in the category of "aproned, gauntleted, and pinchbeck-jewelled humbugs?"
I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
INQUISITIVE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—
Will you kindly insert in your next issue the following remarks in reference to Lieut.-Col. Butler's contribution to "Good Words," on the subject of his visit to Mousa Church, and his gratuitous opinion of Freemasonry?

Had Lieut.-Col. Butler been better informed he would probably never have penned the sarcastic paragraph reproduced in the *Freemason* of the 21st.

The Architect who designed the Church at Mousa, or Musta, as it is called in Malta, was a Freemason, and spent the whole of his private fortune in the erection of that building, and when it was completed, and he found himself considerably bowed down by age, and in very reduced circumstances, the Freemasons in Malta, without solicitation, gave him such periodical assistance as enabled him, with a small pension which was granted to him by the Government (I believe on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's first visit to the Island), to spend the remainder of his days in comparative comfort. So that it would appear that the gallant Colonel's gibe against Freemasonry was quite uncalled for seeing that this "glorious temple" owes its existence to the talent and energy of one of these "aproned, gauntleted, pinchbeck-jewelled humbugs" on whom he so elegantly discourses.

Yours fraternally,
August 22.

D.G.M.

THE UN-MASONIC TRIAL.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

VOIGT V. CARR, TREVOR, AND LAKING.

Dear Sir and Brother,—
Will you kindly permit me to supplement the record of the above mentioned trial in your issue of Saturday last, with the announcement that Mr. Justice Bowen, who tried the case, has decided that each party is to pay his own costs, excepting so far as the plea of justification. By giving Voigt only "a farthing" damages, the jury appear to have thought (with you) that such a verdict would not carry "costs." But I am told that under the new Judicature Act, even so small a sum as a farthing does carry costs at the discretion of the Judge. The decision which Mr. Justice Bowen has come to, that I should not be burdened with the plaintiff's costs, was only to be expected by those who heard his very careful and lucid summing up. But, nevertheless, the costs of my defence of this action will exceed I fear £150. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, therefore, I do not hesitate to appeal to the fraternity at large to aid me in defraying them. More than three years ago, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Field, the plaintiff made his complaint to his Provincial Grand Master, who decided against it; still the action was not withdrawn.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally and faithfully,
TUDOR TREVOR.

P.M., P.Z., P.E.C., 30th, &c.

128, Highgate, Kendal, 23rd August.

[We quite agree with our correspondent, and hope that something may be done to help him.—ED. F.M.]

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,
Every Mason must regret the proceedings disclosed by the recent Masonic trial. It is, however, to be hoped that the action of Bro. Trevor and the W.M. of the Alexandra Lodge may not altogether escape notice for fear

that others may be inclined to follow their example should a presumably desirable candidate be blackballed in their lodge.

It is at least satisfactory to learn that the Masonic authorities have censured not only Mr. Voigt but also the lodge generally.

The report of the trial in your last issue is either incorrect or it is another instance of the surprising forgetfulness of all Masonic law and order frequently found when lodges begin to indulge their personal animosities.

No. 3 of the reasons stated in the circular for excluding the blackballing brethren states: "Because knowing that three contrary votes by ballot were not sufficient to exclude a candidate they unworthily combined together," &c., yet the Book of Constitutions says "No person can be made a Mason if three black balls appear against him."

It is at least remarkable that a lodge of emergency should be summoned for the purpose of initiating, if elected, a person who had been previously elected, but had so little valued the compliment as "not to take up his membership."

However, the lodge of emergency being called to ballot for Mr. Tew, setting aside for the present what is done by Mr. Voigt and his friends, what do the W.M. and the rest of the lodge do? Evidently prepared for the candidates being blackballed, they set to work and contrive by some means to violate the sanctity of the ballot.

According to No. 4 of the reasons for excluding the offending brethren from the lodge, all but the W.M. abstained from voting, he "solemnly states" he voted for the candidates—ergo, the other three brethren voting, put in the three black balls, the rest of the lodge, "fortunately for their own characters, abstaining from voting."

I doubt whether a W.M. ever more completely convicted himself and his lodge of successfully disclosing a ballot, and, no doubt, they all thought they had done a very clever thing.

But what says the last edition of Oliver, which I presume is an authority on this point: "It is an acknowledged principle in Masonry that no brother can be made accountable for his vote, because, in such a case, the vote would cease to be independent, and hence a clause was formerly introduced in the bye-laws of lodges to the effect that "when any brother is proposed to become a member, or any person to be made a Mason, if it appear upon casting up the ballot that he is rejected, no member or visiting brother shall discover, by any means whatever, who those persons were that opposed his election, under the penalty of being for ever expelled the lodge, if a member, and if a visiting brother, of his being never more admitted as a visitor, or becoming a member. . . . The very use and purposes of the ballot-box imply secret and irresponsible voting, and are an entire exemption of every individual brother from the consequences, be they what they may."

