

# 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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WE have thought well to publish elsewhere some "correspondence" in extent which has passed between the GRAND MASTER of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the GRAND SECRETARY at Freemasons' Hall. We think it more prudent, for many obvious reasons, to allow the correspondence to "speak" for itself, inasmuch as our readers are just as competent as we are to realize its bearing, and to judge of its effect, importance, and propriety.

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WE think it however well, in order to elucidate one or two points which may seem obscure, and to illustrate one or two statements which appear to be much relied on, to lay before our readers a concise and clear recapitulation of all the essential facts of the case as they bear on the present controversy. When the Grand Lodge of Canada was established it was mutually agreed between the new Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England that any lodges which wished to retain their English charters and relationship might do so, and on those conditions the Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized by the Grand Lodge of England. There is no dispute as to the correctness of this first position. Five originally remained in union with the Grand Lodge of England, of which one is said since, without notice, to have withdrawn from the Grand Lodge of England. Three remain still in Montreal in connection with their mother Grand Lodge under a Provincial Grand Master. When the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Canada, it also applied to our Grand Lodge for recognition. Grand Lodge, by resolution, agreed to recognize it, on condition, again, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec adhered to the previous understanding, and that those three lodges at Montreal might remain in union with our Grand Lodge so long as they themselves wished to do so. The Grand Lodge of Quebec refused the conditions, and, therefore, although our Grand Lodge has acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec to be a Grand Lodge "de facto," it has never "exchanged representatives," nor given any formal recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. For some time past the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been insisting that the Grand Lodge of England should force the three lodges at Montreal to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Quebec, either by withdrawing their charters or formally desiring them to join the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The Grand Lodge of England has thus far, through its recognized authorities, always replied, first, referring to the Grand Lodge resolution; secondly, saying that if the three lodges wished to join the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we in England should put no obstacles in their way; and, thirdly, repeating that it was impossible for every reason for the English Grand Lodge to "coerce" those lodges. The correspondence as before us, presses the Grand Lodge of England to compel the three lodges to give up their English charters, and take charters from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, almost intimating that though for several weighty reasons forbearance is still exercised towards these recalcitrant lodges, the time is not far distant when the Grand Lodge of Quebec must take serious measures, (as it is even now its right,) to enforce obedience. Such is the state of affairs, such is a correct version of the actual facts of the case "up to date."

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WITHOUT advertent to many "points" which naturally commend themselves to the thoughtful on the perusal of this correspondence, and making every allowance for the abstract "idea" of unity of government and jurisdiction, we think we are warranted in saying this, that we shall all commend the dignified tone adopted by our own English authorities from first to last. The GRAND SECRETARY puts the case in the clearest form and the least possible compass. It is obviously impossible for the English Grand Lodge,—the mother of all Grand Lodges,—on every ground of Masonic precedent, law, and right,—to compel lodges faithful to their chartering Grand Lodge, to give up their "filiation" if unwilling to do so. The only offence that the three lodges of Montreal have committed is adhering to the English Grand Lodge, and it would be the act of a "craven" for the Grand Lodge of England to desert those who have not deserted it. In the next place, the peculiar American view of Grand Lodge sovereignty has never been adopted by the Grand Lodge of England. It arises out of the needs and development of the American sovereign states, but is unknown in English Masonic jurisprudence.

The English Grand Lodge has, indeed, in England and Wales, refused to recognize any lodge, (and properly so), which had no charter from itself, but it has recognized the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, and, in many parts of Her Majesty's dependencies, English, Scottish, and Irish Provincial Grand Lodges work peaceably and harmoniously side by side. The implied threat of "severe measures" will not be well taken in England. Just now the English mind is peculiarly sensitive in respect of any idea of "Boycotting," and any attempt to punish lodges chartered by the English Grand Lodge, lawfully warranted lodges, holding their warrant and meetings for many years, seems to us not only a most unwise and un-Masonic suggestion to make, but one which will simply "force" the Grand Lodge of England to throw the "ægis" of its sympathetic protection over lodges whose undoubted Masonic rights and legal existence are thus openly assailed, and which, according to old Masonic law, have done no wrong. We are not indisposed, as we said before, to admit that much may be fairly advanced in favour of one complete jurisdiction, of one Grand Lodge for a specific territory. Undoubtedly a great deal may be fitly and Masonically put forward on behalf of any such view, but we entirely endorse the GRAND SECRETARY'S calm and judicious words, when he says "there is reason to believe that in the course of nature matters may terminate as you desire; and we press upon the GRAND MASTER and the members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec the still further weighty and meaning warning of the thoughtful official utterance, to which we affectionately beg them all to give Masonic heed: "but H.R.H. cannot too strongly deprecate the adoption of any coercive measures as you seem to hint at, and which would effectually bar the result aimed at." Such, we apprehend, will be the unanimous decision, with every good feeling for our brethren of the Quebec Grand Lodge, of the Grand Lodge of England, if the matter again comes before it. We may also add that the same question affects some chapters under pretty nearly the same conditions, in the same country.

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ONE little point arising out of this discussion we feel bound to dwell upon, and commend to the notice of our readers. It is this, that in the whole of these discussions the undeniable rights of legally chartered lodges are entirely overlooked. When lodges are chartered the express condition and the implied "contract" on which the charter is granted is allegiance and loyalty to its chartering Grand Lodge. No doubt in some cases lodges may surrender their warrants, and take out fresh ones from a co-equal authority, but they cannot by Masonic law and precedent be compelled to do so. They are in their absolute and inherent right, by virtue of their very charter itself, in adhering to their mother Grand Lodge, and in such cases any lodge adhering faithfully to its original engagements deserves not blame, but praise and support from all law-loving and law-abiding Freemasons.

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WHAT a remarkable institution is our Board of Benevolence, and how fitly does it represent the ever vital, active, goodly principles of English Freemasonry. There the claim of the poor and distressed Mason, or his widow, or his orphan child is secure of fair hearing and careful consideration. There, with a liberality with which some unwisely find fault, and with a sympathy which is always unaffected, much kindly and needful, nay, invaluable aid, is afforded to those who have a "fair claim on our charity," who "really need assistance," who come before the Board with a good case and the honest plea of genuine poverty. Of course into all human associations and human organizations infirmities will creep. So great is the love of money, so many are the resources of the fraudulent, so debasing the "outcome" of the mendicant spirit, that it is unavoidable that every now and then some impossible cases for help will "crop up," some "specimen cases" of the "suppressio veri" and the "suggestio falsi" will manifest themselves unblushingly, which nothing but care can detect, or caution obviate. But yet, on the whole, how few they are. How much distressing misery do those who attend our Board of Benevolence month by month listen to and realize; how zealously do they seek, who form part of that valuable adjunct and characteristic distinction of English Freemasonry, to mitigate the wants and sorrows of our common humanity, and to compassionately the needs of some poor suffering brother, his afflicted widow, or his helpless child. Long may the Board of Benevolence go on its honest, and upright, and useful, and needful pathway, granting liberally to real distress with true-hearted beneficence, a true and unostentatious Charity, which is felt as a great blessing, and often a saving help, by those who have few earthly friends, and whom unforeseen circumstances and unavoidable calamities have reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress. English Freemasonry, as we first learnt its goodly teaching, still manifests to the Brotherhood and the world the same consistent and compassionate—the same living and loving energy—in proclaiming and carrying out those practical works of "charity," without which, we make bold to add, all its great prestige and honoured name, the high rank of its members and the glittering paraphernalia of its assemblies, would all be, yes, all be, "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal!"

WE understand that before long certain needful changes in the Book of Constitutions will be submitted to Grand Lodge. Time and change have somewhat affected the collocation and verbiage of our admirable Book of Constitutions, have evidenced the need of some alterations, have suggested the advisability of some new provisions. We feel sure that when such proposals are made and such amendments are submitted to Grand Lodge, they will be received and discussed with that good feeling, moderation, and sound sense, and that entire absence of party or sectional spirit by which Grand Lodge is always actuated, whether the questions before it relate to the interests of the lodges under its special jurisdiction, or those wider subjects of general Masonic international and cosmopolitan bearing which serve so greatly to illustrate the principles of our Order, and extend its high aims and beneficent efforts in all quarters of the globe.

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WITH reference to the remarks of a correspondent in our last, relative to the qualification of Grand Wardens, we beg to remind our readers that there is no qualification respecting Grand Wardens laid down in the Book of Constitutions. The qualifications of Grand Warden, though mentioned in the Old Charges, are not incorporated in the Constitutions, and do not even form part of the ceremonial. There are several "precedents" for such an appointment. A Warden's acting as Warden counts from his investment as such on the legal night of appointment. This is the only qualification needed for the Master's Chair.

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THE following extract from our GRAND MASTER'S speech at Swansea, fitly commented on by our contemporary the *Standard* last week, will not only interest our readers, as an evidence of that active sympathy displayed by the QUEEN and Royal Family in respect of all national concerns and local claims, but is an "happy outcome" of that great public spirit of work and utility which characterizes our Royal Family, and which renders them amongst some of the "hardest worked" of Her MAJESTY'S loyal subjects. Some of us may recollect to mind a famous speech of the late Prince CONSORT at the Trinity House some years ago, alluding in felicitous terms to the active employment of the members of the Royal Family in the public service, the Prince of WALES being then in Canada, the Duke of EDINBURGH at the Cape of Good Hope. And to-day the Prince of WALES'S genial and remarkable words: "I can assure you it is always a pleasure, not only to myself, but to all the members of my family, to come forward on public occasions and take part in any work which may be of utility to the kingdom," serve forcibly to remind us all of the zeal, energy, goodwill, and the laborious efforts made by these illustrious members of the House of Brunswick, whom "God long preserve" to increase the happiness and enhance the welfare of all classes of the community, as well as of their ceaseless and untiring endeavours to take part in all wise and needful works, and ameliorations, and changes, which have either local or general benefit for their aim, which serve to advocate the municipal, the social, the religious, the patriotic, the educational requirements of the people, which tend to advance the general comfort and improvement of society, and to expedite the harmonizing civilization and safe progress of mankind.

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OUR readers will note with pleasure, as we do, the presentation to our esteemed Bro. JAMES GLAISHER, elsewhere reported. There is no brother who, from his scientific attainments and Masonic services, better deserves the sympathy and good will of his brethren and of his many friends.

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THE following paragraph, from the *Times* of Monday last, suggests many interesting thoughts to Biblical and Masonic students: "It is reported that the SULTAN has given orders for the remains of Solomon's Temple to be restored, and the surrounding place to be cleared of all rubbish. On that place stands the Mosque of Omar, the revenue of which is said to amount to £150,000 a year. Hitherto this sum has always been forwarded to Constantinople, but for the future it is to be appropriated for the above-mentioned purpose. This act of the SULTAN is believed to be a result of the visit of the Crown Prince of AUSTRIA to Jerusalem." What discoveries are yet in store for us who can venture to predicate?

### SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The following is the agenda of business to be transacted in Supreme Grand Chapter on Wednesday, the 2nd November next:

The minutes of the last Quarterly Convocation to be read for confirmation.

#### THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

To the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England.

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 21st July to the 19th October, 1881, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:

To Balance, Grand Chapter	£1314	1	5	By Disbursements during the			
„ Balance, Unappropriated				Quarter..	£188	19	4
Account	193	19	1	„ Balance	1440	12	7
„ Subsequent Receipts	318	19	0	„ Balance in Unappropriated Account	197	8	5
	£1827	0	4		£1827	0	4

which Balances are in the Bank of England, Western Branch.

The Committee have likewise to report that they have received the following petitions:—

1st. From Comps. Robert Hudson, as Z.; James Saxburn Wilson, as H.; Matthew Henry Dodd, as J.; and seven others for a chapter to be attached to the St. Bede Lodge, No. 1119, Jarrow, to be called the St. Bede Chapter, and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Grange-road, Jarrow, in the county of Durham.

2nd. From Comps. William Coppard Beaumont as Z.; George Bernard Brodie, M.D., as H.; Edward Milner, as J.; and seven others for a chapter to be attached to the Castle Lodge of Harmony, No. 26, London, to be called the The Castle Chapter of Harmony, and to meet at the Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, Regent-street, London.

3rd. From Comps. William Herbert Addiscott, as Z.; James Keating, as H.; George May, as J.; and ten others for a chapter to be attached to the United Service Lodge, No. 1341, Victoria, Hong Kong, to be called the United Chapter, and to meet at the Freemasons' Hall, Victoria, Hong Kong, China.

4th. From Comps. Robert Hill Crowden, as Z.; William Lake, as H.; John Knight Stead, as J.; and six others for a chapter to be attached to the West Kent Lodge, No. 1297, Sydenham, to be called the West Kent Chapter, and to meet at the Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.

5th. From Comps. Richard Bagnall Reed, as Z.; Robert Foreman Cook, as H.; John Wood, as J.; and nine others for a chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Industry, No. 48, Gateshead, to be called the Chapter of Industry, and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Gateshead, in the county of Durham.

The foregoing Petitions being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted.

6th. The Committee have also received a Petition from the Principals and other members of the Otago Chapter, No. 844, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, praying for a charter of confirmation, the original charter having been burnt in a fire when the Freemasons' Hall was destroyed.

7th. Also a petition from the Principals and members of the Chapter of Harmony, No. 309, Fareham, Hampshire, praying for a charter of confirmation, the original charter having been destroyed by fire.

The Committee also recommend that charters of confirmation for these chapters be respectively granted.

(Signed) JOHN CREATON, P. Pr. G. Soj., Treasurer,  
President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,  
19th October, 1881.

### CONSECRATION OF THE WICKHAM LODGE, No. 1924.

This new lodge was consecrated on Saturday last, at St. Peter's Hall, Brockley, near New Cross, London, by Bro. Thomas Fenn, P.G.D., who was assisted by the Rev. Ambrose W. Hall, Grand Chaplain. The Senior Warden's chair was occupied by Bro. James Glaisher, P.G.D.; and the chair of Junior Warden by Bro. Magnus Ohren, Assistant G.D.C. Bro. Robert Grey, Past Grand Deacon, acted as D.C. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. H. Gadsby, P.M. Orpheus, 1706, who was assisted by Bros. Dutton, Hanson, Moss, and Wharton, of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Lodge 1706.

In addition to the above, the brethren who attended the consecration were:—

Bros. Ernst E. Wendt, D.C.L., G.S.G.C.; Brackstone Baker, P.G.D.; Henry Sadler, Grand Tyler; A. A. Richards, P.G.S.; Edward Caffin, P.G.S.; George Page, W.M. 63; Edward M. Roe, W.M. 1593; Rev. H. Wells, Chap. 140; C. Tyler, P.M. 19; D. Crombie, P.M. 28; W. E. Grindley Pearse, P.M. 63; George Brooke, P.M. 63; J. Pearce, P.M. 90; W. Stormer, P.M. 90; Henry Collings, P.M. 134; W. G. Lemon, P.M. 165; Joseph Clever, P.M. 171; Edward Phillips, P.M. 171; W. Burton, P.M. 1124; Fredk. G. Dobbs, P.M. 1150; J. Whittall, P.M. 1593; J. H. Watts, P.M. 1201; E. Culver, 63; Geo. Jackson, 63; Ashley Gibbings, 63; A. Baume, 63; Charles Morgan, 108; G. W. Wigner, 140; George Porter, 140; Augustus Lloyd, 140; W. May, 145; G. Drysdale, 222; C. Crowther, 890; J. G. White, 1216; H. W. Roberts, 1293; J. Tattersall, 1293; G. G. W. Wilcocks, 1314; C. Warwick Jordan, 1314; Charles J. Brock, 1323; H. F. Bing, 1597; P. Shepherd, 1599; R. H. Harland, 1716; and Henry Massey, W.M. 1298 (*Freemason*).

The founders of the lodge were Bros. Wilmer Hollingworth, P.M. and Sec. 63; Charles A. Murton, P.G.D.; William F. Dennant, W.M. 140; William A. Adam, P.M. 90; John O. Abbott, 63; W. J. Spratling, B. Sc., 1293; Charles Lowther Kemp, 63; Henry Newding, 140; John A. Burton, 342; and Stephen W. Hooper, 63.

Letters and telegrams expressing regret at being unable to attend on account of illness, inclement weather, &c., were received from Bros. Aeneas J. McIntyre, Q.C., M.P., Grand Registrar; Sir J. B. Monckton, President Board of Gen. Purposes; Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, G.S.; T. W. Boord, M.P., P.G.D.; W. R. Wood, A.G.P.; H. G. Buss, A.G.S.; George Kelly, P.G. Steward; and other brethren.

A large number of local brethren were also admitted to the ceremony, and afterwards hospitably entertained by the founders at St. Peter's Hall.

A full description of the lodge, and the particulars relating to its establishment, were given in the *Freemason* last week, with this exception—it was not stated that St. Peter's Hall was built from the designs of Bro. John O. Abbott, the Secretary, and one of the founders of the lodge. The lodge was opened in the large hall, which had been previously prepared with great taste, groups of flags being festooned on the walls and in the windows, and other flags depending from staves resting on the corbels. There was also a tasteful arrangement of flowers and shrubs in the hall. Notwithstanding the large number of brethren who attended, every requisite for their accommodation and comfort was made, and the large size and excellent ventilation of the hall prevented any overheating, which such a large concourse would otherwise have caused.

Shortly after three o'clock the lodge was opened, and Bro. Thomas Fenn said the brethren were met to perform the necessary ceremonies of consecration and installation. These were the usual words of the Consecrating Officer in the old times of Stephen Barton Wilson; but of late years a custom had been introduced by the excellent and lamented Bro. John Hervey, to add to this address words of advice and warning as to the future conduct of the new lodge. Such words of advice fell very appropriately from the much respected Bro. Hervey, who, from his great experience in Masonry, and the high position which he held, always claimed great attention, and his advice was listened to with the utmost respect. But anything like advice to the brethren of this new Wickham Lodge would be not only superfluous but presumptuous on his (Bro. Fenn's) part. The worthy brother who was designated to fill the office of W.M. of the lodge, Bro. Hollingworth, had already been Master of a lodge, and since he had been a P.M. had taken a high position and an active part in Freemasonry. Bro. Murton, who would succeed him in that important office, was a brother whose name was known as a household word among them from his great attainments in Masonry. He (Bro. Fenn) and Bro. Murton had worked together hand in hand in Masonry for many years, and if it were

needful he could add his testimony to Bro. Murton's high qualifications. There were other brethren whose names were connected with this lodge whom he had great pleasure to see. They were regular attendants at the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, and who would follow in the footsteps of those eminent and distinguished brethren.