It is undoubtedly correct to expect brethren who may object to the admission of a gentleman into their lodge to give previous intimation to the W.M. of such objection, in order to afford opportunity for the name to be withdrawn, and avoid the annoyance of a blackball; but the essence of the ballot is that any three members of a lodge to whom the presence of a candidate may be disagreeable may, in case the name is pressed to a ballot, blackball such candidate without being called upon to give a reason for so doing. I cannot, therefore, see that any offence was committed in blackballing. Of course the action for libel is inexcusable.

Yours fraternally, P.P.G. SEC.
24th August.

THE STATUS OF PROV. GRAND MASTERS, &c.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I see "Reviresco's" letter, and beg to say that I do not observe that he touches my argument. Admitted, if you like, that Past and Present Grand Officers do not solely "rule" Grand Lodge, my point is this: How do Prov. and District Grand Masters preside over Grand Lodge at all if they are not, in some sense, Grand Officers? Under what section of the Book of Constitutions otherwise do they preside at all? "Reviresco" passes over this "point," and starts another "hare," which I am not bound to run, and was certainly not started by Yours,

NOT INFALLIBLE.

ROYAL ARCH SASH.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Will any of your readers tell me if there be any law against the wearing of the Royal Arch Companion's sash in Craft lodges? The Grand Lodge "Constitutions" do not refer to the subject specially, but declare that "pure ancient Masonry consists of three Degrees and no more, viz., those of &c., &c., including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch." In the chapter "of regalia" it is enacted that no jewel or emblem shall be worn which shall not appertain to those Degrees, an enactment which does not prevent Arch companions from wearing the companion's jewel in Craft lodges.

In fact, as far as I can see, there is nothing in the "Constitutions" against the wearing of the sash, while there is a great deal to be said in its favour. If it became customary to do so, it would, I am sure, add much to the popularity of this very beautiful Degree of pure Masonry, for many would be candidates for it who never think of it at present.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOSLIBEKASHAH.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Will you, or any other brother, kindly inform me whether it is in accordance with the Book of Constitutions, or with the general principles of Freemasonry, to refuse admission to a lodge to a casual visitor on the sole ground that he cannot produce his certificate?

I was so refused on the evening of the 5th July by the brethren (?) of a Liverpool lodge.

I had been asked to meet a friend there, who was a member of the lodge, but, unfortunately, he did not put in an appearance.

I offered to submit to any test they might impose, but no brother would make any attempt to "prove" me until I had shown my "parchment." Being a considerable distance from home this was impossible.

A reply through your columns will greatly oblige, yours truly and fraternally,

J. E. STEWARD, W.M. 336.

[Strictly speaking the lodge was in the right in demanding the certificate. Our worthy correspondent, as a W.M. himself, will see, we think, the advisability of the course, though the result may seem hard to him. He was not, apparently, either "vouched," for.—ED. F.M.]

THE CHICAGO CONCLAVE OF TEMPLAR KNIGHTS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

So much stir is making among American Masons concerning the Grand Pageant promised us in Chicago this month that I am sure you will find a little room for it. Our Canadian brethren, I see, are disposed to laugh at us for our triennial gatherings. That does no harm. "One half the world," &c., and if gentle cachinnation is had over foreign oddities it makes us think all the better of our own.

To begin at the beginning, we have an organization, established in 1816, entitled "The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders," which has assembled every third year, with but one exception, since its origin. That exception makes an interval in our history from 1819 to 1826. I shall send my little work next week entitled "The Knights Templar Trumpet," having a summary of the history of the Grand Encampment.

At first the number of Knights Templar was so small, and the interest manifested so trifling, that the triennials made little or no stir. The first to which the press gave prominence was held at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1856. New blood was infused. An improved Constitution was formed. Men prominent in civil and military life were put in the lead. Safeguards for the care of funds were established. In a word, a new lease of life was secured, dating from 1856. Since then, though a terrible internecine war has darkened our national history, and temporarily checked our progress, all that is forgotten, and the Knightly Order reckons to-day 50,000 swords in their armouries, nearly one half of which will be flashed in the Chicago sun-light August 17th.

The American Press, always alive to matters of popular interest, has already a full corps of representatives here. The four great dailies of Chicago have daily reports of preparations and expectations. The anti-Masonic Press (for, curious to relate, we have here a newspaper styled, in astronomical spirit, *The Cynosure*, devoted to anti-Masonry) howls with hatred at the prospect. Arches are going up at all chief crossings. The business houses of this great city, with its half-million of souls, will be closed on the 17th inst. A flotilla of passenger steamers will be at the command of our 20,000 guests for three days for sails over the loveliest of American lakes (Lake Michigan). All the hotels of Chicago are under written contract to afford their accommodation to knightly visitors. The three largest theatres are subsidized to give nightly performances free to the Templars and their lady friends. But whither am I wandering? All this and more is in the programme, and it is odds but the pledges will be fulfilled.

I will send you a letter each week for the next three weeks. The newspapers will afford you all needful *pabulum* for mere descriptions; my part shall be to touch upon the inner life of the affair.