The ceremonies of the day then proceeded, and the Rev. Ambrose W. Hall, P.G.C., delivered the following oration :

It is no easy matter, now that Masonic lodges are springing up so thickly around us, for the Chaplain who is called upon to address you on the "Nature and Principles of Freemasonry" so to vary his words as to gain your full attention. Time after time has it been my privilege to put forward the beautiful teachings of our noble Order on occasions like the present, and I have felt the difficulty of impressing, as I would wish, upon the brethren assembled to raise up another society, whose motto should be "Excelsior" in all that is good and true. The real nature of the institution of Freemasonry is very imperfectly understood by the outer world, and many members of the Order are apt to put ceremonies before those virtues which the ceremonies beautifully inculcate. I am to-day requested, according to ancient custom, to call your attention (by way of what is termed an oration) to the great and fundamental principles of the Craft; and I ask you to bear with me a little space whilst I endeavour, according to my own light, to throw what light I can upon the teachings, responsibilities, and workings which are this day to be entrusted to your charge. Perhaps at no time is the necessity of the objects and principles of Freemasonry being rightly understood more essential than when a new lodge is being consecrated; and therefore, the Chaplain addresses the brethren before the ceremony is actually performed in order that they may be perfectly aware of the great responsibilities they are about to undertake; for I may compare an unformed lodge to the clay ground in the plains of Jordan (where Solomon had cast the vessels for the Temple), as yet easily capable of receiving impressions for good, and ready to any form for honour or dishonour; like the heart of a little child, dependant for its bringing up on those who have it in charge. When Thoram walked with King Solomon, and they came upon the soft, uncultivated earth in the low ground of Jordan between Succoth and Zeredathah, there, finding it suitable for the purpose, the King had cast the beautiful vessels of the Temple. And to your new lodge, now breaking into being, would I liken this, for you as yet (Masonically speaking) are as an uncultivated soil, like that between Succoth and Zeredathah; and as there the King modelled offerings worthy of God's House, so do you as you (as a lodge) bear fruit and grow, try to become models of the virtues and teachings which should be, and I hope are, our pride as Masons. Although from the Masonic position of the founders and members of the Wickham Lodge I feel it unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the duties its enjoins, or its nature and principles, still, at this time, it is a custom (and a custom good and old, which I would not wish to see departed from) to explain them to the brethren, which I would do as briefly as possible. The nature of Freemasonry, as you well know, is to make us better servants of the G.A.O.T.U., better subjects of our Queen, better citizens, better neighbours, better fathers, brothers, and sons. Its principles are founded on the purest sources of piety and virtue. They embrace the noble attributes of Brotherly love, relief, and truth. Brotherly Love may be considered the whole duty to our neighbour, viz., to love him as ourselves, and to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us. Relief or charity has ever been our distinguishing feature. It is rendering to our brother every kind office in our power that mercy may suggest—relieving his distress, soothing his affliction, and sympathising in his sorrow. I don't think there is any body of men more famed for their liberality than Masons. Look at our Charitable Institutions; look at the large sums to which our private contributions and public subscriptions annually amount. I don't speak of it as a boast, but I do speak of it with, I hope, proper pride as the outpourings of generous hearts; and I am sure this new lodge will not be behind in their support of our excellent Boys' School, and Girls' School, and Aged Men and Womens' Institution; and for this let me recommend you to form a Benevolent Fund (if you have not thought of it already) to be supported by your members by a collection at each meeting, either in lodge or at the banquet, so that you may always have something in hand to assist any brother who from time to time may offer himself as a candidate for the office of Steward at the festivals of our respective Charities. And, lastly, there is Truth—one of the most important of all virtues. Our first charge is "Ye shall be good and true men to God; true to your neighbours, without falsehood, without envy, doing as you would be done by; true to your love, and truly do your duty in the state of life to which it has pleased God to call you." These, brethren, are the "Nature and Principles of Freemasonry"—most noble! and, as the history of the Order carries you along the stream of time, practice these, and look back on the glorious monuments of Masonic industry, and take a lesson from your ancient brethren in their pious work; emulate them, but with a higher and holier purpose, viz., that of turning every living brother's heart into a temple dedicated to the worship of the G.A.O.T.U. Remember, while time crumbles all else into dust, the spiritual edifice is eternal; and that those who bear the ennobling banner of morality are the best exemplifications of Masonic truth. And now, brethren, I would close, and thank you for your attention to this brief address. May your hearts be (figuratively) like the soft clay ground of Zeredathah to which I have before alluded, and receive a firm impression of aught that I may have said worthy to be treasured there. My heart is with you in your good work, and I bid you—God speed. My Masonic day has been a bright one, but I feel it is passed, and as each year rolls over me it becomes duller; and yet streaks of Masonic lights remain to gladden—bright specks like this carrying my thoughts back to the time when I, too, approached the science (now nearly half-a-century ago), and I look back with pleasure on the rising of every new lodge. May your future career, as a body, be attended with all the happiness which has marked my personal Masonic walk; and when, as time goes on, others hold the sacred trust that to-day will be delivered to your lodge, may they be as good and worthy Masons as you are, and transmit its beautiful teachings to their successors as pure as I am sure they will have received them from you; and as your lodge receives Masonic light to-day, so may you receive from above light without darkness, truth without error, life without death. May God illuminate your souls, and guide your feet into the way of peace.

Pilgrims walk on and live, that when you have departed  
Your names may still on earth with joy be heard;  
And in the memory of the loving-hearted  
Be ever cherished as a household word.

And yet so live, that not for earthly fame  
Alone, shall you life's chequered race here run,  
But to hear God himself, in heaven exclaim  
Of you, when this brief life is past, "Well done!"

The ceremony of consecration was then perfected. The beautiful music accompanying the ceremony was chiefly from the pen of Bro. Gadsby, the anthem, "Behold how good and joyful," being written by him especially for this occasion. Bro. Wilmer Hollingworth, P.M. 63, was installed as W.M., and the following brethren were invested as officers: Bros. C. A. Murton, P.G.D., S.W.; Freeth Dennant, W.M. 140, J.W.; Adam, Treasurer; Abbott, Secretary; Spratling, S.D.; C. Lowther Kemp, J.D.; S. W. Hooper, I.G.; Newding, D.C.; Burton, Steward; and Parkinson, Tyler. After Bro. Fenn had delivered the addresses, votes of thanks were passed to the consecrating officers, and Bros. F. Fenn, and Rev. Ambrose W. Hall, and Robert Grey were elected honorary members of the lodge. Bro. Thomas Fenn acknowledged the compliment, and Bros. Abbott, Kemp and Stradling were elected a Committee to draw up the bye-laws. Candidates for initiation and joining were afterwards proposed and seconded, the lodge was closed, and the brethren proceeded to the Bridge House Hotel by the Brighton and South Coast Railway, who had placed special saloon carriages on the train for the convenience of the brethren. At the Bridge House Hotel a splendid banquet was provided, and about seventy brethren sat down. After banquet the usual toasts were proposed and honoured.

After the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft" was disposed of, that of the "Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M." was given, and the W.M. in proposing it said that when he was in Sweden some time ago he went to see

some lodge rooms, which he found fitted up in a style not unknown to the brethren in this country, but in a more elaborate and realistic style than here. The brethren were very strict in their examination, and he was not allowed to pass without proving more than once that he was a member of that Order to which the Prince of Wales belonged, who was remembered in Sweden, where he was made a Mason, as a good Mason who carried with him the affection of the Craft wherever he went.

The W.M. in proposing "The Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Lathom and the rest of the Grand Officers Present and Past," confessed to the arduous duty that fell to his lot in speaking of the Grand Officers. There was really nothing new to be said of them. They were known to all Masons as having their heart and soul in Masonry and doing their best for it wherever they might be. He was sorry not to have more of them present. Some who were at the consecration had not been able to come to the banquet. He was also sorry not to have present the two members for Greenwich, Bros. Boord and De Worms, the former being in the country and the latter in Russia. Those Grand Officers who were present had tended to increase the lustre of the ceremony. He wished the brethren to understand what the Grand Officers did for the Craft. When there were 100,000 paying members the brethren must wonder how the Grand Officers could transact the business of so many men with so little friction as took place. He did not know whether it was due to the legal acumen of the Grand Registrar, the soldierly capacity of the Grand Secretary, or the diplomatic tact of Bro. Monckton; but to whatever it was due, it was very seldom a dispute was heard of, and this did the greatest credit to the Grand Officers.

Bro. the Rev. A. W. HALL, G.C., replied. He said there were times when duty became a pleasure and when pleasure became an honour; and it was both a pleasure and an honour to respond to this toast. From the Prince of Wales to the humblest officer in Grand Lodge he believed that only one feeling prevailed—the good of the noble Order to which they belonged. From his association with them he was quite sure they met all the difficulties of the offices that from time to time came before them with ability and with satisfaction, because they were all well supported by the members of the Craft. The W.M. said right when he said that, while there were so many thousands who ranged under the banner of the Order over whom they had control, the Grand Officers did their duty ably and well. He felt it would have been fitter that Bro. Fenn should have been called upon to respond to the toast, as he had had so much more experience of the way in which the Grand Officers had performed their duties. When they looked at the way in which the various brethren who had been alluded to that night had performed their duties; the way in which Bro. McIntyre settled the differences in Grand Lodge; the time that Bro. Monckton gave to the business of Grand Lodge; besides the assistance given by Bro. Fenn, and the attendance given by these and other Grand Officers at the consecration of lodges, he must confess that the Grand Officers did their duties well; and they did so because they wished to promote the good of the Craft. The good of the Craft meant the advancement of a science which would make us better men and better servants of the Great Architect of the Universe; better neighbours, and better and worthier members of society. It was a noble thing to promote that work, and every Grand Officer desired as far as he could to do so.

The W.M. next gave "The Consecrating Officers." A great and lasting feeling of gratitude was due to those brethren for the able way in which the Wickham Lodge had been consecrated. Had Bro. Hervey been alive it would have taken a great deal to prevent him being present that evening, as there were those present to whom Bro. Hervey was very sincerely attached, and he would have welcomed this accession to the lodges of England with delight. They all continued to feel his loss; but they must all feel that the consecration of the lodge could not possibly have been more ably done than it had been that evening. A remark had been made to him which went straight to his (the W.M.'s) heart—it was, that the work looked as if it had been thoroughly rehearsed beforehand. This only showed the true heartiness of every brother's feeling that was put into the work. They were all deeply indebted to Bro. Fenn, who had consecrated the lodge. They looked upon him as more immediately a brother with them than many other brethren, because he had been associated twenty or twenty-five years with him (the W.M.), Bro. Murton, and Bro. Grey. He did not know any one who had Masonry more sincerely at heart than Bro. Fenn.

Bro. THOMAS FENN, P.G.D., replied. It had given him the very greatest pleasure to be selected to preside at the consecration of a lodge which promised so bright a future. The respectable element of which the lodge was constituted at present was a guarantee of an excellent and permanent future, and he was indeed gratified to hear the W.M. say that night in lodge that they were not desirous hastily to increase their numbers, but wished to wait till those who approached it were worthy to be introduced into the lodge, and being a credit to it and the Craft in general. He was gratified also to hear that the performance of the ceremony of consecration had given the brethren satisfaction, but he believed this was more due to the eloquence of Bro. the Chaplain, and to the musical intelligence of Bro. Gadsby. Still he was extremely gratified that the brethren should have thought he himself had performed his duty satisfactorily. Before sitting down he would propose "The Health of the W.M. and Success to the Wickham Lodge." He had known Bro. Hollingsworth for years, and he was sure the brethren had selected one to preside over them who would do credit to the lodge, whose future prosperity was assured. Bro. Hollingsworth could perform his duties ably, and he also held a high position in the neighbourhood in which the lodge was held, and it would add to the reputation of the lodge and of the Craft that such a brother, so well known among his neighbours should take a prominent part in the constitution and management of a new lodge. The principal reason for forming the lodge was that some of the best people in the neighbourhood insisted on joining Masonry. The knowledge that a brother of high character was at the head of the lodge would tend to bring in eligible people. When he (Bro. Fenn) wished to join Masonry he said there was something good in it when men of such high position took part in it, and he thought this would be the case with such an excellent lodge in the neighbourhood of Brockley. He repeated that he felt sure there was a very great and prosperous future in store for the lodge, and it would give him great pleasure to see it.

The W.M. replied, and said that the founding of the lodge had been a very anxious time for those engaged in it. They looked upon themselves in the light of criminals or defendants waiting for the verdict of the jury, whether they had a right to be in existence as a lodge or not. Of course they had, because they had the warrant of the Grand Master, and that was not lightly granted now. It was the opinion in many quarters that there were enough lodges and enough Masons. Therefore they might suppose

the warrant was sufficient to show that the step they had taken was a right one. But as earnest men they wanted more than that. They thought they were doing right in introducing Freemasonry to the St. John's, Brockley District; but they wished to know whether that was the feeling of the brethren present. The response they had given was a sufficient answer and a gratifying testimony. They were in a unique position in that lodge. They were starting it entirely away from tavern influence, because it was wise for lodges so to do. Masonic halls were designed with that object, and he wished all possible success to them. Unfortunately, some of these places were promoted by building speculators, and in course of time failed. The building where the Wickham Lodge met was free from debt, was furnished and paid for, and, as one of the Trustees, he was happy to say that permission was given to hold it there. The lodge was an integral part of the building. All they had to do was to conduct themselves respectably, and they might carry on their rites there with all the dignity and proper ceremonial attached thereto. He thought they might congratulate themselves on what had been done, and he and other founders were grateful to the brethren who had attended and conduced to the success of the consecration. In conclusion, he thanked the brethren on the kind brotherly feeling that had been shown by so many friends.

The W.M. next proposed "The Visitors," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Leman.

Bro. LEMAN responded. On behalf of the visitors he thanked the brethren for the hearty welcome they had given them that day. They could not but feel that the words which the W.M. had used were very apt and appropriate. He said he was unable to describe the virtues of the visitors. The visitors felt it. Their virtues were many, and it would take a long time to describe them. It was not, however, for the visitors to recite them. They admitted the soft impeachment, knowing how virtuous they were, and what good they strove to do for Masonry, and they thanked the brethren most heartily for receiving them at the consecration of the lodge. They were pleased with the ceremony they were privileged to witness. Some of them had been at consecrations before, conducted by other officers, but on no occasion had there been so much of beauty in the ceremony as they had been pleased to see that day. It was not only at Brockley they were gratified; they had been equally gratified with what they had witnessed and partaken of in that room. He could see that the lodge intended to be a hospitable lodge, and the visitors returned their thanks; but none the less did they thank them for the excellent music of Bro. Gadsby—music as excellent as any it had ever been their lot to listen to in a lodge. They had also to thank the W.M. for the kind manner in which he had proposed the toast.

The W.M. next proposed "The Charities," and drew the brethren's attention to the three noble Institutions of the Order. They were supported by the Craft, and were unique in themselves, and could not possibly be compared with any other charities. They collected a very large sum of money in the course of the year, and he believed that in the last twelve months the amount would not be less than £40,000. They did with this money a very great deal of good. At the same time he would hope that the managers of these large and important associations remembered that it was possible they were at the top of the tide and that those large gifts might from some circumstances be curtailed. It was a great pleasure to work for any of these charities. He had had the pleasure of working for one during the present year, doing his little best among his immediate friends and his own lodge. It was impossible for better help and greater services to be shown to the Stewards than to those who worked for the Institution that was under the immediate charge of Bro. Terry. He was going to ask the brethren to drink success and continued prosperity to the Masonic Charities, and while doing that he was going to take a step which was most hazardous for a first night. Whether right or wrong to make a collection on such an occasion he should do so, for which purpose he had had a charity maul made, which he presented to the lodge, and he hoped at every meeting it would be used. He would give the toast of "Masonic Charity and the Masonic Charities."

Bro. JAMES TERRY replied. For the first time in the history of the Wickham Lodge the toast of "The Masonic Institution" had to be responded to, and he thanked the W.M. very heartily indeed for the kind way in which he had introduced it by giving it as Masonic Charity and the Charities. In those few words was comprehended a very great deal. It meant first of all the Masonic Charities, and also the desire to contribute whenever the opportunity afforded in support of the Institutions so intimately connected with the Order. In responding to the toast that night, it would be entirely out of place on his part where he to make an appeal in behalf of either of the Institutions, because this was the first day of the lodge's existence, and it was a matter of impossibility for them to decide what they should do, whether they should support either of the schools or the old people. The Girls' School was the senior, and was maintaining, clothing, and educating at the present time 225 girls until they were sixteen years of age. Doing the good that Institution had done for the last ninety-two years, he ventured to think that whenever the day did arrive for the lodge to send a Steward the claims of the Girls' would not be overlooked. He could say the same of the Boys'. That school was boarding, clothing and educating 235 boys. That was also entitled to their sympathy and support; and if they wanted to know what their Institutions had been doing in the way of education, he would refer to the results of the last Cambridge examination, when out of seventeen girls sent up fourteen passed with first class honours, and three came out second best. The Boys' School sent up nineteen pupils, and fifteen gained first class honours, three second, and one honorably mentioned. On behalf of these Institutions and the thirty-six children then sent up, he ventured to say that there were no scholastic Institutions in this country where all the pupils sent up to an examination came out well. Then, as to the third branch of the Masonic Institutions—the old people's Institution—it was impossible for him to give the results of similar examinations; but he was able to point to that which was a greater honour—the record of a blameless life, spent among their fellow-men for years, and when adversity overtook them to have good friends surround them to tell far and wide of good which entitled them to be supported. He hoped whenever relief was needed by such it would be bestowed. The Benevolent Institution had 335 annuitants on its funds, thus entailing an outlay of £11,600 annually in annuities. It was a serious consideration each year where all the money was to come from for the three Institutions. The W.M. had stated that for the current twelve months it would be £40,000. He (Bro. Terry) was afraid it was not so much. When 1880 terminated the sum announced was about £250 short of £50,000. This year there had been a great falling off, consequently upon the agricultural depression, and he was afraid when next

year came, instead of being able to take on more candidates, they might have occasion to retrench, and to say they had gone as far as they could. He hoped that would not occur; but he was afraid it would, because they could not always be at the top of the tide; there must be an ebb and flow; but when it did take place he hoped it would not be at any great cost. Might he be permitted in this lodge to hope that whenever it was their intention to support the Institution it might be a systematic support—not a Steward for four or five years with a very large sum, but every year a Steward, to enable these Institutions to look forward to support? There would thus be more good done than by sending £200 or £300 for four or five years and then suddenly dropping off, which led to this—that the Committees thinking they were going to meet with the same support every year were desirous to take on as many candidates as they possibly could, and then when they had done so they found, two or three years afterwards, they were not justified in doing it. Then there was a great fall down in subscriptions, and they were obliged to refuse candidates. Again thanking the brethren, he hoped it would not be long before the Wickham Lodge would make its mark in the annals of the three Masonic Institutions.

The W.M. announced that the result of the charity maul being circulated was a subscription of £8 18s. Shortly afterwards he informed the brethren that £1 2s. had been sent up to him, which, he supposed, was for the purpose of making the amount up to £10.

"The Health of the Officers" was afterwards proposed, to which Bro. MURTON, S.W., responded; and the Tyler's toast concluded the proceedings.

During the evening the musical brethren charmed the company with some beautiful solos and concerted pieces.

### CONSECRATION OF THE FITZ ROY CHAPTER, No. 569.

This new chapter, which is attached to the celebrated Fitz Roy Lodge of the Hon. Artillery Company was consecrated on the 21st inst., at the Armoury House, Finsbury, by Comp. the Rev. C. W. Arnold, Deputy Provincial Superintendent of Surrey. The ceremony was to have been performed by Comp. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Scribe E., but the Excellent Comp. was confined to his house through illness. Comp. Arnold was assisted by Comp. Sir John B. Monckton, as H.; Comp. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Past Grand Chaplain, as J.; Comp. James Terry, as D.C.; Comp. E. Letchworth, P.S.; Comp. Edgar Bowyer, 1st A.S.; and Comp. H. Birdseye, 2nd A.S.

There were present Comps. Capt. N. G. Phillips; Peter de Lande Long; Thomas Minstrell, 1507; F. Binckes, P.Z.; The Rev. Dr. Morris (Head Master R.M.I.B.); E. Letchworth; Frank Richardson; W. H. Honey; H. Massey, P.Z. 1619 (*Freemason*); and a number of other Companions.

The musical portion of the ceremony was performed by Comps. Hodges, F. H. Cozens, A. Hubbard, and Fountain Meen, under the direction of Comp. Fountain Meen.

After the formal opening of the chapter and the admission of the general body of companions, the Consecrating M.E.Z. said the companions were met that evening for the purpose of consecrating a new chapter—a chapter belonging to a lodge which had been established for a great many years, and he was perfectly certain from what he now saw that the chapter would be carried on as a chapter ought to be worked, with the greatest excellence. He was very sorry to be in the chair instead of Comp. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, who had been nominated to consecrate the chapter. On Wednesday he (Comp. Arnold) received a note from him, asking him if he would take his place in the event of his (Comp. Col. Clerke) not being able to come, as he was anticipating an attack of illness. He (Comp. Arnold) replied that he would hold himself in reserve. That (Friday) morning he received a further note, asking him to take the place of Consecrating Officer. He made those remarks hoping that the companions would attribute to that short notice any imperfections they might find in his work. Reminding the companions of chapter work, he remarked that nothing could be more beautiful than the working of the Royal Arch, and he should be very sorry at any time to cast a slur on that working by not doing it himself in an efficient manner.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, P.G.C., as J., after the usual formalities, delivered the oration, in which he said that if he were to attempt anything in the shape of a specific dissertation upon Royal Arch Masonry he should probably at once close his remarks, inasmuch as he was in the presence of very many who knew a hundred times more than he did in reference to this particular branch of our ancient Institution. He did not, therefore, propose to teach them who could teach him, but he proposed to take a subject which was very cognate to their meeting, which was not at all unseasonable to the time in which they lived, and which contained within it three principles which he looked upon as underlying the whole fabric of Freemasonry, and not the least the R.A. Degree; he would call it for the moment not the Triple Tau of Masonry, but the Triple Tau of Society—Liberty, Law, and Light. The term Liberty was naturally connected with the old name the Craft bore. With Freemasons, not less than with other children of Adam, the ears tingled with the name of Liberty; and though it had been said "Oh, Liberty, what is it that has not been done in thy name?" still it was a sound very sweet to human ears, and one which God Almighty had dearly imprinted on the heart of all those who were born. By nature, therefore, man was born free, but inasmuch as we found among tribes and nations where civilisation had not ever yet been able to penetrate the few ruling over them, and that was no distinct law, except such wild law as might be obtained in such communities, there was continually, as in ancient times, slavery introduced. We knew from history how that had been gradually stamped out, and it was the boast of our own dear country that one of the greatest blows ever given to that terrible traffic in human flesh was given by this nation, and at a great cost. But it was not only the bodies of men that were free, but their consciences, too; and we all rejoiced at living in a day and a country when and where men might hold in their conscience whatever they believed to be true. So long as it did not interfere with the morals or militate against the safety of society they might, with freedom, hold what in their conscience they believed to be true. And if there was any one thing more than another which he believed had in ancient and modern times led to a belief in the G.A.O.T.U., which Masons loved so strongly, and which, God forbid, they should ever lose it, was the not straining men's consciences, and binding them down under spiritual despotism, by which means they were enabled to search that Word in which alone, in this case as in others, true light was to be

found. But not only in regard to the great body and mind of man, but also in regard to the great body of men, and communities, and nations, this liberty was prized; and, again, we have to thank God for the constitutional liberty which we possessed. It would be useless for him to attempt to depict the happy results of constitutional liberty in this land. It had been already done in far better words than he could possibly frame. It had been said by an ancient forensic orator: "I speak in the spirit of British law, which makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from British souls, and which proclaim even to the stranger and sojourner that the moment his foot touches British earth the land on which he treads has been wholly and ever consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation. No matter in what language his devotions may have been pronounced, no matter what complexion he may be, the moment his foot treads upon a stone his body is free, his chains burst off him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and unenthralled by the universal emancipation." And when we come to that Divine will which first gave to all of us free will, it evidently was with the high purpose of using that free will for the benefit of our fellow-men, but subject to the greatest sovereign will which must still rule over men and nations. But as law without liberty would be intolerable despotism, so liberty without law would be confusion and anarchy. And hence we came to that clear and undoubted right inherent in mankind from the family of patriarchal times through the various other developments and communities of men who found the necessity of law. Our own chapters and lodges were, he trusted, fair, good, and just specimens of that benefit of law in regard to our own community; and when we extended that still further to the community of nations it became a positive necessary of life in order that they might go on and prosper. We found the law in the first place in nature, in air, and sea; we found it from the smallest insect to the mightiest animal, still the order of Providence. Going on from that we found a law implanted in the heart of man—the law of conscience—to which he had already alluded, and from that we went on to the law of nations, to which Masons were bound in every country they went to to conform. Every law was ordained or permitted by God; and it was our duty so long as the law existed to set a bright example, both as men and Masons, of loyalty to constituted authority; and finally, when we came to that highest of all laws, in comparison with which all laws must be a most imperfect counterpart, we found, as Masons that law in our lodges as the centre stone on which our building was erected; this law conducted to the order of the proceedings, to the blessings of our hearts, and to the happiness of our lives. And when the light of nature, of which we heard so much, was put before us as the Great Light to guide us along the path of life, one was naturally inclined to say, "Whence comes even this light of nature? Even the material sun so often quoted in our beautiful ceremonies—whence came that sun with its glorious light, and by whose command did it first arise? And then, true it was, that the light of conscience also was a light which they must never ignore. They read in the sacred volume of a law written on the hearts of men, even those who might not have been led to the highest considerations of religion; and he believed that the light of conscience—ay, even in the savage,—became a mighty law in guiding him to that which was right and good. But passing on from the light of conscience to the light of history, there we had a mighty guide, because if the past was worth anything it ought to be with a view to lighten our path to the future. And when we looked at the past of Freemasonry, and Royal Arch Masonry in this country, he was sure that the history of that period would be one that we might look upon with great satisfaction, but one also that should lead us to be still more strong and also conscientious in the discharge of those principles of which these symbols were but a shadow, and thus make Masonry what it ought to be, so long as its principles and history were adhered to, "a praise upon the earth." Lastly, when we came to the Divine light, there again naturally these poor lights below all "grated their ineffectual fires." The brethren must feel at once that in the eyes of a pure and holy God, and by the light of the Holy Law, the lives of the very best of them were but imperfect and sinful; and therefore it was that the nearer they came to that light—that great light which should shine upon them beyond the grave—the more should they try to become as children of that light—and be worthy of that great Being who once said "Let there be light." And when they did come to that time when they passed over that line which divided that faint lights of the earth from the bright light of heaven—when no longer seeing "through a glass darkly," they should see "face to face"—then might they be able, in the words of the old poet of England, to say—

And at that hour when all aghast I stand  
A trembling candidate for Thy compassion  
On this world's brink, and look into the next—  
When my soul, starting from the dread unknown,  
Casts back a wistful look and fondly clings  
To its frail props and all its 'customed joys,  
And all the lovely relatives of life;  
Then shed Thy comforts o'er me, then put on  
The gentlest of Thy looks, then deign to cheer  
My fainting heart with the consoling hope  
Of mercy at Thy hand; yet deign to smooth  
The restless bed of sickness and of pain.  
Forgive the tear that nature drops; calm all her fears;  
Fix her firm trust on Thy unfailing word;  
Wake all her hope and animate her faith;  
Till my rapt soul, anticipating heaven,  
Bursts from the thralldom of encumbering clay,  
And on the wings of ecstasy upborne  
Springs into liberty, and life, and light.

The ceremony of consecration was then proceeded with, and at its termination the following companions were installed: Comps. H. J. Adams, P.M. 569 and P.Z. 11 and 1237, as M.E.Z.; A. Durrant, P.M. and P.Z. 1185, as H.; and F. J. Stohwasser, W.M. 569, as J. Comp. Bateman was invested as Scribe E.; Comp. W. H. Honey, P.M. 11 and 569, and P.Z. 11, as Scribe N.; Comp. W. Birdseye, as P.S.; Comp. Pash, as 1st A.S.; Comp. Hawkins, as 2nd A.S.; and Comp. Goddard, as Janitor.

After candidates for exaltation and joining had been proposed and seconded, votes of thanks were passed to the Consecrating Officers, and the chapter having been closed in due form, the companions adjourned to the large room to an excellent banquet. The customary toasts followed.

The toast of "The Queen and Royal Arch Masonry," "The Prince of Wales, M.E.Z.," "The Earl of Carnarvon, Pro Z." having been honoured, the M.E.Z. gave "The Grand H. and J., and the rest of the Grand Officers."

Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON, in replying, said no one who held, or had held Grand office—in fact, no Royal Arch Mason—had other than Masonry at heart. A new Royal Arch chapter was a new element of strength; but the

Fitz Roy Chapter was connected with a lodge which was second to none in all its component parts. He did not know that it was necessary to talk about the Hon. Artillery Company, which had a world-wide reputation. So had Masonry, and a Royal Arch chapter connected with the Fitz Roy Lodge was most interesting, and would be most useful to Royal Arch Masonry. Personally, it had been to him a great privilege to be present that day. Although he had been some time in London, this was his first connection with the Hon. Artillery Company. He hoped, however, he would be there again.

The M.E.Z. next gave "The Consecrating Officers," and those companions who had been kind enough to assist. They must all regret the illness which prevented Col. Shadwell Clerke from attending to consecrate the chapter, but they had him to thank for the very efficient substitute who had taken his place. That substitute had had, however, to leave in order to catch his train, and so had Sir John Monckton. There was, nevertheless, another Consecrating Officer present, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, to whose eloquence they had the pleasure of listening. He only wished he had half the power of that companion, and if even he (the M.E.Z.) had the pleasure of attending to consecrating a chapter he trusted he might have the pleasure of listening to as fine an oration as that delivered by Comp. Simpson. The gifts of speech were not given to all men. For himself, he (the M.E.Z.) rather prided himself on works than words. In proposing the present toast he must not forget Comps. Long and Terry. Comp. Terry had acted as D.C., an office which was to be held by Comp. Long had he arrived sooner. On this occasion Comp. Terry, though always an efficient Assistant D.C., had outshone himself.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, after regretting the absence and illness of Col. Shadwell Clerke, said, he was sure every one who had taken part in the ceremony must heartily wish success to the Fitz Roy Chapter. The reception the companions had met with had been most hospitable, and every companion present would remember it. The chapter had sprang from a lodge which had a glorious history, which had existed for years, and which was connected with a force which dated back more than two centuries. The principles of R.A. and Craft Masonry were thoroughly carried out in it. The Fitz Roy Chapter ought to be one of the first chapters in England for loyalty, good feeling, and brotherly love, and for all those virtues which adorned the Masonic character. He was quite sure, judging from what he had seen that it would carry out true Masonic principles.

Comp. JAMES TERRY proposed "The M.E.Z.," and congratulated him on having obtained to such a distinguished position as President for the first time of a new chapter. The chapter was an especial chapter, from the simple fact that no one could be a member of it unless he was a member of the Honourable Artillery Company. It had given him much pleasure to perform the duties of D.C. to a chapter which had such a distinguished companion at its head. He was himself somewhat associated with it, for during the past two or three weeks his son had become a member of the Honourable Artillery Company, and he hoped in a short time to see him a member of the Fitz Roy Lodge and Fitz Roy Chapter.

The M.E.Z. responded, and trusted that during his year of office he would show his zeal on behalf of the chapter. He would spare no trouble, expense, or exertion to fulfil the duties of his office with satisfaction to the companions.

The M.E.Z. next proposed "The Health of the Visitors."

Comp. LETCHWORTH replied, and attributed the fact of his being called upon to respond to the circumstances that for many years he and the M.E.Z. had been closely connected. Twenty years ago they were fellow officers in a volunteer corps, in which the M.E.Z. showed the same energy as he would bring to bear on the business of the chapter. The evening had been a most enjoyable one, and nothing could have been done better than what they had seen from the beginning to the end.

The M.E.Z. next proposed "The Charities," in which he had always taken a great interest. He rarely got a holiday, but when he did he would go and look over them. He was glad to see Comp. Binckes and Comp. Terry present. The success of the Institutions was largely due to the exertions of the Secretaries, and Comp. Binckes and Comp. Terry were constantly going all over the country. He believed Bro. Hedges had not done so. He could not say, but perhaps he had not the same power as the other two brethren, and perhaps he rested on the fact that the Girls' Institution was too well known to require it. At the same time they ought to pay their thanks to the Secretaries who were active in advocating and maintaining the success of the Institutions.

Bro. BINCKES replied, and felt proud to have his name associated with the toast in a chapter which was connected with a lodge which had for many years enjoyed a state of prosperity—a state which he hoped would be repeated in the chapter. He knew it would do all it could in support of the Charities. The M.E.Z. had alluded to his own want of eloquence, but certainly his language had been well chosen, and he (Comp. Binckes) only hoped there might be many who would see the light of Arch Masonry in the Fitz Roy Chapter and tread in his footsteps, and become like him, a Vice-Patron of all the Masonic Institutions. He was sorry Comp. Adams had not been able to visit those Institutions, for he was sure he would be gratified with what was to be seen there. The M.E.Z. had alluded to the absence of the representative of one of the Institutions. That subject had been very much discussed—whether it was necessary, or essential, or desirable that the Secretaries of the various Institutions should from time to time inflict their presence on gatherings such as that. If he was spared health and strength he should continue to do so. Now, one of the representatives never did appear. The Christy's Minstrels never performed out of London. Well, that was an absurd operation. There were constitutional States and nations ruled under various circumstances, and he believed a certain amount of loyalty and allegiance were rendered to the head. But there was the head of one nation, called the Mikado of Japan, who was never seen, and he was revered because he was not known. He thought he might almost say that, from a Masonic point of view, the Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was the Mikado of Freemasons. But, nevertheless, he (Comp. Binckes) and Comp. Terry would continue to visit lodges and chapters if only for the sake of trying to stimulate the brethren. He hoped that what the Fitz Roy Lodge had done in the past the Fitz Roy Chapter would do in the future. Personal contact and personal presence was far better than any amount of correspondence, and he (Comp. Binckes) liked to be brought into personal communication with all those good friends—and he had made an enormous number in the thirty years of his humble Masonic life—and he should continue to do so, and try to do what he could for the benefit of the Institutions.

The other toasts were well given, and the Janitor's toast closed a very pleasant and successful evening.

### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The monthly Meeting of the General Committee of this Institution was held on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall, Col. J. Creaton, Grand Treasurer, in the chair.

There were also present Bros. Frank Richardson, A. H. Tattershall, H. A. Dubois, E. M. Money, H. Massey, C. H. Webb, James F. Corben, Charles Pugsley, and F. R. W. Hedges (Secretary).

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, the Chairman was authorized to sign cheques for £1247, and one candidate was placed on the list for next election in April. This was the only petition, the candidate being the daughter of the late Bro. Turner, of Driffield, and of the Camaldunum Lodge, 600, Malton.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

### PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF COMP. GLAISHER, F.R.S., TO THE BRITANNIC CHAPTER, No. 33.

The banquet of the Britannic Chapter, on Friday, the 21st inst., was marked by a very pleasing incident. Comp. Glaisher, one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the chapter, had, in July last, completed another year of office as M.E.Z., when, in token of the regard in which he was held by the officers and companions of the chapter, he was invited to sit for his portrait to one of their own body, Comp. James Ricks, an artist whose reputation as a portrait painter is steadily and deservedly increasing. The invitation cordially given was most generously responded to, and the result of many days of conscientious work was seen when the finished portrait was unveiled. In a speech abounding in the happiest references to Comp. Glaisher's distinguished Masonic career; and to his well-won popularity in the Britannic Lodge and Chapter; to the marvellous skill with which the artist had preserved not the features only, but also the intellectual expression of his subject; and to the true Masonic spirit by which the memorial had been conceived, proposed, and worked out within the circle of the chapter, the M.E.Z., Comp. Webb, formally appropriated the portrait as the property of the chapter, to be placed in the room at all future meetings.

Comp. GLAISHER replied with much feeling to the speech of the M.E.Z., and Comp. Ricks was warmly congratulated by all present on the success of his work.

### MASONIC HISTORY AND HISTORIANS.

BY MASONIC STUDENT.

I said that this point in respect of seventeenth century Masonry was a most important one, and how it is so I propose now to seek to establish. Masonic History is confronted with this great difficulty,—How can you establish the continuity of Freemasonry, going backwards through the "stream of time," as before 1717 especially? The moment we seek to illustrate or prove either the statements of Anderson and Preston, or the assertion of "Multa Paucis," and even Findel, we have this "Crux" to get over. Where are the proofs of Freemasonry existing before 1700 in England?