Fraternally yours, ROB. MORRIS.
Chicago, August 6th.

A NEW RITE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

Will any of your readers inform me what is Goss's Rite? Is there such Rite in Freemasonry, and, if so, is Joe Goss, the pugilist, in any way connected with it? Any information as regards this Goss's Rite will greatly oblige,

Yours fraternally, ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.
[We really have never even heard of it.—ED. F.M.]

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The general Committee of this Institution met on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall, when there were present Bros. Col. Creator (in the chair), H. A. Dubois, Col. James Peters, C. H. Webb, Fredk. Binckes, Arthur E. Gladwell, Weber, for the Secretary, and H. Massey (*Freemason*).

The business of the Committee was merely formal.

The late Frau Pretorius, the wife of the well-known historian and private secretary of Prince Albert, has bequeathed her husband's valuable library to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg.

Bro. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. for Greenwich, has gone abroad by the advice of his physician, who prescribes absolute rest as essential to his recovery, his illness being the result of overwork.

Mr. Mundella has accepted the invitation to be present at the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield next Thursday.

We regret to hear that Bro. Edward Cox still remains in a very low state, and that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

For the better and more costly kind of Masonic Jewels a great saving can be made by getting them direct from the manufactory. Messrs. J. R. Williams and Son made the most costly badge in the kingdom for the Mayor of Liverpool, and many others, and many of the sheriffs' badges and chains. The firm are now supplying the nobility and gentry (direct) at the same prices as they have for forty years served the best houses in London and the country, and co-operative stores. Messrs. J. R. Williams and Son have always been celebrated for specially fine diamond work and choice gem rings. The two advantages thus offered to the public are far superior quality and an immense saving in price. Manufactory and warehouse, 108, Hatton-garden, E.C. The usual saving is 20 to 60 per cent. Bridesmaids' lockets and all kinds of jewellery for wedding presents. Dealers in diamonds, pearls, and coloured gems, loose or mounted. Elegant designs furnished (gratis) for re-mounting diamond work. Catalogues sent post free on application.—[ADVT.]

Literary, Art, and Antiquarian Notes.

A work on "India in 1880," from the pen of Sir Richard Temple, will be published by Mr. Murray.

The *Academy* states that Mr. Grant Allen will write a handbook on "Anglo-Saxon Britain" for the Christian Knowledge Society.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor has in an advanced state his commentary on the third book of Pliny's Letters, and the completion of his commentary on the tenth book of Quintilian. The first part of the last named was issued in 1872.

The Company of Drapers have intimated their intention of continuing their annual subscription of one hundred guineas to the Research Fund of the Chemical Society.

The "Palace of the Inquisition" at Rome is for sale. It is not older than 1614, and must, therefore, have been erected long after the palmy days of the Grand Inquisitor.

Mr. C. H. Poole has issued "an attempt towards a glossary of the archaic and provincial words of the county of Stafford," which may serve as the basis of a more elaborate collection hereafter.

According to the *Printing Times* the smallest newspaper in the world is the *Madoc Star*, published weekly, and measuring 3in. by 2½in. It bears the appropriate motto, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star."

The fifteenth part of the new edition of Ormerod's "Cheshire" has been issued. It is proposed to add a subscription engraving portrait of the editor, Mr. Thomas Helsby, to this third and last volume of the re-issue.

The Rev. C. A. Hulbert is publishing in parts and by subscription the "Annals of the Church and Parish of Almondsbury." It will include particulars of the churches, villages, old halls, and the general biography and history of the district.

The statue of Admiral Farragut, by Mr. A. Saint-Gaudens, which was in the last Salon, has reached New York, and probably will be placed in the Central Park. The sculptor has been elected President of the Society of American Artists.

Some interesting antiquarian discoveries have been made in the precincts of Rochester Cathedral, where, in carrying out some excavations, the workmen have come across what is believed to be the site of a Saxon cemetery, and have unearthed several human skulls and teeth, huge boars' tusks, and coins.

The Rev. S. J. Perry describes in *Nature* the fine displays of the aurora borealis witnessed at Stonyhurst on the 11th and 12th inst. As usual the displays have been accompanied by magnetic storms, and by an increase in the number and size of the sun spots, and in the development of the solar prominences.

The Queen has, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, conferred on Dr. De Vry, of the Hague, the distinction of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, for his long and valuable services in connection with the introduction of the chinchona tree into India and the manufacture of Indian quinine.

A singular relic of the poet Burns was offered for sale on Saturday week by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. It is a poem entitled "The Friar's Curse," written on two panes of glass that once formed part of a summer-house in the grounds of Friars' Carse, near Dumfries, the seat of Mr. Robert Riddell, of Glen Riddell.

According to the *Melbourne Australian*, Mr. George Collins Levy, Secretary to the Exhibition Commissioners, has informed the Ceremonial Committee that the Prince of Wales assured him on the 28th of April that unless some weighty affairs of State interposed he would pay his long promised visit to Australia in October or November next, arriving soon after the opening of the Exhibition.

M. L. P. Guénin has published a small volume, "Recherches sur l'Histoire de la Sténographie," in which the Tironian notes are examined with great care, and fresh light is thrown upon the obscure subject of shorthand in the middle ages. M. Guénin contends that passage in Eginhard's Life of Charlemagne, usually held to refer to writing, really indicates a not over successful attempt of that monarch to acquire stenography.

The *Athenaeum* announces that Mr. Swinburne has in the press a new volume of poems, containing a song for the centenary of Walter Savage Landor (1875); a parting song to a friend leaving England; a descriptive poem of some length called "Off Shore;" another descriptive poem in the anapestic-elegiac metre of "Hesperia," called "Evening on the Broads;" a descriptive poem called "By the North Sea;" and other pieces.

It is understood that Captain Cole, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed by the Indian Government to the new office of Conservator of Ancient Monuments and Antiquities in India. Captain Cole is favourably known for his investigations into the early architecture of Cashmere. The English edition of Professor Eber's "Egypt" will be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co., under the title of "Egypt: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque."

Mr. Isaac Pitman, writing of the pronunciation of the now familiar word *Centenary*, argues that its pronunciation is *Centenary*. The Rev. George Buckle argues for *Centenary*. Mr. Pitman says, "I was never more surprised by an oddly pronounced word than when I was informed that the Bishop of our diocese (Bath) spoke of the *Centenary* of Sunday Schools." The Bishop of Bath is not, however, the only prelate who has adopted that pronunciation.

It is proposed to mark the 51st birthday of the British Association by holding a meeting of unusual importance next year. The place of meeting will be York, where the Association originally assembled. Sir John Lubbock will, it is hoped, preside, and an endeavour is to be made to obtain the services as presidents of sections of the former presidents of the Association. Thus Professor Ramsay will be asked to preside over the Geological Section, Professor Huxley over the Biological.

According to the *Academy*, Mr. Alfred R. Wallace has in the press a new work entitled "Island Life," which will deal with the problems presented by insular faunas and floras by the aid of the most recent geological and physical researches. A special feature in the work is the importance attached to former changes of climate, as indicated by glacial phenomena, and the luxuriant floras of Polar regions; these are carefully investigated, and a somewhat novel solution of the whole problem of geological climates is given.

A young lady, daughter of the Mayor of Grambke, a village near Bremen, is said to have been asleep ever since the second week in January, with the exception of a few hours of semi-wakefulness at intervals of from six to eight weeks. Nourishment, chiefly in a liquid form, is daily administered to her, which she swallows without awaking. She does not lose in weight during her trances of from forty to sixty days, and, when awake, exhibits a cheerful disposition, and an eager desire to perform such small household tasks as her strength enables her to fulfil.

An exhibition of competitive designs for Christmas and New Year cards is announced at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall. Fourteen prizes, amounting to £500, have been offered by Mr. Raphael Tuck, the Fine Art publisher, as follows: one prize of £100, one of £75, two of £50, five of £25, and five of £20. The judges will be H. S. Marks, R.A., Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., and G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., and the successful designs will become the property of Mr. Tuck. Designs for competition should be sent to Mr. Robert McNair at the Dudley Gallery, on October 5th.

The restoration of the paintings in Tell's Chapel on the *Platte* is now being carried on by Herr Stückerberg, of Basel. Four scenes will be painted on three of the walls. On the wall looking towards Brunnen will be depicted the *Apfelschuss*—Tell shooting the apple on his son's head; on that looking towards Flüelen, the *Rüttlischwur*—the oath of the three Switzers in the Rüttli meadow. The middle wall, looking towards Bauen, will contain two scenes—the *Telensprung*—Tell leaping from Gesler's boat on to the *Platte*; and the *Meisterschuss*—the shooting of the Austrian Vogt in the "hollow lane." The apple-shooting scene will show Aldorf as it was in the beginning of the fourteenth century. While the costumes will be the costumes of the period, the figures will be portraits of men now living. Gesler and his *Rothschimmel* (iron-grey charger) will be painted from life, and the model of Tell is a handsome and stalwart peasant of the Commune of Bürglen, in the Schächtenthal.

Letters have been received at Berlin from Mr. Lenz down to April 13, in which he expresses a hope of reaching Timbuctoo about the end of May. He appears to have met with a very friendly reception so far, but even should he overcome all difficulties and succeed in reaching Timbuctoo, his troubles will hardly be at an end, as he intends to go on to St. Louis, on the West Coast, and will, of course, have to pass through the tract of country which M. Paul Soleillet has twice failed to penetrate. A scheme of African exploration is said to be under consideration in Portugal, which, if carried into execution, will probably result in the achievement of most important geographical work. It is proposed that two expeditions should start simultaneously from the Portuguese possessions on the East and West Coasts of Africa; and, after founding a series of scientific and commercial stations along their line of route, meet at some point in the interior. It is probable that, roughly speaking, the line of the Zambesi would be generally followed; but it is not very clear how the funds for so gigantic an enterprise are to be provided.