"You have no minutes," Objector says; "you possess no evidences which show the identity of 1717 Freemasonry with pre-1700 Masonry, if such a thing really was. You have, I admit, certain gild legends, which Anderson gave in English prose, and which you have adopted, but which may point to anything or nothing, inasmuch as the 'onus probandi' lies upon you to prove historically and rationally that you speculative Masons have anything to do with the operative Masonry, except by adaptation! Admitted, if you like, that the operative gilds had their old legends, 'quod est demonstrandum' is, that you and the operative gilds represent one and the same system in any sense,—and stand to each other in the relation of 'cause and effect.'" The Masonic Student of to-day replies,—"I do not deny the difficulty, but here is my reply. Non-Masons, like Dr. Plot, admit a system of Masonry in 1686, and that you may fairly push back a generation to 1656, and when Ashmole records his initiation in 1646, he practically throws back the existence of lodges to the first 'decade' of the seventeenth century."

What then were these lodges? Were they mainly operative, or mainly speculative? Were they operative with the admixture of speculative members? Were they speculative with the concurrence and existence of speculative members? Have we in them a relic of the gild system, or have we in them the "outcome" of an hermetic association? Now, on the answer to these queries a great deal hinges.

If we have in these "lodges" a continuance of a gild system by a gradual absorption and preponderance of the speculative element, we possess thus the result of a more elaborate and educated revival of ancient gild fraternities, with a mystic ritual, secrets of trade, and a trade union all combined. We have a very natural explanation, a very easy transition from the gradual decay of all actual gild system into the revival of a body which, though it contained operative members, as in 1717, became eventually almost entirely non-operative and speculative. If indeed we could establish the fact to which Plot seems to point, that lodges like ours really were in existence in this country in the seventeenth century, of course a great deal of difficulty is removed, though I fear at present, except upon his "ipse dixit," we shall look in vain for proofs of the statement, or traces of the lodges, though they may have existed. Indeed, this point requires much careful research.

It may also be here observed that "Plot's Evidences," as well as the "Sloane MS." if of seventeenth century archaism, seem to bring before us still the "preponderating existence of an operative fraternity."

I stop here to-day, as the other "Crux" to which I wish to call attention requires a longer space than I can fairly ask in these crowded pages.

### DUNEDIN NEW MASONIC HALL.

Through the active interest taken by many leading brethren of Dunedin, the Fraternity in this city can now lay claim to a hall that reflects credit on the Craft, it being a freehold, centrally situated, in Moray-place, and possessing every necessary convenience. The main part of the building was formerly the Synagogue, purchased by the Dunedin Freemasons' Hall Co., at a cost of £1850, and improvements and additions have been made at an outlay of £999.

The total area occupied by the building, on a quarter-acre section, is 33ft. by 86ft. The structure is three storeys high at the front, the principal hall

being at the back. On the ground-floor is an entrance-hall; a room for banqueting and other purposes, 29ft. by 19ft.; with lavatories and other conveniences. A substantial staircase leads to the second floor, on which is a large landing, 9ft. 6in. by 9ft. 6in.; a preparing-room, 12ft. by 9ft. 6in., leading into an ante-room, 30ft. by 19ft., from which is the entrance to the main hall, a room 30ft. by 19ft., with a height of 20ft. The hall is plastered, has pilasters on the walls on either side, with bold cornices, is well ventilated, and lighted by two sunlights. It has also semi-circular windows, hung to open, at the top of the walls, and provision has been made for a movable stove on each side of the hall, by means of flues in a pilaster of each wall. A raised platform for two rows of seats runs along each side of the hall, connecting with the dais in the East, and at the corner to the right of the S.W.'s chair another platform is set apart for the organ and choir. In the East is a tastefully decorated recess, having emblematical designs and suitable inscriptions, in gold and colours, the artistic work of Bro. Leves, painter, Moray-place. On the upper floor there is a large landing; a preparing-room, 17ft. 6in. by 9ft. 6in.; and a lodge-room, 13ft. by 19ft.; all of which will, we believe, be set apart for the working of the higher degrees.

The building, which is of brick with a slate roof, is a most substantial structure, and the improvement and additions have been faithfully carried out by the contractors, Messrs. Anderson and Godso, under the supervision of the architect, Bro. David Ross, F.R.I.B.A. Gas is laid on in all the rooms, and every attention has been paid to the provision of necessary fittings—such as hat and coat pegs, &c.—for the accommodation of a large number of brethren. The hall is provided with comfortable chairs for the officers, has three rows of cushioned seats on either side, is carpeted, and the furniture throughout—procured by the directors from Bro. Kenning, of London—is of good quality, but scarcely in keeping with the chaste decorations in the East. The walls and the ceiling—which is, much to the dislike of many brethren, a flat one—have not yet been decorated, owing to the plaster being in an unfit state.—*New Zealand Freemason.*

### OFFICERS OF LODGES.

How few seem to realise the importance of selecting the right men to fill the several offices of a lodge! And of those who are selected, how few seem to at all realise the responsibility resting upon the officers of lodges! And yet it is true that the success of a lodge depends largely upon the officers selected to preside over it. Into their hands is placed for the time being not only the business interests of their lodge, but on them depend the peace, harmony and prosperity, yea, we may add, the respectability of the Craft in their locality. This is especially true of the Presiding Officer. He is necessarily the most prominent, and is looked upon by not only the members, but by the profane world as well, as the leader and representative of the Craft. If he be an ignorant, stupid fellow, his influence would extend no further than to the same class without. If he be a profane, irreligious libertine, he may draw to the lodge such characters as himself; but the better part of community would shun both him and his associates, and look with contempt upon his lodge. But if he be a man of education, of refined manners, and unimpeachable morals, he will command the respect of Masons, and also the uninitiated, and the influence of such a leader cannot be otherwise than salutary. All will delight in and honour such a Master, and support him in his endeavours. It is necessary that the Master of a lodge should study the ritual and work of the Craft, and be master of it. He should likewise be well posted in the rules of order which have been adopted for the government of public assemblies. These do not always apply in the government of a Masonic lodge, yet a knowledge of them will be of great aid to him. He should give much attention to the study of Masonic jurisprudence, and especially to the edicts and regulations of his Grand Lodge. He should read the copies of the Annual Transactions of that Body, and all new enactments and important decisions he should have read in open lodge, for the proper instruction of the Craft. He should subscribe for at least one Masonic periodical, giving preference to the one issued in his own jurisdiction; and also use his endeavours to induce his members to become subscribers; for Masons should be reading, intelligent men, and especially should they support the literature of the Fraternity.

And in selecting a Senior Warden it is important that one should be chosen who is capable of taking the Master's place in his absence, and of filling it with credit to himself and profit to the Fraternity. In case of the death or removal of the Master the important duties of the chief station fall upon him, and he becomes Worshipful Master. But at all times he is expected to assist the Worshipful Master, and it is very necessary that he be qualified for his position as assistant. In true dignity he should endeavour to be the equal of the one whom he is expected to aid and support in work and counsel.

And what is said of the Senior may apply with almost equal force to the Junior Warden. In case the Master and Senior Warden are absent, then the Junior is expected to assume the East, and he should be qualified to do so. He is expected also to be an example of integrity, for in his charge the Craft are especially placed during the hours of refreshment. How is it expected that a drunken Junior Warden will prevent the Craft from intemperance or excess? Admonitions from such an one would be too much like Satan rebuking sin.

The Secretary should understand the peculiar duties of that office, and be promptly on hand at the commencement of all meetings, prepared to record, in a plain, legible, and business-like manner all the proceedings of the lodge. He should attend to his business promptly; and especially keep his money records clear and capable of being understood at a glance by all parties concerned. To him all moneys should be paid. These he should pay over to the Treasurer without delay, taking his receipt therefor, which should be placed on file, and an entry also made of the transaction, giving date and sum received, and the name of the party paying, so that the record will prove the entire transaction. More trouble has arisen to lodges from the bungling, unbusiness-like methods of dull, unqualified Secretaries than from any other source. And it is so all-important that a lodge have a good one, that it is best to keep a qualified one at fair wages as long as possible.

The Treasurer should be an honest, business man, who will keep securely the funds placed in his hands, and be ready at all times to meet all the calls upon him to the extent of the ability of the lodge. He should never use lodge funds in his private business.

In a word, the officers of a lodge should be zealous, refined, educated Masons. They should be dignified in manner, and capable of serving the lodges over which they are elected to preside. They should be an honour to the Craft, and then the Craft will honour them.—*Freemasons' Monthly.*



**CITY OF LONDON BONDS.**  
DISCHARGE AND RENEWAL OF BONDS FALLING DUE IN THE YEAR 1882.

In obedience to an ORDER of the Finance Committee of the CORPORATION OF LONDON, I do hereby GIVE NOTICE to the holders, registered or otherwise, of City Bonds, which mature within the ensuing year, 1882, as follows:—

(1.) That the Bonds referred to in the FIRST Schedule hereto will be paid off (out of funds specially applicable to such purposes) absolutely and without option of renewal, at the dates at which they respectively mature.

(2.) That the Bonds referred to in the SECOND Schedule hereto will also be paid off at the dates of their maturity respectively, but that an OPTION is given to the holders of such Bonds to renew the Loans severally secured for a period of TEN YEARS from the dates at which they severally fall due by Bonds to carry interest at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum, but to be issued to present holders at £97 10s. per cent., which will pay them a full rate of THREE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Holders of Bonds desiring to avail themselves of this option of renewal must signify to me their agreement thereto, and bring their Bonds for marking to this Office, ON OR BEFORE THE THIRTY-FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Loans renewed under these options will be for the like purposes and on the same securities as the existing Bonds, interest being payable, as at present, by means of Coupons, at the BANK OF ENGLAND, negotiable through any banker.

**SCHEDULE I.**

Bonds to be paid off absolutely.

Bonds issued under the Holborn Valley Improvement Act, 1864, and maturing on the 1st January, 1882, viz.:—	
38 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 399 to 405, 779, 849 to 868, and 915 to 924	38,000
49 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 504 to 507, 869 to 894, and 925 to 943	24,500
41 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 543 and 544, 842 to 848, 895 to 914, and 944 to 955	4,100
Bonds issued under the same Act, and maturing on the 30th June, 1882, viz.:—	
22 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 1,540 to 1,561	22,000
4 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 1,562 to 1,565	400
Bonds issued under the same Act, and maturing on the 1st July, 1822, viz.:—	
92 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 110, 406 to 423, 560 to 599, and 956 to 988	92,000
18 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 508 and 509, and 988 to 1,004	9,000
28 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 545 to 559, and 1,005 to 1,017	2,800
Bonds issued under the same Act, and maturing on the 31st December, 1882, viz.:—	
26 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 1,566 to 1,591	26,000
	218,000
Bonds issued under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act 1859, for constructing the Foreign Cattle Market for the Metropolis, maturing on the 25th January, 1882, viz.:—	
2 Bonds for £10,000 each, Nos. 1 and 2	20,000
Part of Bond for £10,000, No. 3	6,000
	26,000
Bonds issued under the Billingsgate Market Act, 1871, and maturing on the 19th March, 1882, viz.:—	
4 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 241 to 244	4,000
Bond issued in respect of rebuilding the Royal Exchange (Loan of £76,800), secured upon the City's moiety of the Gresham Estates, viz.:—	
Bond for £1,000, No. 3, maturing on the 11th May, 1882	1,000
Part of Bond issued under the Act for rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge, viz.:—	
No. 151 for £50,000, maturing on the 28th July, 1882	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>£274,800</b>

**SCHEDULE II.**

Bonds maturing in 1882 with an option of renewal.

Bonds issued under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, for constructing the Foreign Cattle Market for the Metropolis, maturing on the 25th January, 1882, viz.:—	
Part of Bond for £10,000, No. 3	4,000
4 Bonds for £10,000 each, Nos. 4 to 7	40,000
1 Bond for £6,000, No. 8	6,000
	50,000
Bonds issued under the Act for providing the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, and maturing on the 30th January, 1882, viz.:—	
2 Bonds for £10,000 each, Nos. 752 and 753	20,000
1 Bond for £4,000, No. 754	4,000
	24,000
Bonds issued under the Billingsgate Market Act, 1871, and maturing on the 19th March, 1882, viz.:—	
11 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 255	11,000
8 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 256 to 263	4,000
10 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 264 to 273	1,000
	16,000
Bonds issued for the purposes of the Slaughter Houses at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and maturing on the 25th May, 1882, viz.:—	
9 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 35 to 43	9,000
12 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 44 to 55	6,000
10 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 56 to 65	1,000
	16,000

Carried forward ..... £106,000

Brought forward	£106,000
Bonds issued under the London Central Markets Act, 1875, for the purposes of the London Central Poultry and Provision Market (being Loan of £110,000) dated 30th September, 1875, and maturing on the 1st July, 1882, viz.:—	
1 Bond, No. 1, for	10,000
82 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 2 to 83	82,000
31 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 84 to 114	15,500
25 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 115 to 139	2,500
	110,000

Bonds issued for the purpose of Billingsgate Market, being Loan of £50,000 dated 30th September, 1875, and maturing on the 1st July, 1882, viz.:—	
45 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 45	45,000
10 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 46 to 55	5,000
	50,000

Bonds issued under the Holborn Valley Improvement (Additional Works) Act, 1867, and maturing on the 5th July, 1882, viz.:—	
250 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 250	250,000
350 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 251 to 600	175,000
750 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 601 to 1350	75,000
	500,000

Bonds issued under the Act for rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge, and maturing on the 28th July, 1882, viz.:—	
Part of Bond viz.: No. 151 for £50,000	25,000
3 Bonds for £50,000 each, Nos. 152 to 154	150,000
	175,000

Bonds issued under the Act for providing the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, and maturing on 10th October, 1882, viz.:—	
10 Bonds for £5,000 each, Nos. 514 to 523	50,000
Bonds issued for the like purpose, and maturing on the 31st October, 1882, viz.:—	
18 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 524 to 541	18,000
4 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 542 to 545	2,000
	70,000

Total ..... £1,011,000

Further information, if needed, will be furnished at this Department.

BENJAMIN SCOTT,  
Chamberlain.

Chamber of London, Guildhall,  
21st October, 1881.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

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

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 Correspondents.**

W.M.—It is impossible for us to print the letter as sent. We will write personally. Poetry will appear in Magazine in due course.

**BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.**

"The Keystone," "The Hull Packet," "The Freemason" (Sydney), "The New Zealand Freemason," "The Temperance Herald" (New Zealand), "El. Taller," "Broad Arrow," "The Citizen," "Revista da Sociedade Academica deus Christo caridade," "The Masonic Record of Western India," "New York Dispatch," "Voice of Masonry," "Masonic Herald," "Der Long Islaender," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Allen's Indian Mail," "The Corner Stone," "Orient," "The Freemason's Monthly," "Hebrew Leader," "La Escudara," "The Masonic Review," "The Canadian Craftsman."

**THE FREEMASON.**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

**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.]

**A CHRISTMAS "FREEMASON."**

Dear Brother,

In answer to your query, I beg to reply that our worthy Publisher intends to bring out (D.V.) a Christmas *Freemason*, and that I shall be happy to receive your proposed contribution, and the contributions of any of our literary brethren (light tales or poetry), and give to them, one and all, the most careful and fraternal consideration.

I am, dear Brother, yours sincerely,  
EDITOR "FREEMASON."

**THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.**

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

"A Young Ruler of the Craft" has pointed out certain alleged irregularities, which will no doubt be duly ventilated in your columns. Your correspondent lays stress—as it seems to me—rightly upon the qualification of lodge Mastership being rigidly exacted in all cases demanded by our laws.

In the Book of Constitution, at p. 128, we find: "Every new lodge should be solemnly constituted . . . in the absence of the Grand Master by his Deputy. . . . If the Deputy be absent, the Grand Master may appoint some other Grand Officer, or Master of a lodge, to act as Deputy pro tempore."

It therefore appears that in the absence of the Grand, Pro, and Deputy Grand Masters, none but actual (i.e., Present not Past) Grand Officers and Masters of lodges can be legally empowered to constitute, or, as fashion now has it, to consecrate a new lodge.

Whether this restriction is reasonable or otherwise, it is not my province to determine, but so long as it remains unrepealed in our statute book, the law relating to the constitution of lodges, like every other law and edict of Grand Lodge, ought to be strictly observed.

Yours fraternally,

AN OLD RULER OF THE CRAFT.

**THE PROPOSED BATH FOR THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.**

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Exception has been taken to the establishment of a swimming-bath at the Girls' School on the ground that it does not come within the objects to which the funds should be applied, viz.: Feeding, Clothing, and Education.

Accepting the definition of the objects of the Institution, the whole question of a bath seems to turn on the narrowness or breadth of the interpretation that should be given to the term "Education." In the time of many of us still living it was considered that education for girls, even in high-class boarding-schools, should be limited to mental training and accomplishments, all active physical training being not only treated as outside a course of education, but in many instances positively discouraged as unfeminine. Even now in many girls' schools the only real exercise is limited to the mild form of "calisthenics." Is it not most desirable that a broader view should be taken in girls' school such as ours? It must be borne in mind that the girls when they leave it will have to earn their own living, and that a good stock of health and strength is of the utmost importance to their future welfare. Debarred, as school-girls are, from the health-giving games of cricket, football, &c., the value to them of the pleasurable exercise of swimming in promoting health and strengthening the bodily frame can scarcely be over-estimated.

But important from this point of view as is the exercise of swimming, and useful as the art might prove in after life, it may nevertheless be admitted that the desirability of learning swimming is not the strongest argument in favour of a bath. Bro. Dubois, in submitting the motion, happily applied the phrase, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." In the Girls' School the numbers have now become so large that it must be difficult, indeed hardly possible, that perfect cleanliness can be thoroughly and permanently inculcated and enforced except by providing the means of immersion. Lavatories with merely wash-hand basins can scarcely be made adequately available for such numbers, and to provide a sufficiency of individual baths would involve an expenditure for building, for apparatus, and for the supply of water to, and carrying off the waste from each bath, which would startle even those who consider the cost of a swimming bath high. Given a large bath, and the arrangements for teaching swimming in it would be but a small portion of the cost; indeed, after a time, would be next to nothing, as those pupils who had acquired the art would no doubt readily impart their knowledge of it to others.

A large bath, therefore, available for all the pupils, seems to have become a necessity. It is to be hoped it will be carried out with unanimous, or all but unanimous, concurrence, and the House Committee may no doubt be trusted to keep down the cost to the lowest point, consistently with the object in view. The mental training in the School is admittedly excellent, and if to this be added the increased health and strength resulting from those habits of cleanliness which necessarily follow from the practice of immersion and of swimming (for who ever knew a swimmer uncleanly in person?), may it not be further hoped that when the Girls leave the School at the expiration of their respective terms, each will carry with her that great blessing so well summed up in the old saying, *Mens sana in corpore sano!*

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

X.