SAILING BARGE MATCH.

Amongst the annual "outings" which Londoners enjoy must now be included the race for sailing barges. To many inhabitants of the great City the event may be unknown, but to all connected in any way with the river below bridge it is looked forward to with pleasure as affording a most enjoyable day's outing. Some take water at London Bridge, but Blackwall Pier is the great rendezvous and starting point for those intending to accompany the barges in their contest for the championship of the Thames. Here the various craft, from the large paddle steamer chartered for a *Committee boat* down to the tiny steam launch, embark their happy freights, and make for "Erith," where the small barges are moored in readiness to start for the Nore Light-ship, round which and back to Erith is the usual course. This year the match was sailed on Tuesday, the 17th inst., when the barges were favoured with a stiff breeze which carried them through the water at such a rate that it was only the fast steamers which could keep up with them. Amongst the few steamers that did and went the whole course was the steam yacht "Game Cock" of which Bro. E. Martin, Vitruvian Lodge, No. 87, is captain. This vessel had been chartered and provisioned for the day by Bro. T. R. Cox, of the John Hervey Lodge, 1260, who invited the W.M., and other members of that lodge to accompany the barges in her. She started from Blackwall Pier at ten o'clock with about twenty brethren on board, and was not long running down to "Erith" to witness the barges start, and after affording her passengers an excellent view of the race from beginning to end, landed them back again at Blackwall before eight o'clock.

For a trip down the river or out to sea, there is no better vessel for a small party than the "Game Cock."

Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, containing the Charges, Regulations, E.A. Song, &c. A copy should be in the possession of every brother. It may be obtained for 2s. at the office of the *Freemason*, or will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of twenty-five penny stamps. Address, Publisher, 198, Fleet-street.—[ADVT.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No Mystery.—Whenever the blood is impure or the general health is impaired the human body is predisposed to attacks of any prevailing epidemic. The first indication of faulty action—the first sensation of deranged or diminished power—should be rectified by these purifying Pills, which will cleanse all corrupt and reduce all erring functions to order. These Pills counteract the subtle poisons in decaying animal or vegetable matter, and remove all tendency to bowel complaints, biliousness, and the host of annoying symptoms arising from foul stomachs. The fruit season is especially prone to produce irritation of the bowels and disorder of the digestive organs; both of which dangerous conditions can be completely removed by Holloway's corrective medicines.—[ADVT.]

Masonic and General Tidings.

The future meetings of the Doric Lodge will be held on the first Friday in the month, instead of the first Wednesday.

Bro. Frank Buckland writes that there has just been brought to London from Malacca one of the largest ourangs that have ever arrived in this country.

The Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, is undergoing a thorough cleansing and re-decoration, which will add greatly to its attractiveness.

Bro. Sheriff Woolton has accepted the invitation of the Master Cutler, Mr. W. Chesterman, to the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on September 2nd.

Mr. Wills, Q.C., of the North-Eastern Circuit, has accepted the recordership of Sheffield.

IMPERIAL YACHT "LIVADIA."—Messrs. C. H. Sharp and Co., of 104 Newgate-street, have received orders for their "Crown Ejector" for the ventilation of the above-named yacht.

Through Mr. W. Williams, Q.C., M.P., the Committee of the National Eisteddfod of Wales have received a letter from Prince Leopold cordially thanking the Welsh people for their kind request that he should preside upon one day, and regretting his inability to accede to such request.

It is probable that the St. Gothard Tunnel will before long be illuminated throughout its entire length with the electric light.

According to the *Daily News* Bro. the Earl of Rosebery has been obliged, through ill-health, to decline the offer of the office of Under Secretary of State for India.

The *Architect* of Saturday last contained a view of the interior of Holy Trinity Church, Harrow Green, Leytonstone, of which Mr. John T. Bressey is the architect.

Mr. Hugh Owen read a paper at the National Welsh Eisteddfod on Monday, on "Education in Wales." Mr. Owen is also upon the Committee of Management of the Eisteddfod proceedings.

Comp. Colonel Alexander William Adair, of Heatherton Park, near Taunton, has, we hear, been appointed Grand Provincial Superintendent for Somerset Royal Arch Freemasons. The ceremony of installation will be performed at Taunton, and is likely to be a very brilliant affair.

Another series of classes for the instruction of the police in the first treatment of injured persons has been organised under the St. John Ambulance Association. The classes will meet in Scotland-yard, Arbour-square, Kennington-lane, Albany-street, Blackheath-road, and Twickenham.

Since the last Quarterly Communication of United Grand Lodge, on June 2nd, H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. has granted warrants for fifteen new lodges, including one for the Seaforth Lodge, No. 1866, to be held at Cabul, Afghanistan.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to become the patroness of the grand bazaar intended to be held in London in May, 1881, for the benefit of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, of which Her Majesty is the protectress.