**LODGE SECRETARIES.**

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The Masters of the various lodges throughout the Craft will thank you for drawing the attention of the brethren to the duty of a Secretary; permit me to increase the volume of obligation that Freemasonry owes to you by asking, through your columns, the attention of your readers to the duties of brethren who are not Secretaries. Admitted that the tact, diligence and courtesy of a Secretary make a successful lodge, these valuable qualities are inoperative if corresponding virtues from the various mem-



bers of a lodge are not forthcoming. I do not for one moment suppose that brethren intend to be discourteous when they neglect to answer a letter from a Secretary on Masonic business, or when they neglect to advise him of inability to attend lodge and other meetings, or even to intimate their attention to attend banquets; yet the forgetfulness to attend to such common matters of business precision very often gives trouble and sometimes irritating annoyance to others who have lodge duties to attend to. Take, for instance, the very ordinary summons to attend a lodge—"Business at five, banquet at 6.30." An officer or member of the lodge is say in Yorkshire, the Master and other officers are punctual but the I.G. is absent, and yet from courtesy precious minutes are wasted because a letter or telegram has not made doubtless unavoidable absence known to the Master and lodge. Or, the want of acceptance of lodge summons by acknowledgment leaves the Secretary unable to advise the host of the probable number likely to be present at the banquet; the host either provides too much, or too little, too many or too few waiters, so causing either annoyance to guests or loss to himself. These, and other troubles, might be avoided if the ordinary courtesy of the acknowledgment of a letter were observed. I may further observe that this special neglect diminishes loyalty to the lodge and the Craft. To write from York, say, to a city Lodge, and announce inability to be present, keeps the absentee pleasantly in the memory of the brethren, promotes good-fellowship, and diminishes that tendency to selfishness which Masonry of all systems seeks to discourage.

Perhaps you will further permit a reminder that brethren should keep their lodges and the general interests of the Craft before them in their travels. Much can be learnt, observed, and communicated for the good of a lodge in particular and the Craft in general, if brethren would trouble themselves to observe and communicate. Many practical hints for increased zeal would thus be utilized which might be resented if coming perhaps from Secretaries, but would be increasingly valuable if submitted to the brethren in lodge by another member. I may further suggest that if members more frequently read the copies of bye-laws belonging to their lodge—if such, with certain selections from the Book of Constitutions, were ordered to be read publicly in lodge by the W.M., the forces of a lodge would be stimulated and energy generated for the greater good of Freemasonry.

If the Secretary be an important factor in lodge work it may be asserted that good members make a good Secretary, good members will be worthily represented, and in a well-balanced lodge there is a wholesome emulation in the discharge of duty by officers and members. But I am not sure that a good Secretary always makes a good lodge—perhaps he may. Your article on a Secretary was doubtless inspired by necessity from your wide horizon of observation, wherein you may have discerned defective service even among willing satellites in the revolutions of a Masonic year; but permit me to observe that during that course there are Masons who are erratic, nebulous, and eccentric, and need a little of your attractive warmth to keep them to the course of duty. By all means let "Excelsior" be the cry, not only for officers, but also for rank and file.

Dear Mr. Editor, don't be too severe on the Secretary, nor permit him to be rudely critical on his Masonic masters and equals. He owes them duties, they owe duties to him, not only as their equal, but also as the holder of an office indispensable to lodge prosperity.

Truly and fraternally yours,

A MIDDLESEX SECRETARY.

THE DOMATIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Can you find space in the *Freemason* for a reminder to the brethren in South London of the Domatic Lodge of Instruction, still in existence at Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road (three minutes' walk from Camberwell New-road Railway Station), but at which no workings have been carried on for sixteen weeks past, owing to a scarcity of members—not more than three being at any time present during the sixteen weeks? Doubtless it is greatly due to the want of a Preceptor, our late Bro. Preceptor having resigned, by reason of failing health.

Unless this old lodge is sustained it must ere long collapse. At present we are not in debt, but we are in want of attendance. The instruction workings are held every Tuesday evening, at 7.30 for S. I say 7.30 for S, because frequently there is a Craft lodge held in the same room, which delays commencement of instruction lodge 15 to 20 minutes.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

A REGULAR ATTENDANT.

October 21st.

MASONIC MAGAZINE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Interesting as the November number of the Masonic Magazine is, there is one unfortunate typographical error, which either arises from partly non-editorial supervision, or the badness of my own writing. "Moxen"—at page 183—is really "Julius Mosen" who was born at Marnein, in Saxony, in 1813, but died in 1867. I think it right to send these lines for fear any of your German readers may wonder who is "Moxen."

Yours fraternally,

THE TRANSLATOR.

MASONIC IMPOSTORS—A WARNING.

[Charles Warden Couch, alias Charles Southwood, initiated 1865 in St. Aubyn Lodge, No. 954, Devonport, then aged 24, has expended not more than one pound sterling in fees and quarterage. In 1869 was relieved in Grand Secretary's Office. In 1870 was in bad Masonic repute under circumstances known at Liverpool and elsewhere; and is now tramping the country and obtaining money under false pretences.]

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I take the entire responsibility for the correctness of the above particulars relating to the individual who was the subject of my two former letters, and only hope that the opportunity might be afforded me of proving the facts in his presence. Having given the warning by my letter (in yours of the 1st inst.), I would not have pursued the matter further as against him but for his continuance in imposition on other brethren.

The Rev. Bro. C. W. Arnold, of Woking College, Surrey, writes to me that he has had a visit from this man *en route* to Portsmouth. He was assisted; our worthy brother expressing, what is the feeling of most of us, that he "would rather give a man who might not deserve it a trifle than run the risk of sending away one honest man unrelieved." After the assistance had been rendered, and the impostor out of reach, Bro. Arnold learns that he has been tricked. I maintain that it is our bounden duty to stop this fellow's malpractices if we can, for he not only wrongs the few he swindles, but the "poor and distressed" who have honest claims on our sympathy and brotherly help.

Will the brethren who see this letter kindly refer to those inserted in your impressions of the 1st and 15th inst. respectively, and be good enough to make the subject known in their several lodges? Doubtless such a course of action would result in preventing other members of the Craft suffering from this fellow's machinations. Many districts are yet open to him, I dare say. I'll bet he doesn't show in this neighbourhood for a while!

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS.

Clapham, S.W., October 21st.

Reviews.

TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

This is a very weighty address, with an "Appendix" of important "correspondence and historical facts," put forth officially by Bro. J. H. Graham, G.M. It deserves attention and perusal, not only from the nature of its contents, but the "status" and authority of the G.M. We make every allowance for the wish of Bro. Graham to assert the dignity and rights of his Grand Lodge, and, no doubt, in the abstract, a very great deal may be said in favour of the leading principle of unity of organization and jurisdiction, which it is the aim of this publication to enforce and advance. But we think it may be well to doubt—we say it in all good feeling and regard—whether the Grand Lodge of Quebec has taken the wisest or the most opportune course to establish its asserted rights, and to strengthen its professed claims. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is a very young Grand Lodge, and *can well afford to wait*; and anything like impatience, or hurry, or petulance, or implied menace, is certain to retard its wishes, and delay the fulfilment of its anxious expectations. We always speak honestly and pointedly, otherwise a review is worthless. We know something of our English brethren, and we feel pretty well assured that the tone of much of this correspondence will not commend itself to the calm and fair but somewhat sensitive English mind. We pass over many extraneous matters, recommending our readers to study the correspondence printed elsewhere in extenso from this Address, the Address itself having previously appeared in the *Freemason*. We wish, however, to call special attention to two arguments drawn from the Constitutions of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, as they both rest on a fallacy, and both mis-represent (of course unintentionally) the meaning of such provisions of the two Books of Constitutions. "The acknowledgment of lodges" is made to express an "exclusive and territorial sovereignty." Such certainly is not the real meaning of such words, and never has been, and never can be. In the English Grand Lodge they are of long standing, are based on the oldest laws of all, and simply declare the necessity of lodges being legally warranted lodges to be recognized by the Grand Lodges as lodges at all. In England the four original lodges had no warrants or charters. The Lodge of Antiquity and Somerset House still exist, working "from time immemorial," without a charter; one is extinguished; another, for some reason or other, took out a charter. And it is just possible that originally there were other lodges like the Lodge of Industry, Swallow, and the lodge at Alnwick, which had no charters. Now, therefore, we repeat, neither in England nor in Scotland, has any provision of the Book of Constitutions any such meaning. All that the Books of Constitutions for the respective jurisdictions mean to assert, as we have always pointed out, is that in England and Scotland respectively they acknowledge no Craft lodges except those duly chartered by the Grand Lodge, and very properly and Masonically so. In the Colonies, English, Scottish, and Irish lodges are all recognized, and all harmonious. Formerly there were lodges without charters, and it is that point the Constitutions deal with, not prophetically, legislating in respect of possible future Grand Lodges. With all respect to our M.W. Bro. Graham, such an argument is hardly worthy of his great ability. But we repeat, we recommend our readers to study the pamphlet itself.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

By Bro. HENRY SUTHERLAND, M.D. and P.M.

By the kindness of the publisher we have been favoured with a copy of the "Notes" in advance. They apparently

are the development and completion of a smaller publication on the same subject by the same author, to which we deemed it right to call attention some time back. And now we are glad to again express our thanks to our very able brother for the care and conciseness, the thoughtfulness, and the grasp of the subject by which this useful little book of Masonic "Memos" is characterized from first to last. Indeed, to many of us, this diminutive "vade mecum" will be a source of much thought and study, will furnish a hint for many a research, and will be a "text book" for many a young student, or zealous lecturer in Masonry. Making allowance for some "conclusions" which are based on an "imperfect authority" in others, deeming it but right honestly to point out that some of the propositions of some writers which Bro. Sutherland alludes to cannot be accepted without some reservation, we think it right to add the expression of our humble opinion, that Bro. Dr. Sutherland's "opusculum" is a most honest and meritorious, and well meant effort to promote Masonic research, to establish Masonic authenticity, and to lead other brother students like himself, distinguished as he is in his own profession, intellectually and critically to consider the claims of Masonic history as best becomes the thoughtful and the intelligent Freemason. The time has happily gone by when unauthentic fables and hopeless anachronisms could be accepted by the Masonic student without a protest. If the "authentic school" has done nothing more, it has led to greater carefulness in statement, greater precision as to facts, the abandonment of untenable "myths," and the attempted substitution of evidence and history for questionable assertions and unverifiable "sheepwalking." Commending, therefore, Bro. Dr. Sutherland's effective and painstaking contribution to Masonic studies, and his friendly aid to Masonic students, there are one or two matters on which a few words may fitly fall from us. 1. As regards the question of "Degrees," it is still "sub judice," and no one, we venture to think, can "pace" Bro. Findel and others, venture to speak dogmatically on the subject. A great deal may no doubt be said on the comparative simplicity of our early ritual, the perhaps unscholastic arrangement of its ritual, its teaching, and its symbolism; but that more Degrees than one, with peculiar secrets, separating each grade from the other, existed before 1700, will, we think, without doubt eventually prove to be the case. The subject has only been recently carefully studied, and requires some knowledge of Masonic archæology to appreciate it in all its bearings. That the actual terminology of much of our ritual is modernized no one denies, though many archaisms remain; and it is utterly impossible that in 1717 an entire new ritual could have been adopted without some prevalent marks of preparation and compilation. That such is not the case all careful students of our olden ritual know: indeed the further we go back the more antique it seems to become. Indeed, it is not a little singular, and is a notable fact, as we hold it, that the earliest so-called exposure of Freemasonry makes out the ritual to be "rhythmic," practically based on the lectures of the Masonic Poem of 1415 (at latest), which Bro. Dr. Sutherland quotes, and to which Bro. Dr. Oliver alludes. It is more than probable that the earliest Masonic ritual was rhythmic. 2. Bro. Dr. Sutherland seems to divide the existing ritual into those of the Emulation and the Oxford. What our esteemed brother means by the "Oxford" we really do not profess to know. There are in use in this country now no less than five different systems, mainly only varying in verbiage, with some little contrarieties in ceremonial. 1. The Emulation (William); 2, the Stability (Hemming); 3, the Prestonian; 4, a relic of the Ancient working; and 5, the remains of an older system which some have termed the "Old York." By the Oxford system we presume Bro. Sutherland means a system of working adopted and used by some of those able "Masters" who have emanated from the "Apollo Lodge, Oxford." 3. Where the real origin of Freemasonry is to be found is still the "Crux" hard to be mastered by the most diligent student. For some time the Gild system had many advocates, but latterly an Hermetic explanation, as a concurrent explanation of Masonic continuance, has found many friends, as it is quite clear Hermeticism has never received in itself, or in its bearing upon Freemasonry, sufficient study, and the real difficulties of the Gild system in its best aspects have been too easily passed over. But such works as these of Bro. Dr. Sutherland, however unpretending in form, serve to show that Masonic researches are full of interest and pleasure, that they open out countless matters of importance for the general and the special student, and that, though we may not all agree in this, or concur in that, there is a general "consensus" amongst us in favour of "facts," not "fiction;" a wide-spread desire to have in our hands a reliable history of Freemasonry. For Bro. Dr. Sutherland's careful, and lucid, and suggestive "Notes" we beg, therefore, in Masonic sincerity, to tender to him our grateful thanks and fraternal appreciation.

STORIES OF YOUNG ADVENTURERS. By ASCOTT

R. HOPE. Bro. John Hogg, Paternoster Row.

This is a stirring book of those adventures and dangers by land and sea which often have such a fascination for the young and inexperienced. We are not quite sure that such books do good; whether they do not rather unsettle than edify; but still youth is youth, and while youth remains youth, such "weird tales" and such "strange stories" will be always potent to interest, to enthral, and to dominate. Some of the stories in Mr. Hope's book are well written, not a few are very thrilling and exciting. We can especially commend "He Would be a Sailor," "Home and Freedom at Last," "Stirring Days of the Navy," &c. We are reminded in one story of that young soldier of the Buffs who died under torture rather than degrade his English uniform and perform the "kotoo" to an opium-eating Mandarin. Sir Francis Doyle's stirring lines will find an echo in the heart of many of our readers—

Poor reckless, rude, low-born, untaught,  
Bewildered and alone,  
A heart with English instinct fraught,  
He yet can call his own,  
Ay, tear his body limb from limb,  
Bring cord, or axe, or flame,  
He only knows that not through him  
Shall England come to shame.

Far Kentish hopfields round him seemed  
Like dreams to come and go;  
Bright leagues of cherry-blossom gleamed  
One sheet of living snow.

The smoke above his father's door  
In grey soft eddings hung;  
Must he, then, watch it rise no more,  
Doomed by himself, so young?  
Yes, honour calls: with strength like steel,  
He puts the vision by.  
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel,  
An English lad must die.  
And thus with eyes that would not shrink—  
With knee to man unbent,  
Unflinching on its dreadful brink  
To his red grave he went!

### Masonic Notes and Queries.

#### OLD MINUTES.

Can any brother Secretary tell me of any minutes or manuscripts, in lodge archives or dusty boxes, previously to 1717?

MASONIC STUDENT.

#### THE MASONS' COMPANY.

Can any brother put me in the way of seeing the Charter of Incorporation of the Masons' Company, "tempore" Charles II., 1676?

MASONIC STUDENT.

#### GILD RETURNS.

Is there any brother who could take up the task of overhauling and collating the returns of the gilds in the reign of Richard II., where Mr. Toulmin Smith has left them? Why should not Mr. Cornelius Walford, whose able work is mentioned in a recent review in the *Freemason*, give himself to the work?

ANTIQUARIUS.

#### THE ANTIQUITY OF LAYING CORNER STONES.

In the "Masonic Magazine," July, 1880, p. 11, is a lecture on this subject, and, in dealing with the foundation stones of ancient Assyria, when referring to the metal plates discovered by M. Victor Place at Khorsabad, the ancient Dur-Sargina, we have the following statement: "This is the only extant specimen of the Assyrian foundation stone." Not to enter into the question as to what the Assyrian foundation stones were, it may interest the author of the paper referred to, Bro. R. W. C. Levi Woodbury, to know that in the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology," Vol. VII., part 2 (1880), is an account of stone tablets, discovered by Mr. Rassam during his excavations at the mound of Balawat. The slabs are of alabaster, twelve-and-a-half inches long, eight wide, and two-and-a-half thick. They were both found in an alabaster coffer, the inscription of the second slab being a duplicate of that of the first. Asurnatsirpal, by whom the tablets were deposited, was King of Assyria, c. B.C. 885 to B.C. 860, or about 150 years earlier than the date of the slabs of Sargon (c. B.C. 722 to 705), found by M. Place; and in the present inscription, after recording his victories during a campaign, the King says, speaking of the city: "The city Imgur-Bel, its name I called, this temple then I built with the bricks of my palace \* \* \* the temple I established; I made beautiful; the god Makhir, the great lord I seated in the midst; a written tablet in his temple I established; oh future Prince among the Kings, my sons, who Assur shall proclaim [when] this temple shall decay [and this] tablet thou seest and thou removest restore [thou] its ruins, restore to its place the characters of my written name. \* \* \* Whoever [this] tablet shall see and (?) remove altars shall cleanse, a victim shall sacrifice [and], to its place shall restore [it]; Assur, the great lord, shall hear his prayers in the battle of the Kings, at the place of encounter his courage shall not fail him." R.

#### THE "MASONIC STUDENT" AND ELIAS ASHMOLE.

I hope that the interesting communication from the "Masonic Student" relative to the initiation of Elias Ashmole, A.D. 1646, and as to the character of the lodge itself in which he "first saw the light," will be carefully read by all who wish to understand the various points raised. There is no doubt that many important questions are involved in this enquiry as to the lodge of 1646 being partly or mainly speculative. I do not deny that the lodges generally of the seventeenth century were mainly operative, but only that the lodge of 1646 was operative. It is impossible for me to do justice to the subject, as the researches are not yet completed, but I hope to again refer to the subject when 1882 dawns, if all be well.

W. J. HUGHAN.

#### MASONIC INVOCATION.

Can any brother student give me a clue to that peculiar invocation which Mr. Halliwell Phillips, in his preface to the "Early History of Freemasonry in England," says was in a Masonic Constitution, but of which he has kept no reference?

MASONIC STUDENT.

#### HERBERGAGE.

Referring to the notes on this word in reply to the enquiry of "G. H.," its meaning may perhaps be further elucidated by the following with their definitions as given by Bailey in his "Universal Etymological English Dictionary, 1724": Herber, an arbour; Herbergeours, inn-keepers; Herbigage, an inn, a lodging. (This word was used by Chaucer in this sense.)

B. BROUGHTON.

[The suggestion is, whether Herber, an arbour, is not derivative, and not an original meaning.]