St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, is closed for further repairs until the first Sunday in October, when the service will be resumed by the Rev. E. W. South, M.A., head master of the Blackheath Proprietary School, as locum tenens for Bro. Rev. Dr. Cox, P.G.C., who will return from America early in November. Bro. Cox officiated on Sunday morning for the last time previous to his leaving England on urgent private affairs.

The Earl of Carnarvon, at his half-yearly rent audit, just held for his Highclere Estate, in Hampshire, returned his tenants ten per cent. upon the half-year's rent. At previous audits much larger allowances were made, but on these occasions each case was considered individually.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., has appointed Bro. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore, to be presiding Grand Master at the installation of Bro. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Haddington, as Provincial Grand Master of Roxburgh and Berwick shires. The ceremony will take place in the Masonic Hall, Kelso, on Wednesday, September 1st, when the deserved popularity of the Prov. Grand Master elect is sure to draw together a large gathering of border Craftsmen. A report of the proceedings will appear in our columns in due course.

A committee, consisting of the Earl of Lytton, Lord Napier of Magdala, Generals Sir Henry Norman, Sir Samuel Brown, Sir Michael Biddulph, Sir Charles Keyes, and Sir Richard Pollock have issued a strong appeal for aid, to provide for the wants of the widows and orphans of all those who have fallen, or may yet fall, in the Afghan War. Contributions should be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, S.W., and all communications addressed to Captain James Gildea, 20, Stafford-terrace, Kensington.

The engine, No. 224, that was attached to the ill-fated train which went over Tay Bridge, was brought up after three months' submersion. Her internal works having been renewed, she on Tuesday made her first journey since the accident, and will in future run regularly between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Bro. Sir Watkin W. Wynn, M.P., P.G.M. North Wales and Shropshire, presided at the inaugural meeting of the National Eisteddfod which commenced on Tuesday at Carnarvon, and in the course of his address spoke of the loyal and law abiding qualities of Welshmen, who gave her Majesty's judges no work to do at the assizes. He praised the Eisteddfod as a social institution which had greatly elevated the moral tone of the nation. Prizes were given in various subjects.

Dr. W. B. Hodgson, Professor of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law in Edinburgh University, has died suddenly at Brussels. He was appointed to the professorship in 1871, and published a number of works on political economy. He was sixty-five years of age. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of Sir Joshua Walmsley.

The Right Hon. Lord De Tabley, R.W.P.G. Master for Cheshire, has appointed Wednesday, September 22nd, as the date of the annual meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge, which will be held this year at Runcorn.

Mr. James Allan, founder of the Allan Line of steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool, died on Wednesday last at Skelmorlie.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693, held at Bro. Longhurst's, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury. The ceremony of installation will be rehearsed on Monday next, the 30th inst., at 8.30 p.m., by the Preceptor, Bro. Simson J. Byng, 424, S.C., and P.M. 902. Brethren are kindly invited to attend.

The ceremonies of consecration and installation will be rehearsed at 6.30 p.m., on Wednesday, September 11th, by Bro. James Terry, P.P.G.J.W. Herts, P.M. 228, 1278, 1366, &c., and Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at the Southwark Lodge of Instruction, No. 879, held at the Southwark Park Tavern, Southwark Park-road, Bermondsey. Brethren to appear in Masonic clothing.

The Archaeological Association held their annual gathering at Rotherham on Wednesday. The members first visited the site of the old Roman encampment at Templeborough, supposed to have been formed by Agricola, and where the remains of a Roman prætorium were excavated about two years ago. The society next proceeded to Earl Fitzwilliam's seat at Wentworth, in the picture gallery of which Vandyke's famous picture of the first Lord Strafford elicited much admiration, and great interest was shown in the Earl's tomb, which is still preserved in the family mortuary chapel. Subsequently luncheon took place at Rotherham, after which the old parish church, a fine sample of the perpendicular period, was visited.

In the *Masonic Magazine* for August will be found much that will entertain other than members of the Craft. Since we last saw the periodical a new and acceptable feature has been inaugurated, in the shape charmingly written "Literary and Antiquarian Gossip," from which we draw the following appreciative notice of a valued contributor of our own: "In *Railway: A Journal of Pure Literature* (121, King's Cross-road), we find some interesting stories, written by L'Allegro, a clever litterateur, who has the gift of casting round every day occurrences all the fascination of fiction. 'By the Waters of Babylon' is, we think, the best of the series of tales which have already appeared. It is a well painted picture of the lights and shadows of London life."—*Derbyshire Courier*, Aug. 14.

The Earl of Haddington, S.G. Deacon of Scotland, who, with the Countess, is staying at his seat at Ardene Hall, Cheshire, was present on Wednesday at the annual dinner of the Loyal Egerton Lodge of Odd Fellows at Tarpoley, and, in responding to the toast of his health, referred at length to the advantages of being a member of a friendly society, and notably of the Odd Fellows, who were established throughout the world. Personally he was proud of being an Odd Fellow—the guiding principles of the Order were unity, friendship, love, and truth. The principle of self-help gave a man that sort of self-reliance which constituted true independence, the inheritance of every Englishman. The mutual help of which he had spoken had become a Christian duty, inculcated in the Bible by the beautiful precept, "Bear ye one another's burdens." If for no other reason than that he was proud of being an Odd Fellow.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, September 3, 1880.