EDITOR "FREEMASON."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In seasons when attacks of illness are both sudden and alarming, precious time should not be wasted in seeking a remedy. Holloway's wonderful Pills possess the power of removing or neutralising all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill-health, and institute regular action in organs that are fully from irritation or debility. The dyspeptic, weak, and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite, and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation, and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm.—[Adv't.]

### THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

The following correspondence has passed between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec: "The Grand Lodge of Quebec A.F. and A.M.

"Office of the Grand Master,  
"Richmond, P.Q., Canada,  
"March 21st, 1880.

"To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., M.W. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M., of England.

"Fraternal Salutations:

"M.W. Sir and Brother—Praying you to accept the assurance of my personal and fraternal esteem, and loyally seeking the removal of all causes tending to mar the harmonious relations which we earnestly desire ever to exist between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and being anxious to secure the peace, unity and harmony of the Craft, I now beg most respectfully to address your Royal Highness, hoping that you, as Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of England, over which you so worthily preside, will, at an early day, duly consider and favourably act on the following important matters which are most fraternally submitted:—

"The Grand Lodge of the province of Quebec (after long and careful deliberation by the Craft here) was duly formed in the year 1869—two years after the disseverance of the 'Province of Canada,' by the 'British North America Act of 1867,' into 'two separate Provinces,' styled respectively the 'Province of Ontario,' and the 'Province of Quebec,'—and has, ever since, enjoyed a marked degree of prosperity.

"The lodges of the English Constitution (and the one of the Scottish) situated in the City of Quebec loyally joined with the majority of the lodges of the 'Canadian Registry,' within the new Province of Quebec, in the formation of this Grand Lodge,—the English Provincial Grand Lodge of the cities of Quebec and Three Rivers being of consequence dissolved.

"Six years ago, after the most full consideration of the circumstances, the 'Grand Lodge of Canada,' (since and now exclusively occupying the 'Province of Ontario,') withdrew her claim to any jurisdiction whatever within this province, most fraternally recognized, and interchanged Grand Representatives with, the Grand Lodge of Quebec—all lodges of her constitution then remaining within our province becoming enrolled on our Registry—and all our relations to that mother Grand Body were happily adjusted with the most gratifying results.

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec also enjoys the most fraternal intercourse with all the other Grand Lodges of the Dominion, and with all the Grand Lodges of the United States, with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and with several of the regular Grand Lodges of Europe and other countries, having received from nearly every one of them due recognition as a regularly constituted Grand Lodge, justly entitled to exercise exclusive, sovereign jurisdiction within this province of the Dominion. Grand Representatives also have been interchanged with these Grand bodies, and all our relations therewith are most satisfactory and harmonious; and 'a fortiori,' we earnestly desire our relations to the mother Grand Lodge of England to be, in like manner, speedily and happily adjusted.

"Your Royal Highness is doubtless aware that there still exist in the city of Montreal, within our Grand Lodge jurisdiction, three lodges of the English constitution, and over them a brother seemingly performing the duties of Provincial Grand Master. I therefore respectfully submit to your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, and to the Grand Lodge of England, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, considers the continued existence of these lodges within her territorial jurisdiction as a violation of her rights as a duly constituted Grand body, contrary to the long-established practice prevailing among most of the regular Grand Lodges of the world, and subversive of the harmony, unity, and prosperity of the Craft.

"And while we are aware that it is held by some in England that daughter lodges situated in distant parts of the Empire, even wherein Grand Lodges have been of right formed, should be upheld in their continuance under the mother Grand Lodge as long as they may desire, instead of being fraternally given to understand that they should loyally give their adhesion to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of their own province or colony, or return their warrants to the Grand Lodge from whence derived; it appears to us, M.W. Sir, that if brethren entertaining such opinions could fully appreciate the painful experience of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, during the past quarter of a century, resulting from the existence of these 'imperio in imperio,' they would either be induced to accept and act upon the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty, prevailing throughout North America and elsewhere,—or they would favour the speedy adoption of a wiser course to be pursued toward such lodges which are ever endangering and so often disturbing the peace and harmony of the Craft, both at home and abroad, and thus causing international Masonic discord and alienation; and I need not assure your Royal Highness that it gives me much pain to be compelled to communicate to you, as Grand Master, and to the Grand Lodge of England, that in the recent unwarrantable invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in establishing in addition to its one lodge heretofore existing, two new private lodges, and organizing a Provincial Grand Lodge within this province, acts justly receiving world-wide condemnation, and which, in civil affairs, would be deemed to be acts of treason and rebellion against the lawfully constituted sovereignty; that in these most unfraternal and unconstitutional events, the chief representative officer of the Grand Lodge of England, and the principal officers of these English Lodges here, have actively participated, and, with seeming pleasure, continue to aid and abet these attempts to resist and subvert the lawfully constituted sovereign Masonic authority within this province.

"In parallel circumstances in civil affairs, righteously deserved punishment would have speedily overtaken the guilty; and would not the Grand Lodge of Quebec be justified in the exercise of her inherent right of ultimate jurisdiction over all Masons, or bodies of Masons, within her Territory, committing or abetting acts in contravention or violation of her constitutional sovereign authority, if no other solution of the difficulty is to be found and applied.

"These deplorable consequences clearly appearing to be the inevitable outcome, on this continent at least, of multiple lodge obedience within one Grand Lodge jurisdiction, it is my firm conviction, M.W. Sir, that prudent forethought

and practical wisdom alike imperatively demand that these disturbing causes be fraternally and for ever removed, and that, too, for many obviously important reasons deeply affecting the international Masonic relations of the Grand Lodges of our respective jurisdictions, and the interest of our Fraternity in general.

"I beg further to assure you, M.W. Sir, that every effort consistent with Masonic duty and honour has been put forth, formerly by the Grand Lodge of Canada and for a decade of years by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, peacefully and harmoniously to secure the adhesion to the local sovereign Grand Lodge of these few lodges which practically act as if a 'law unto themselves,' but hitherto without satisfactory result; and hence, before taking any other action, this fraternal appeal and solemn protest to the Grand Lodge of England, which gave them their existence, is now made, and which we pray may speedily avail.

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec loyally desires, above all things Masonic, to have these unhappy difficulties removed, to receive unconditional fraternal recognition from the Grand Lodge of England, to interchange Grand Representatives therewith, and to establish a perpetual league of fraternal amity with the Craft in the mother country.

"With profound regard, I have the honour to be,

"Loyally and fraternally, your obedient servant,

"JOHN H. GRAHAM, LL.D.,

"G.M. G.L. of Q.

"G. Sec. G.L. of Q."

"[LODGE SEAL.]

Attest, J. H. ISAACSON,

"Freemasons' Hall W.C.,

"10th August, 1880.

"M.W. Bro. J. H. GRAHAM, LL.D., G.M. G.L. of Q.,

"Dear Sir and M.W. Bro.

"I have duly laid before the Grand Master your letter of the 31st March, in which you request that the three lodges at present holding under this jurisdiction in Montreal should be transferred to that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"In reply, I am directed by His Royal Highness to refer to my predecessor's letters of the 31st March, '75, and 6th Dec. '77, and to remind you that it was expressly stipulated at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the three lodges in question should continue under the jurisdiction of England—and His Royal Highness regrets that he cannot now deviate from an arrangement which was made and fully acquiesced in at that time.

"I have the honour to be,

"Dear Sir and M.W. Bro.,

"Yours fraternally,

"SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Lt.-Col.

"G. Sec. of Eng."

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. and A.M.,

"Office of the Grand Master,

"Richmond, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada,

"December 16th, 1880.

"To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England:

"Fraternal Salutations:

"M.W. Sir and Brother,

"I beg to be permitted, most respectfully and with fraternal thanks, to acknowledge the receipt of a reply of date August the tenth, through the R.W. the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, to the communication of date the thirtieth day of March last, which I had the honour to address to your Royal Highness anent the inharmonious and unhappy state of Masonic affairs here, consequent on the continued existence of three private lodges of English constitution in the City of Montreal, within the jurisdiction of our sovereign Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec.

"Be pleased, M.W. Sir, to pardon me, if need be, in the pursuance of what I deem to be my bounden duty not only to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but also to the M.W. the Grand Lodge of England, and to our beloved Craft both at home and abroad, again to approach your Royal Highness and humbly and earnestly to request the more full consideration by you, M.W. Sir, and by the Grand Lodge of England, of these very important Masonic matters which so vitally affect the unity, welfare and prosperity of the Fraternity here, and which, if not soon adjusted, are calculated to imperil the peaceful interjurisdictional relations of the Grand Lodges of England and Quebec, and perchance, to a great extent, injuriously affect the harmony of the Craft in general.

"Your Royal Highness will doubtless permit me to call your attention to the fact that the statements in the reply of August last, received by me through your Grand Secretary, 'that it was expressly stipulated at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the three lodges in question should continue under the jurisdiction of England,' is incorrect.

"May it please Your Royal Highness, I beg to say that at its formation the Grand Lodge of Quebec made no such stipulation and entered into no such treaty with the Grand Lodge of England, or with any other Grand Lodge. It was formed, as we hold it ought to have been, like the mother Grand Lodge of England itself, without exterior consent or stipulations, by the due and regular exercise of inherent and inalienable right, and in strict accordance, as we believe, with the landmarks and constitutions of the Fraternity; and *ab initio*, it has claimed to be duly entitled to have and to exercise exclusive sovereign jurisdiction over all Craft lodges within the Province of Quebec; and, as such, it has been duly recognized by, and has happily established fraternal correspondence, and interchanged Grand Representatives with, the greater part of all the regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world.

"Your Royal Highness will graciously permit me further to say that even if the views held by some in England, as to the right, by prior existence, of private lodges of English constitution to a continuance at will, within the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge, were to be considered correct, can it be possible, M.W. Sir, that the said lodges for such reason are to be upheld and maintained by the Grand Lodge of England, after they have deliberately and repeatedly, and for a long series of years, violated and set at naught the first principles of the English Constitution, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and of the whole Fraternity, as we affirm that they have done, and still continue to do, to the manifest injury of our Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, and most detri-

mentral to the welfare of the Craft here, as well as imperiling the international peace and amity of the Fraternity. Would the Grand Lodge of England itself tolerate, or long consider as regular, private lodges of exterior or other constitution, and situated within the geographical limits of England, committing such and such like acts? I trow not, M.W. Sir, but, on the contrary, I am of the opinion that in such a case the Grand Lodge of England would consider it her duty fraternally to require that any Grand Lodge which had constituted said private lodges, should either recall their warrants, or, failing which, the Grand Lodge of England would doubtless take such steps as would put such lodges beyond the pale of her own recognition, and, if possible, that of all other regular Grand Lodges. And would it be wise, prudent, or desirable, M.W. Sir, that the Grand Lodges of Quebec should, in self defence, be driven to the disagreeable necessity of exercising, in like manner, her sovereign prerogatives.

"A long period of sufferance from the evils of multiple and divided local Grand jurisdiction, under the Grand Lodge of Canada, and for upwards of a decade of years under the Grand Lodge of Quebec, has led our brethren here to the conclusion that this unhappy and unmasonic state of affairs cannot much longer be endured and ought not longer to be permitted to remain.

"There appear to us, M.W. Sir, to be but three possible ways by either of which to terminate it: first, that the Grand Lodge of England recall and cancel the warrants of the said lodges; or, second, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec take such action anent them as the constitution of at least one of the mother Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland prescribes, and the customs and laws of the Fraternity, in such case, justify; or, third, and most desirable, that these three lodges of English constitution here do become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"M.W. Sir, your Royal Highness may fraternally permit me to state that, since the beginning of our existence as a Grand Body, we have frequently appealed to the mother Grand Lodge of England for the redress of these grievances, but seemingly in vain. The years of silence thereanent on the part of the Grand Lodge of England, or the replies to our humble remonstrances, apparently translatable only by an ominous *non-possunt*, are, we trust, happily passed for ever.

"Knowing the great interest which your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, takes in whatever pertains to the highest welfare of the Craft, not only in England but in every part of the empire, and having had the strongest possible proof of the deep interest of your Royal Highness in our new dominion Masonically and otherwise, the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec fondly hope and confidently expect that now, under your benign reign as Grand Master of England, all these difficulties will be happily removed, and a new era of unity, harmony, and interjurisdictional amity will be inaugurated. To strengthen our hope in the early realisation of these things, we are of the opinion that your Royal Highness, together with your eminent advisers in Grand Lodge, will hesitate to affirm that the policy of the past, anent the continuance of private lodges at their will, in distant dependencies of the empires wherein, like our own, a Grand Lodge has been opportunely and constitutionally established, is at all times and at all hazards to be perpetuated, especially when it is shown that the maintenance of such an *imperium in imperio* is detrimental to the peace, unity, and good governance of the Craft, producing Masonic anarchy and chaos, and even imperiling, if not threatening to break off altogether, the happy international relations which we, as true and loyal Freemasons, desire for ever to subsist between our young Grand Body and the mother Grand Lodge of England. We are of the opinion also that your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, will not deem it well that the dissent of a few score of brethren here, presuming on the support of the Grand Lodge of England, while acting as if a law unto themselves, shall be further allowed to run counter to the wishes and aspirations of twenty thousand loyal brethren throughout the dominion, who are in practical sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in this matter, the more especially as such dissent is to the great detriment of the Craft, both at home and abroad, and prevents us establishing those strong and intimate international Masonic relations with the venerated mother Grand Lodge of England, which it is our earnest desire to have and perpetually to maintain.

"I need not assure your Royal Highness that it deeply grieves us, as loyal Craftsmen, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, having received full and unconditional recognition as a sovereign Grand Body from all the other Grand Lodges of the dominion, from nearly all the Grand Lodges of the United States of America, from the venerable Grand Lodge of Ireland, and from every other regular Grand Lodge whose recognition we have sought, and with the present prospects of an early, happy, and final adjustment of our relations to the mother Grand Lodge of Scotland—that there should remain the mother Grand Lodge of England, with whom alone our Grand Lodge of Quebec has not established fraternal correspondence, relationship, and union.

"We sincerely trust that the Grand Lodge of England will, either by direct act or by lawful and constitutional influence, now seek to remove the anomalous and unfortunate state of Masonic affairs at present existing between our respective Grand jurisdictions.

"It may, however, seem to your Royal Highness that prudent, local efforts here ought alone to suffice to secure unity of Grand Lodge obedience within our jurisdiction; and, if so, I may be pardoned in saying that such ere now might have been secured, and might still be brought about at an early day, were favouring co-operation thereanent had from the mother Grand Lodge of England. Such maternal counsel and advice, if given, would doubtless be cheerfully acted upon by these lodges here of English constitution, and the day would not then be far distant when there would exist within our jurisdiction perfect unity of Grand Lodge obedience, with all its attendant blessings.

"Your Royal Highness will, I trust, be pleased to observe that in this our humble statement and appeal, I have waived the present discussion of what the Grand Lodge of Quebec deems to be her inherent and constitutional right of exclusive sovereign Craft jurisdiction within the territorial limits of this province of our dominion, as we fervently hope that the desire for peace, harmony, and international amity between the renowned mother Grand Lodge of England and the young, but not unworthy, Grand Lodge of Quebec will of itself now prevail to secure the grand consummation so devoutly to be desired.

"Pardon me, M.W. Sir, in adding that it is earnestly to

be hoped that it may not be deemed by your Royal Highness, or by the executive officers of your Grand Lodge, that what is sometimes deemed a prudent inactivity, or sometimes too confident reliance on the healing effects of time, is likely to bring about the desired end, as such, I beg to assure you, has already had scope, and even now is, I fear, hurrying events to that point when, with Masonic communities as well as others, patience and forbearance seem as having, in their case, measurably ceased to be virtues. Nor will, I trust, M.W. Sir, the intensity of my personal interest in this important matter, nor the seeming warmth and freedom of my expressions threaten, be construed as other than intended to be the fraternal utterance of the 'words of truth and soberness,' humbly and most respectfully addressed to your Royal Highness, in devoutly seeking to avert great evil and secure great good to our peaceful and loyal Fraternity.

"It may possibly appear to your Royal Highness, should you be graciously pleased to receive and peruse this my imperfect address, that I have exceeded the ordinary privilege by communicating directly with your Royal Highness on so important a subject even; but, if so, it is my humble request that, having given our respectful and loyal appeal your gracious attention, you may be pleased to cause this and my former humble address of March the thirtieth to be remitted, with your Royal Highness' sanction, to the proper executive officers of your M.W. Grand Lodge, for early consideration and action.

"Trusting that this our fraternal petition and appeal to your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, may not be in vain, I have the distinguished honour to be, with profound esteem, loyalty and fraternally, your Royal Highness' humble and obedient servant,

"JOHN H. GRAHAM,  
Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Quebec.  
[LODGE SEAL.] Attest, "J. H. ISAACSON,  
"G.S. Grand Lodge of Quebec."

"Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,  
3rd February, 1881.

"M.W. Bro. Dr. J. H. Graham, LL.D., Grand Master  
Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"M.W. Sir and Brother,—

"I am commanded by the Prince of Wales, M.W. Grand Master of England, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed by you to His Royal Highness, under date 16th December last (in reply to mine of the 10th August, 1880), again urging, in strong terms, that the warrants of the three lodges still working in Montreal under this jurisdiction should be withdrawn, which letter has received the Grand Master's most serious consideration, and I am now directed to reply to the principal points contained therein.

"With reference to the objection to the remark in my letter of the 10th August that the exemption of the three lodges was expressly stipulated for at the 'formation' of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I am to say that it might have perhaps been verbally more correct to have used the words 'proposed recognition,' but I am to point that at its formation the mother Grand Lodge of Canada could not confer upon her child an exclusive jurisdiction which she herself did not enjoy, and I may add that at the present moment there is an English lodge, No. 532, working in the territory of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and another, No. 398, within that of Nova Scotia, in both cases without protest.

"Our Grand Master has received with surprise and regret the vague general charges preferred in your letter against the English lodges in Montreal, but which, not being defined, cannot of course be met or refuted. His Royal Highness can only say that should definite charges be made they will at once be investigated.

"Our Grand Master desires to call your attention to the two letters of my predecessor, dated 31st March, 1875, and 6th December, 1877 (copies enclosed), by which it will be seen that the Grand Lodge of England, on the 3rd March, 1875, passed a formal resolution according recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec on certain conditions, namely, that the three lodges working under this Grand Lodge should continue to do so as long as they desired, which conditions, however, do not appear to have been accepted, and it is therefore clearly impossible for His Royal Highness now to take any further action in the matter, or to ask Grand Lodge to rescind its own resolution. At the same time I am commanded to say that should at any time the three English lodges desire to retire from the English jurisdiction, and to place themselves under that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, no difficulties whatever will be offered by the Grand Lodge of England to their so doing, and they will be free to depart, should they be inclined.