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, day, or month of meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

Lodge 1541, Alexandra Palace, A.P., Muswell Hill.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Manchester, 17, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 8.
Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd., at 7.
Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico.
Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Camberwell.
Alexandra Palace, Masonic Club, Loughborough, at 7.30.
Metropolitan, White Swan, Coleman-st., at 7.30.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

Red Cross Constantine, Premier, Freemasons' Tavern.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Lily, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.
London Masonic Club, 101, Queen Victoria-st., E.C., at 6.
Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford, 8 to 10.
St. John, Gun Hot., Wapping, 8 to 10.
Princelcopold, Mitford Tav., Sandringham-rd., Dalston, 7.30.
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station, at 7.
Camden, 174, High-st., Camden Town, at 8.
Tredegar, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., at 8.
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
Perfect Ashlar, Victoria Tav., Lower-rd., Rotherhithe, at 8.
Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd., at 8.
Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney, 8.
Loughborough, Cambria Tav., Loughborough Junc., at 7.30.
Hyde Park, The Westbourne, 1, Craven-rd., at 8.
West Smithfield, New Market Hot., West Smithfield.
St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 7.
Doric Chapter, 248, Globe-rd., Mile End-rd., at 8.
Royal Commemoration, R. Hot., High-st., Putney, 8 till 10.
British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tav., Mile End.
Eastern Star, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., 7.30.
St. Mark's, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd.
John Hervey, Albion Hall, London Wall, at 8.
New Finsbury Park, Plimsoll Arms, St. Thomas-rd., N., at 8.
Kilburn, South Molton Hot., South Molton-st., W., at 7.30.
Strong Man, George Hot., Australian Avenue, Barbican, 8.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

House Com. R.M.B. Institution, at 3.
Lodge 1383, Friends in Council, 33, Golden-sq.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Pilgrim, F.M.H., 1st and last Tues.
Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 7.
Domestic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd., at 7.30.
Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st., S.W., at 8.
Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 7.
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., at 7.30.

Dalhousie, The Sisters' Tav., Pownall-rd., Dalston, E., 7.30.
 Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-st., Woolwich, 7.30.
 Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Bldgs., at 7.
 Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe-rd.
 Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hot., Wandsworth, at 7.
 Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, York-rd., Battersea, at 8.
 Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8.
 Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe, at 8.
 St. John of Wapping, Gun Hot., High-st., Wapping, at 8.
 Islington, Moorgate Station Restaurant, at 7.
 Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., Bermondsey, at 8.
 Mount Edgecumbe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's, at 8.
 Duke of Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, S.
 Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8.
 St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms, Finchley-rd., at 8.
 Corinthian, George Hot., Millwall Docks, at 7.
 Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Royal Naval College, Greenwich Hospital Schools, at 8.
 Eleanor, Angel Hot., Edmonton.
 Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee Ho., Cornhill.
 Islington, Moorgate Station Restaurant, at 7.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Grand Lodge, at 6 for 7.
 Lodge 1707, Eleanor, Angel Hot., Edmonton.
LOGES OF INSTRUCTION.
 Confidence, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-st., 7 till 9.
 New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
 Mt. Lebanon, Horse Shoe Tav., Newington Causeway, S.
 Pythagorean, Portland Hot., Greenwich, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts, Salmon & Ball, Bethnal Green-rd., at 8.30.
 La Tolerance, 2, Maddox-st., W., at 7.45.
 Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-rd., Peckham, at 8.
 Finsbury Park, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N.
 Southwark, Southwark Park Tav., Southwark Park, at 8.
 Duke of Connaught, Ryl. Edwd. Hot., Mare-st., Hackney, S.
 United Strength, Hope & Anchor, Crowndale-rd., N.W., S.
 Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8.
 Royal Jubilee, St. Long Acre, at 8.
 Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford, at 8.
 Temperance in the East, Geo. the Fourth, Ida-st., E., at 7.30.
 Thistle, M.M.M., The Harp Tav., at 8.
 Eleanor, Trocadero Hot., Liverpool-st., Edmonton.
 Zetland, King's Arms Hot., High-st., Kensington, at 8.
 Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-rd., Limehouse, 7.30.
 Creaton, Prince Albert Tav., Portobello-ter., Notting-hill, S.
 Stockwell, Crown, Albert Embankment, at 7.
 Panmure, Balham Hot., Balham, 7.30.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Lodge 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-rd.
 ,, 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House H., London Bdg.
 ,, 1360, Royal Arthur, Village Club, Wimbledon.
 ,, 1445, Prince Leopold, Mitford Tav., Sandringham-rd., Dalston.
 Chap. 13St, Kennington, Surrey Club H., Kennington Oval.
LOGES OF INSTRUCTION.
 Union Waterloo, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich.
 Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark, 7.30.
 Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., 7.30.
 Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.C., at 8.
 Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-rd.
 Ebury, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank, at 8.
 Highgate, Boston Hot., Junction-rd., N., at 8.
 The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue.
 High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-rd., Tottenham.
 Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
 Southern Star, Crown Hot., Blackfriars-rd., at 8.
 Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.
 Rose, Walmer Castle Hot., Peckham-rd., at 8.
 Crusaders, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9.
 Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.
 United Mariners, Three Cranes Tav., Mile End-rd., at 8.
 Vitruvian, White Hart, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, at 8.
 Royal Oak, Lecture Hall, High-st., Deptford, at 8.
 Capper, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.
 Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amburst-rd., Hackney, 7.30.
 Royal Albert, White Hart Hot., Abchurch-lane, at 7.30.
 Victoria Park, The Two Brewers, Stratford, at 8.
 West Middlesex, Feathers Hot., Ealing, at 7.30.
 North London Chap., Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
 St. Michael's, The Moorgate, 28, Finsbury-pavement, at 8.
 Guelph, Oliver Twist, Church-rd., Leyton.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Lodge 1275, Star, Ship Hot., Greenwich.
 ,, 1815, Penge, Thicket Hot., Anerley.
 Chap. 1489, Ezra, 90, Balls Pond-rd., N.
 Mark 223, W. Smithfield, New Market Hot., King-st.
LOGES OF INSTRUCTION.
 Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
 Belgrave, Harp Tav., Jermyn-st., W., at 8.
 Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H., at 7.
 Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford, at 8.
 Metropolitan (Victoria), Portugal Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.
 St. Marylebone, British Stores Tav., St. John's Wood.
 Westbourne, Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 8.
 United Pilgrims, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd., 7.30.
 St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., S.E., at 8.
 Duke of Edinburgh, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7.
 Doric, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 8.
 Burgoyne, The Red Cap, Camden Town, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea, 7.30.
 Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill, at 8.
 Royal Standard, The Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N., at 8.
 Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith-rd., at 8.
 Finsbury Park, Earl Russell, Isledon-rd., Holloway, at 8.
 William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up. George-st., Edgware-rd.
 Earl of Carnarvon, Mitre Hot., Colborne-rd., Notting-hill.
 Pythagorean Chapter, Portland Hot., London-st., Greenwich.
 St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich, at 8.
 Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30.
 Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hot., Wandsworth, at 7.
 Clapton, White Hart Tav., Clapton, at 7.30.
 Stability, Masons' Hall Tav., Masons' Avenue, at 6.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