"I have the honour to remain, M.W. Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

"SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Col.,  
"Grand Secretary of England."

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. & A.M.  
"Office of the Grand Master."

"Richmond, P.Q., Canada,  
"March 10, 1881.

"To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England:

"Fraternal Salutations:

"M.W. Sir and Illustrious Brother,

"It affords me great pleasure, respectfully and fraternally, to acknowledge the receipt, through your R.W. Grand Secretary, of a communication by command of your Royal Highness, of date February the 3rd ultimo, in reply to mine of date the 16th of December last, and to thank your Royal Highness for your gracious consideration of the important local and interjurisdictional matters submitted by me.

"I now beg, M.W. Sir, further to be permitted to call the attention of your Royal Highness to the following *seriatim* replies thereto, and also to the subsequent statements herein contained.

"In accepting the correction of the error in your former communication anent the alleged 'stipulations made by the Grand Lodge of England at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec,' I now beg, M.W. Sir, to point out that the statement in the same paragraph, namely, that 'at its formation, the Grand Lodge of Canada could not confer upon her child an exclusive jurisdiction which she herself did not enjoy,' is, in our opinion, wholly inapplicable to the

Grand Lodge of Quebec, because the Grand Lodge of Canada conferred no right or jurisdiction whatever on the Grand Lodge of Quebec at its formation; but, on the contrary, opposed its constitution, and sought to prevent its recognition; although, as heretofore stated by me, she afterwards gracefully and fraternally recognised the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and interchanged representatives therewith; and it hardly seems necessary, M.W. Sir, to repeat that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was constitutionally formed without exterior consent or authority, in like manner, and by the due exercise of the same inherent rights, as were nearly all the other Grand Lodges of the world; and she claims the right to exercise exclusive sovereign Masonic jurisdiction within and over the whole of the territory of the Province of Quebec, which, by her regular formation, and the due recognition and acknowledgment of so many Grand Lodges, she lawfully and Masonically occupies.

"Permit me further, M.W. Sir, respectfully to assure you that the additional statement in the same paragraph, namely: 'That at the present moment there is an English Lodge, No. 532, working in the territory of the Grand Lodge of Canada,' is wholly incorrect. The said lodge, about a quarter of a century ago, became of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Canada; and nearly ten years since transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within whose territory it is situated, and is now No. 4 on our Registry.

"I beg further to say, M.W. Sir, that the statement in the succeeding paragraph of the same communication, received through your R.W. Grand Secretary, 'That our Grand Master has received with surprise and regret the vague general charges preferred in your letter against the English Lodges in Montreal, &c.,' and which, in this instance, were purposely made general, was, for several reasons, received with satisfaction by me; first, because in my letter to your Royal Highness of date March 31st, 1880, I made, with great sorrow, a specific charge of the gravest possible nature, but which was not even alluded to, in the reply thereto received by me; and secondly, because of our past unhappy experience, which is correctly stated in the following, from the address of the Grand Master of Canada, in the year 1864:—'While misunderstandings, &c., can be and are remedied on our part by a present supreme power, redress from these foreign lodges (foreign, I mean as to jurisdiction), is a tedious, complicated process, if successful at last, and irregularities are not to be controlled at all. Each of these lodges acts as its own judge and jury. About three of them we have already been in difficulty, and are never out of danger of trouble with each and all. I believe no dishonour could attach to the Grand Lodge of Canada, if, considering the practical trouble we have to encounter, were we even now to issue a notification to these lodges, such as we should have done when we took our place among the other Grand Lodges of Freemasonry.' Such, M.W. Sir, with alternating variations, has also been the experience of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Nor alone is the peace and prosperity of the Craft Grand Body of this province imperilled by the existence here of these lodges of English Constitution, and nominally under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, but the harmony and highest welfare of the bodies of every other Masonic rite here are perpetually endangered, and, judging by the past, they will be seriously injured thereby.

"I pray also to be permitted to say, M.W. Sir, that I duly note the gracious assurance, 'that should definite charges be made, they will at once be investigated.' I trust I may be pardoned in replying thereto, by asking what substantial good would result from any 'investigation' which did not seek for the removal of the root of the evil. 'Investigations' in England of difficulties here, would, I fear, be almost continuous, and of little practical benefit.

"Moreover, I beg to add, M.W. Sir, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec claims that she has the right, if necessity compels, of exercising exclusive jurisdiction over all Craft Masons and lodges of Freemasons within her territory.

"Permit me also, M.W. Sir, to express my sincere thanks that your R.W. Grand Secretary kindly forwarded certified copies of the prior documents formally proffering recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of England, 'on certain conditions' therein specified. Such like conditional recognition was proffered this lodge by only one other Grand Lodge throughout the world, and both were declined. The Grand Lodge of Quebec has not accepted, nor does she purpose to accept, conditional recognition from any sister Grand Body. She holds that the acceptance of such recognition from England, by the Grand Lodge of Canada, was a virtual abandonment of the fundamental principles maintained by Canada in its organisation, and upon which she received support and recognition from other Grand Lodges, and that the grave error in accepting thereafter such provisional recognition from England was the primal cause of nearly all their subsequent difficulties, as was asserted by the Grand Master of Canada above quoted. 'It was a great mistake we made in not determining a fixed date when there must be exclusive jurisdiction throughout Canada, and serving a formal notice to that effect on the Grand Lodges having subordinate lodges here, that these last might be numbered and registered, and receive warrants from our Grand Lodge, or choose the alternative of dissolving. It was the natural sequence to the events occurring in and since 1855, and no compromise should have been entered into except as to time.'

"M.W. Sir, the Grand Lodge of Quebec cannot consistently, with her views of the fundamental doctrines of the Fraternity, governing the formation and prerogatives of Grand Lodges, of her duty to the Craft within her jurisdiction, or to those numerous Grand Lodges which have recognised her as a duly constituted Grand Body, lawfully entitled to exercise exclusive Sovereign Masonic Craft jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec, repeat the grave error committed by Canada in accepting conditional recognition such as was proffered to Quebec by England, and thereby sanction and perpetuate divided Grand Lodge jurisdiction here, with all its attendant evils.

"May it please your Royal Highness, it appears to the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the Grand Lodge of England herself in practice maintains the doctrine of exclusive sovereign jurisdiction, by absolutely ignoring and treating as if non-masonic any lodge of exterior constitution, situated within her geographical limits; and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, by constitutional enactment, absolutely forbids, under the heaviest penalties, the recognition of, or the holding of Masonic intercourse with any lodge not of her obedience, situated within her territory, even though said

lodge be of prior constitution to the Grand Lodge of Scotland herself. This, to my mind, M.W. Sir, conclusively disposes of the pretended right of private lodges, of existence prior to that of a Grand Lodge, to a continuance at will, within the territorial jurisdiction of the said Grand Body.

"M.W. Sir, the Grand Lodge of Quebec holds that no private lodge of English, or any other exterior constitution, has any lawful right to separate existence within her territorial jurisdiction, as has also been repeatedly affirmed and enforced by not a few other Grand Lodges similarly circumstanced; and your Royal Highness will, doubtless, permit me to state in all goodwill, that the gracious permission of voluntary secession, willing to be accorded by England to these lodges of her constitution here, seems to be of no avail; and that unless the rights and prerogatives of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are, as we claim they ought to be, practically recognised by the Grand Lodge of England in this matter, and as I sincerely trust they may be, there will, it appears to me, be no other alternative left to Quebec than to follow the example of other Grand Lodges in like situation, by the rightful enforcement of her sovereign authority within this province of the dominion.

"M.W. Sir, be pleased to allow me, in closing this already too long letter, to add that the correspondence which I have had the distinguished honour to submit to your Royal Highness has had chiefly in view the avoidance, by peaceful and conciliatory means, of the above unhappy alternative which is impending; and I devoutly and fraternally trust that it may lead to a mutually satisfactory understanding and due recognition of the interjurisdictional relations, rights, and obligations of our respective Grand Lodges; and that it may aid in bringing about an early and final adjustment of too long existing difficulties between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of the oldest province of one of the most important dependencies of the British Empire.

"With profound regard, I have the honour to be, fraternally, your Royal Highness' humble and obedient servant,

"J. H. GRAHAM,  
"G.M. G.L. of Q."

"[LODGE SEAL.] Attest J. H. ISAACSON,  
"G. Sec. G. L. of Q."

"Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.

"M.W. Bro. J. H. Graham, LL.D., M.W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"M.W. Sir and Brother,—

"Your last letter of 10th March, 1881, has been duly submitted to the M.W. the Grand Master of England.

"In reply, I am commanded by his Royal Highness to explain, with reference to the case of Lodge, No. 532, stated in my letter of 3rd February last, to be still under the Grand Lodge of England; that the information you have furnished has been received with surprise, inasmuch as no intimation has ever been received from the lodge of its having so succeeded, and it has never offered to return its warrant; therefore, although no returns had been received from it for many years, there was no reason here to believe that it had joined another jurisdiction. The error is consequently entirely due to the irregularities and neglect of the lodge itself.

"With reference to the points once more urged in your letter on the subject of the English lodges by you, H.R.H. our Grand Master can only again express his regret that he cannot comply with your wishes.

"There is reason to believe that in the course of nature matters may terminate as you desire, but his Royal Highness cannot too strongly deprecate the adoption of any coercive measures, as you seem to hint at, and which would effectually bar the result aimed at.

"I have the honour to be, M.W. Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

"SHADWELL H. CLERKE (Col.),  
"Grand Secretary."

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. & A.M.  
"Office of the Grand Master.

"Richmond, P.Q., Canada,  
"June 14th, 1881.

"To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, A.F. & A.M.

"Fraternal Salutations:

"M.W. Sir and Illustrious Brother,—

"I have the distinguished honour fraternally to acknowledge the receipt of a reply from your Royal Highness, through the R.W. the Grand Secretary of England, to my communication of date March 10th, 1881, and I beg to be permitted most respectfully to express my fraternal thanks therefor.

"The acknowledgment of the error to which the attention of your Royal Highness was called by me, is duly accepted, and the lodge referred to will doubtless be at once erased from the registry of the Grand Lodge of England.

"Your Royal Highness will, I venture to hope, pardon me in once more referring the three lodges of the English registry still existing within our jurisdiction, and the recalling of whose charters by England, or, what is much more desirable, the transference of said lodges to our registry, which I have sincerely sought, peacefully and constitutionally to secure; and I beg to add that it affords me great satisfaction, M.W. Sir, to concur in the spirit and general tenour of the last paragraph of your gracious reply of date May the 9th, alluding to the same, and I beg most heartily to assure you, M.W. Sir, that few things will be more deplored by me than that the Grand Lodge of Quebec should be compelled to adopt and carry out any 'coercive measures' towards said lodges, and that fraternal disassociation and alienation from England should result therefrom; yet, M.W. Sir, as the state of Masonic affairs here resulting from the conflicting rule and authority of England and Quebec, within our territory is wholly incompatible with peace and harmony locally, or between our respective Grand Lodge jurisdictions, and is not concordant with the great principles of our Fraternity, therefore, in seeking to put an end to the irregular and chaotic state of Masonic affairs caused within her jurisdiction by the continuance therein, and the acknowledgment of these lodges of exterior registry, and, under Supreme Grand Lodge authority other than her own, the Grand Lodge of Quebec would, in my opinion, M.W. Sir, be fully justified by her inherent rights as a sovereign Grand Lodge, by the fundamental laws of the Craft, and by the general approval of the sister Grand Lodges of the world (ultimately including those of Britain herself, I be-

lieve) in at least adopting for the attainment and maintenance of her exclusive territorial sovereignty, the principles and means laid down in the Constitutions of the Grand Lodges of England and of Scotland, for securing and upholding, under the same or similar circumstances, unity and regularity of Grand Lodge governance within their respective geographical limits, unless England should speedily adopt (as I devoutly trust she may) other and better means to concede what are deemed by me to be the just and reasonable claims of Quebec.

"With profound regard, I have the honour fraternally to remain, your Royal Highness's humble and obedient servant,

"JOHN H. GRAHAM

"G.M. G.L. of Q."

"[LODGE SEAL.] Attest J. ISAACSON,  
"G. Sec. G.L. of Q."

#### DEDICATION OF A MASONIC HALL AT SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

A numerous attended meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight was held at Shanklin, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of dedicating a new Masonic Hall, erected by the brethren of the recently-constituted Chine Lodge, No. 188A. The R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. W. W. Beach, M. S., assisted by the Grand Officers of the province, performed the ceremony.

The new building has been erected by Bro. Francis Cooper, of Shanklin, from designs furnished by Bro. Francis Newman, of Ryde. Though not a large building, it is thoroughly adapted for its purpose. On the ground floor there is a capacious reception room and dining hall, and above are the lodge room and offices. The lodge room, which has been furnished in a very substantial manner, is of ample dimensions, and is well ventilated.

The R.W.P.G.M. on proceeding with the ceremony of dedication, requested the architect, Bro. Newman, to deliver up the working tools. Bro. Newman, in doing so, thanked the brethren for the confidence that had been reposed in him, and said, that although their means had not enabled them to indulge in any decorations as yet, the building had been erected with due regard to solidity and fitness.

The Prov. G.M. replied, congratulating the brethren of the Chine Lodge on the completion of the building. In addressing the architect (Bro. F. Newman), he said that the manner in which the erection of the building had been carried out reflected the highest credit on those who had taken it in hand, not only for their skill, but for the order and arrangement which had been shown. In a limited space everyone knew how difficult it was to finish a building complete in all points, and therefore he was quite certain that they had brought to bear not only powers of intellect, but great arrangement in arriving at so successful a conclusion.

After the ceremony had been completed, the Prov. G.M. said it was most interesting to see a body of Freemasons—the members of a new lodge only recently sprung into existence—so anxious to carry out the principles of the Order, that they had lost no time in erecting a building for that purpose. It was seldom that a new lodge did not take time before deciding on such a step, but the Chine Lodge had shown that they were animated by a pure spirit of Freemasonry, which led them to think that Freemasonry being good in itself it was right that they should have a building suitable to carry out its principles. He congratulated the lodge on their new building, and said that, considering the manner in which the building had been inaugurated, and the spirit which had animated the brethren in undertaking it, he entertained no doubt that their new lodge would be crowned with complete success. The Prov. G.M. then expounded in eloquent terms the texts of the lodge, exhorting the brethren to act up to its principles and to endeavour to do something to preserve and maintain the character of the Order.

The Provincial Grand Master was supported by the following Provincial Grand Officers and brethren: Bro. Rev. J. N. Palmer, P.M. 698, P.P.G.W., acting as D.P.G.M.; J. E. Le Feuvre, P.M. 130, P.G.S.W.; M. E. Frost, P.M. 487, P.G. Treas., acting as P.G.J.W.; Revs. A. A. Headley, W.M. 309, and G. H. De Fraine, P.M. 257, P.G. Chaplains; Edgar Goble, P.M. 309, P.G. Reg.; F. Newman, P.M. P.P.G.S.W.; A. J. Miller, P.M. 130, P.G. Sec.; A. Barfield, P.M. 35, P.G.J.D.; J. W. Fardell, P.M. 698, P.P.G.J.W.; George Wyatt, P.M. 151, P.P.G.S.W.; F. S. Wright, 546, P.G.J.D. Staffordshire; G. W. Smales, 312, P.P.G.S. of W. N. and E. Yorks; R. Osborne, P.M. 487, P.G.O.; G. J. Tilling, P.M. 130, P.P.G. Supt. of Works; J. W. Willmot, P.M. 342, P.G.S.B.; C. J. Phillips, P.M. 130, P.P.G.S.D.; J. Gieve, W.M. 1069, P.G.S.; A. Scott, W.M. 551, P.G.S.; C. B. Whitcomb, P.M. 1705, P.G. St. B.; R. W. Downing, W.M. 903, P.G.S.; Valentine Brown, P.M. 903, P.G. Purst.; J. G. Jones, 151, P.P.G. Org.; G. W. Pack, P.M. 175; Arthur R. Holbrook, I.P.M. 309; A. E. Hargrove, P.M.; I. Golden, I.P.M. 151; W. L. Nicholl Clayton, W.M. 698; B. W. Tilley, W.M. 151; A. Houston, P.M. 351, P.P.G.A.D.C.; J. F. Waller, P.M.; G. M. Burt, P.M. and Treas. 551; Dr. E. R. Woodford, 551; Staff-Commander W. B. Goldsmith, R.N., 257; W. Thompson, 151; Dr. Dabbs, W.M.; G. Humby, S.W.; S. H. Shilling, J.W.; W. Quickfall, S.D.; J. Bailey, Sec.; Alfred Greenham, I.G.; Francis Cooper, W. Judd, J. W. Cantlow, C. H. Moorham, E. T. Jones, A. H. Brown, J. Middleton, and Henry Salt, 1884; Latimer Saunders, S.W., J. Bunt, jun., J.W., R. Henry Cole, Sec., W. Garland, and T. E. Porter, 1869; W. Thompson, J. Bucknell, and C. Mansel, 151; T. H. J. Petherick, S.W., T. H. Clough, and F. H. Darwin, 551; W. Hammond, and W. Pile, J.W., 1892; L. Coleman, 242 (U.S.); John Appleyard, 1611; J. G. Garnham, J. B. Biggs, and J. Exell, P.G. Tylers; W. Lake, P.M. 131, P.P.G. Reg. Cornwall (*Freemason*); and others.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bro. W. Hickman, D.P.G.M., Dr. O'Connor, P.G. J.W., and others.

After the lodge had been closed a number of the brethren adjourned to a banquet at the Town Hall, at which Bro. Dr. Dabbs, the W.M., presided, supported by the Provincial Grand Master and his officers. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were honoured, and the vocal efforts of some of the brethren were much appreciated. Br. J. G. Jones, P.G.O., of Newport, presided at the pianoforte.

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS

### Craft Masonry.

**LODGE OF ISRAEL (No. 205).**—This lodge opened its new season very successfully on Tuesday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the muster of the brethren being very large and the work of the lodge being admirably performed. The Worshipful Master, Bro. H. J. Phillips, presided, and his officers present were: Bros. J. Da Silva, J.W.; A. Abraham, J.W.; A. M. Cohen, P.M. Treas.; C. F. Hogard, Sec.; A. Abraham, S.D.; John A. Gartley, J.D.; B. J. Paton, D.C.; H. Norden, Org.; Edwin J. Ward, I.G.; Henry M. Harris, P.M.; A. Bassington, J. P. Cohen, P.M.; S. W. Harris, P.M. The visitors attending were: Bros. Charles Hunt, P.M. 194; Alfred J. Henochsberg, P.M. 1502 (Liverpool); B. M. Nathan, 9; A. Cracknell, 1423; J. Lewis Thomas, P.A.G.D.C.; W. W. Morgan, jun., J.W. 1107; Edgar Bowyer, P.M. 1580, P.P.S.G.W., Herts; D. M. Davis, Org. 1017; and H. Massey, P. 619, W.M. 1928 (*Freemason*).