For the Week ending Saturday, September 4, 1880.
MONDAY, AUGUST 30.
 Lodge 148, Lights, M.R., Warrington.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.
 Chap. 721, Grosvenor, M.R., Chester.
 Merchants L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.
 Lodge 1013, Victoria, M.H., Liverpool.
 ,, 1335, Lindsay, M.H., Wigan.
 ,, 1354, Marquis of Lorne, M.R., Leigh.
 ,, 1620, Marlborough, Derby Hot., Liverpool.
 Downshire L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.
 Lodge 249, Mariners, M.H., Liverpool.
 ,, 758, Bridgewater, M.H., Runcorn.
 ,, 1473, Bootle, A.R., Bootle.
 St. John's L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
 Duke of Edinburgh L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
 Lodge 680, Sefton, Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.
 ,, 1373, Architect, Didsbury Hot., Didsbury.
 Hamer L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements not exceeding Four Lines under this heading.]

BIRTHS.
 BOKENHAM.—On the 23rd inst., at 7, Sylphide-villas, Forest-hill, the wife of Mr. Frederick G. Bokenham, of a daughter.
 HODGKIN.—On the 22nd inst., at Benwell-dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, of a son.
 JOLIFFE.—On the 22nd inst., at 3, Northumberland-place, North Shields, the wife of Mr. William Joliffe, of a daughter.
 SMITH.—On the 22nd inst., at Carlton House, Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, the wife of Mr. E. T. Smith, M.R.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.
 BAMFORD—LOCKHART.—On the 24th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Fortescue L. M. Anderson, Frederick Bamford to Mary Cecilia Lockhart.
 LEVACK—BALLANTYNE.—On the 21st inst., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Gourock, by the Rev. Wilfred Leveson, M.A., George Levack, Dollar, to Elizabeth Montgomerie, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, of London.
 MICHELL—MOORE.—On the 24th inst., at St. Patrick's, Soho, and afterwards at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Chicheley Michell, of Lemington, Hants, to Joseph Baldock, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock Moore, of Barcelona.

DEATHS.
 BELL.—On the 24th inst., at Dittons, Wimbledon, in his 89th year, Mr. Samuel Bell.
 COUSIN.—On the 21st inst., George, son of the Rev. William Cousin, of Melrose, N.B., in his 22nd year.
 FERREY.—On the 22nd inst., at 55, Inverness-terrace, W., Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, F.S.A., in his 71st year.
 LINFIELD.—On the 22nd inst., at Hampton-wick, Mr. Robert Linfield, aged 68.

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