Mr. Edward Nathan, and Mr. W. Lewis Nathan having been balloted for, were initiated, Bro. I. P. Cohen, P.M., performing the first part of the ceremony, and the Worshipful Master the remainder. The Worshipful Master afterwards raised Bro. Lewis Emanuel to the Third Degree. Bro. Hogard (Secretary) subsequently read letters of apology and regret for inability to accept the invitation of the lodge to be present from Bros. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Secretary, Sir Albert W. Woods (Garter), G.D.C., Sir John B. Monckton, President of the Board of General Purposes, Thomas Fenn, P.G.D., Peter de Lande Long, P.G.D., and several other brethren. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to an elegant banquet prepared by Bro. Abraham Cohen.

At the conclusion of the banquet the usual toasts were proposed and honoured. Bro. James Lewis Thomas, P.G. A.D.C., replied to the toast of "The Grand Officers," and in the course of his observations said he was always pleased to visit the Lodge of Israel, because, in addition to the great hospitality displayed by the brethren of the lodge, the working in the lodge was such as to delight every brother who had his heart and soul in Freemasonry. The manner in which the work had been performed that night, both by the W.M. and his officers, was a great credit to the Order, and was a pattern for the visitors to take back to their own lodges. Bro. A. M. Cohen, the senior Past Master of the lodge, proposed "The Health of the W.M." He was happy, as one known in former times as a very hard working Mason, to speak to the excellent working of the W.M. It had been his great pleasure to see many able brethren preside over the lodge, and he was very pleased to say the W.M. was behind none of them. He was very courteous, and there was not a brother but would give him a good word for his working. That working was a credit to himself and a satisfaction to the brethren. He would tell the initiates that a few years since the W.M. was initiated like them, and by his hard working and zealous conduct in lodge he had led himself to the position he now held. He trusted they would take this example and endeavour to attain to the W.M.'s high position. The W.M., in replying, said if what he had done had met with the approval of the brethren he was more than satisfied. He then gave "The Initiates," having known whom for some years he was able to say that they would be a credit to the lodge. Reiterating Bro. Past Master Cohen's remarks, he hoped they would one day occupy the chair of W.M. Both initiates responded. Bros. Hunt and Massey replied to the toast of "The Visitors." "The Benevolent Fund of the Lodge of Israel" was responded to by Bro. A. M. Cohen, P.M., President of the Fund, who explained to the new brethren that it was established for the purpose of assisting those who could not assist themselves. He knew nothing in Masonry, though he had had the lengthened experience of forty years, so pleasant as to help the helpless. No one but the Committee knew who were helped. The utmost secrecy was observed. To-day we might be on the path of prosperity; to-morrow we might be in adversity. It was for those who were prosperous now to lay by for a day of adversity. He trusted that such a day would not be for any one attached to this lodge; but should such be the case—should any one of them, his widow or orphans, be compelled to come to the Lodge of Israel Benevolent Fund—their next door neighbour would never become acquainted with it. He could not find fresh words to speak of this fund; but he wanted fresh acts. He wanted the younger brethren to give their pound if they possibly could. Rest assured it would be returned by the Great Architect of the Universe tenfold. To those who could not give a pound he would say give what they could to relieve brethren, widows, or orphans who might be compelled to come to the fund, and to give whom a mere trifle would do them no good. The Committee wanted to give to such applicants what would set them up in life without going further. Masonry did not consist of the pleasures of the festive board, but in doing good acts towards each other. Bro. S. M. Harris, P.M., replied to the toast of "The P.M.'s" and said he was proud indeed to hear the high praise which had been bestowed on the lodge that evening. It was a source of great gratification to the Past Masters, for they must remember that the well-being and welfare of the Lodge of Israel was to all brethren present a great consideration; but to the Past Masters it was a vital consideration, their position, their name, their everything stood or fell with the stand or fall of the Lodge of Israel. The tongue of good report was certainly heard in its favour, for Bro. Sablu having joined the lodge had induced another Liverpool brother, Bro. Henochsberg, to join it. The brethren would find they had a jewel in that brother, and he hoped to see him one day W.M. of the lodge. Bro. A. M. Cohen, P.M., added that he wished to thank the brethren for the very great kindness they had shown him during his late severe illness, and for having recorded their feelings on the minutes of the lodge. He felt very grateful for that kindness, which was a great solace to him. He should never forget it. Those few words in the minute-book repaid him for many, many years of service to the lodge. He hoped he should be able to spend many more days of his life among the brethren of the Lodge of Israel. The Senior and Junior Wardens replied to the toast of "The Officers;" and the Tyler's toast concluded the proceedings. During the evening Bros. H. and B. Cohen gave the scene between Charles the First and Cromwell from the well-known play, and received hearty applause for their admirable representation.

**DE GREY AND RIPON LODGE (No. 905).**—On Monday, the 24th inst., the first meeting of the season of the above lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall. Amongst those present were Bros. Geo. W. J. King, W.M.; M. W. Thomas, S.W.; W. E. Stoner, J.W.; A. Peebles, P.M.; Treas.; T. Saunders, P.M.; G. W. F. Loftus, I.P.M.; T. Yeo, S.D.; E. de Pellas, L. R. Abbey Williams, E. J. Walford, D. W. Tough, A. A. Broad, E. L. Walford, and Bros. Alison, P.M., and Thomas, visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. A. Audrey Broad and E. L. Walford were raised to the Third Degree, and Mr. W. E. Hume Williams was initiated, both ceremonies being performed in a most able and impressive manner by Bro. George W. J. King, W.M. The election of W.M. for the ensuing year resulted in favour of Bro. Matthew Watson Thomas, S.W., and Bro. Alexander Peebles, P.M., was re-elected Treasurer. The Audit Committee having been appointed, it was moved and carried unanimously that a Past Master's jewel be awarded to the outgoing Master. The W.M. having briefly thanked the brethren, the lodge was duly closed, and the brethren and their visitors adjourned to the banquet.

Upon the cloth being removed, the customary toasts were duly honoured. "The Health of the W.M." was proposed in terms of well-deserved eulogy by Bro. Loftus, I.P.M. Bro. King having returned his thanks, gave the toast of "The Visitors," who, in response, congratulated the lodge upon the excellent working of the W.M. The toast of "The Initiate followed, and drew from Bro. W. E. Hume Williams a very able and expressive response. "The Health of the W.M. elect" was very heartily received, and Bro. M. Watson Thomas acknowledged the compliment. "The Health of the Past Masters and Officers" terminated one of the most successful and enjoyable evenings that have been experienced during the existence of this lodge.

**WEST KENT LODGE (No. 1297).**—A meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Present: Bros. R. H. Crowden, P.M., acting W.M.; Gardner, S.W.; Perrin, J.W.; H. D. Stead, P.M., Treas.; Vizzitelli, S.D.; Cooke, J.D.; Fullwood, P.M., D.C.; James Crowden, acting I.G.; Philips, Steward; Bowler, Tyler; Bellis, Johnson, Orange, Jenkins, Lomas, Hicks, and others.

In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. Woodrow, Bro. R. H. Crowden, I.P.M., undertook the duties of the chair, when Bro. Gardner, S.W., was unanimously elected to fill the office of W.M. during the ensuing year, and Bro. H. D. Stead, P.M., Treasurer. The Audit Committee was formed, and it was decided to meet on the second Saturday in March at the Thicket Hotel, Anerley. A jewel was also unanimously voted for Bro. Woodrow, for the satisfactory manner in which he had carried out the duties of the chair during his year of office. Bro. Winkworth, the candidate for raising, at the last moment telegraphed his regret that a severe cold prevented his attendance, causing a little disappointment to the brethren present. The lodge was then closed.

**TEMPLE BAR LODGE (No. 1728).**—The regular meeting of this new and prosperous lodge was held at *Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.*, on Thursday, the 20th inst., when there were present: Bros. Staley, W.M.; Butcher, I.P.M.; K. Harris, S.W.; Buckworth, J.W.; Geo. Adamson, Treas.; Thos. W. C. Bush, P.M., Sec.; Woodward, S.D.; Recknell, J.D.; R. Kempton, I.G.; E. N. Carter, D.C.; Chapman, Steward; J. Dixon, P.M.; Short, Garland, Schove, J. Kempton, A. R. Carter, Jones, Codd, Andrew Stubbs, Booty, A. S. Harris, Mackrell, Silverthorne, and Fowler. The following visitors were present: Bros. G. Rivers, 459; G. F. Buchanan, 225; J. N. Ward, W.M. 1733; J. Mason, P.P.S.G.D. Middx.; and Rolls, 257.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Bro. Short was raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason, and Messrs. W. T. Westmore and Max Treuherz were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the Craft by the W.M., in his usual efficient manner. The sum of £5 5s. was unanimously voted by the lodge for the "Hervey Memorial Fund," as a slight acknowledgment of the kindness they had received from our late illustrious and lamented brother.

The lodge was shortly afterwards closed, and the brethren then adjourned to the Pillar Room, where a sumptuous banquet awaited them, which reflected great credit on Bro. Clemow and his staff. The customary toasts were given by the Chairman; that of "The Initiates" being responded to by Bro. Westmore in a speech which was received with applause by the brethren. Some excellent singing by Bros. Silverthorne, Jones, Mackrell, and others closed a most enjoyable and harmonious evening.

**GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.**—Lodge of Industry (No. 48).—The October meeting of this old provincial lodge was held at the rooms No. 34, Denmark-street, on Monday, the 24th inst., when there was a goodly number of brethren. The lodge was opened soon after seven p.m. by the W.M., Bro. J. G. Smith, assisted by Bros. J. Wood, I.P.M.; E. Liddle, S.W.; E. W. Middlemast, J.W.; A. Rhagg, Sec.; J. Moul, S.D.; W. M. Pybus, J.D.; W. Dalrymple, J.S.; R. Terry, Org.; and J. Curry, Tyler. Amongst the brethren were: Bros. M. Corbett, P.M.; R. Whitfield, P.M.; W. F. Carmon, A. Simpson, J. A. Dixon, R. Tate, I. G. Joicey, W. C. Thomlinson, W. Brown, G. Parker, I. Ivison, J. Davison, W. Towers, W. Richardson, W. F. Brown, J. Cook, P.M. 481; C. B. Ford, S.W. 481; T. Dinning, J.D. 481; J. Bell, 991; and J. Bennett, 1342.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, Bros. W. C. Thomlinson, I. G. Joicey, G. Parker, and J. Davison were raised to the Degree of M.M. by the W.M., who explained the tracing board and the working tools. Afterwards Mr. John Phillips was balloted for and elected. Four notices of motion were given for consideration at next meeting, and the lodge was closed at 9.45 p.m. The usual adjournment took place, and a pleasant hour was spent in harmony.

**STAFFORD.**—Staffordshire Knot Lodge (No. 726).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the North Western Hotel, when there were present: Bros. T. Wood, P.G.R., W.M.; T. E. Fowke, I.P.M., acting S.W.; J. Baker, J.W.; J. Storey, P.M., Treas.; F. Wooley, Sec.; J. Mottram, S.D.; E. J.

Mousley, J.D.; S. Scott, D.C.; T. Hunt, I.G.; T. Rigby and J. Wooldridge, Stewards; J. Bervon, Org.; R. Tomlinson, Tyler; J. Nevitt, T. B. Mottram, J. T. Cox, F. Greatrex, A. C. Podmore, P. Bottrill, H. Newton, R. Booker, C. A. Ash, W. Brown, A. C. Ward, and T. Masters. Visitor: Bro. T. J. Williamson, 1604.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, the ballot was taken for Mr. Frederick Espley, and he was declared to be unanimously elected. Bros. Booker, Ash and Brown were then passed by the W.M., and Bro. H. Newton signed his Grand Lodge certificate. A letter of apology for non-attendance having been read from Bro. Senior, S.W., and "Hearty good wishes" expressed by the visiting brother, the lodge was closed in ancient form and perfect harmony.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Walton Lodge (No. 1086).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 19th inst., at the Skelmersdale Hall, under the presidency of Bro. J. J. Savage, W.M., when there was a good attendance of members and visiting brethren. The lodge having been opened, the ballot was taken for Mr. Jos. Shield, who was declared unanimously elected, and he being in attendance was regularly initiated. A letter having been read from the Mariners' Lodge, 249, asking the W.M. to pass Bro. Thomson to that lodge, he was duly passed to the Degree of F.C., the W.M. and his officers keeping up the reputation of the lodge as being one of the best worked in the province.

**LISCARD.**—Warren Lodge (No. 1276).—The annual installation meeting of the members of this lodge, which was very numerous and influentially attended, was held on the 18th inst., at the Queen's Arms. The chair at the opening was occupied by Bro. J. G. Parker, W.M., and he was supported by Bros. H. Matthews, I.P.M.; W. Danger, S.W.; J. H. Jones, J.W.; G. Alister, S.D.; E. H. Rawson, I.G.; and J. H. Holtaway, P.G. Tyler. The members present included Bros. John Lawton, Thos. B. Hughes, E. J. Mason, W. Price, P.M.; Richard Jones, Wm. Mathias, W. Williams, Hugh D. Roberts, John Taylor, P.M., D.C.; Wm. Hughes, W. Jones, M. Beamish, David Meek, John Ellis, and T. O. Burrows. Among the visitors were Bros. J. P. Platt, P.P.G.J.W. P.M. 537; A. K. Gardiner, W.M. 477; Henry Coulson, W.M. 1505; J. Robinson, P.M. 249; E. Coveney, W.M. 605; W. H. Phillips, 150 I.C.; J. A. Mason, 1789; W. H. Miller, 673; and T. H. Withers, 537. Bro. W. Danger was installed W.M. by Bro. H. Matthews, P.M., and the following officers were subsequently invested: Bros. J. G. Parker, I.P.M.; J. H. Jones, S.W.; G. Alister, J.W.; E. G. Mason, Treas.; J. Lawton, Sec.; E. T. Rawson, S.D.; T. B. Hughes, J.D.; John Taylor, P.M., M.C.; R. Jones, I.G.; W. Mathias, S.S.; R. Luke, J.S.; and J. H. Holtaway, Tyler. At the termination of the proceedings the brethren sat down to a banquet.

**TWICKENHAM.**—Francis Burdett Lodge (No. 1503).—This prosperous lodge met on the 12th inst., for the despatch of business, at the Albany Hotel, when there were in attendance among others: Bros. F. M. Ashley, W.M.; T. C. Walls, P.P.G.S.B., Middlesex, S.W.; Saunders, J.W.; W. H. Saunders, P.M. Treas.; Briggs, P.M. acting I.G.; Powell, D.C. acting Sec.; Harrison, Tyler. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the election of W.M. for the year ensuing resulted unanimously in favour of Bro. Saunders, J.W., the S.W. having declined to stand. Upon the motion of Bro. W. H. Saunders and Walls, Bro. W. H. Saunders was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Harrison, re-elected Tyler. A past Master's jewel was unanimously voted to the outgoing Master. Bro. Ashley having suitably acknowledged the compliment, a vote of condolence was passed and ordered to be forwarded by the Secretary, Bro. W. Wigginton, P.M., to Bro. S. H. Knaggs, on the great loss he and his infant family had sustained by the untimely death of Mrs. Knaggs, a most excellent wife and devoted mother.

The lodge was shortly afterwards closed, and the members and their visitors (Bro. Dennys, P.P.G.P. of China, and Jones, Granite Lodge), adjourned to an excellent collation. The toasts that followed were few but briefly given. W. Bro. W. H. Saunders acknowledged the toast of "The Provincial Grand Officers" and subsequently gave "The Health of the W.M." In proposing the pledge he expatiated upon the great attention given by Bro. Ashley to the details of the duties of the various offices he had successively filled in the lodge. He was one of the oldest initiates, and it was very gratifying to find that he had spared no trouble or time in acquiring the necessary knowledge of the multifarious responsibilities of the chair. The W.M. having modestly responded, then gave "The Visitors." This toast having been cordially received, Bro. Dennys and Jones replied. "The Officers" coupled with the name of Bros. Walls and Saunders followed, and this toast having been acknowledged by the brethren mentioned, the Tyler was called upon to discharge his duty, and the proceedings terminated.

**TWICKENHAM.**—Royal Hanover Lodge (No. 1777).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday last, at the Albany Hotel, Twickenham. The proceedings commenced at three o'clock, by the opening of the lodge by the W.M., Bro. Geo. Clark, jun.; Bros. H. Clark, S.W. (W.M. elect); C. C. Cruikshanks, J.W.; H. Lovegrove, I.P.M., P.P.G.S. of W.; W. Ramsey, P.M.; H. B. Marshall, C.C., Treasurer; H. Baldwin, Secretary; F. J. Perks, S.D.; W. S. Dunkley, J.D.; T. G. W. Wood, I.G.; C. J. Axford, D.C.; J. Holliday, W.S.; and J. Daly, Tyler. The following members were present: Bros. J. B. Clark, W. H. Lee, R. Thorn, H. H. Room, E. Clarke, R. R. Johnston, A. H. St. Leger, and others. Visitors: Bros. F. Weust, P.M. 753; Bird, W.M. 838; Lerner, 838; Rush, 1201; W. M. Stiles, W.M. 1507; H. Stiles, W.M. 1732; and Crunch, J.W. 1669.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, Bro. George Andrews having answered the usual questions, was entrusted and duly raised to the Sublime Degree, the ceremony being most impressively rendered by the W.M. The next business taken was a notice of motion by Bro. Cruikshanks, which was carried. Bro. H. Lovegrove then presented Bro. H. Clark, W.M. elect, to the W.M., and the installation was performed in a style which many old Past Masters could not equal, and but few excel. The usual proclamations and salutations having been given, a

vote of thanks to the retiring W.M. was unanimously voted, and he suitably returned thanks, at the same time acknowledging the receipt of a handsome Past Master's jewel, which his brother, the newly-installed W.M., had at the close of the installation placed upon his breast. The following were appointed and invested as officers: Bros. C. C. Cruikshanks, S.W.; F. J. Perks, J.W.; H. B. Marshall, Treas.; H. Baldwin, Secretary; W. S. Dunkley, S.D.; T. G. Wood, J.D.; C. J. Axford, I.G.; J. Holliday, D.C.; R. R. Johnston, W.S.; A. H. St. Leger, C.S.; and J. Daly, Tyler. There being no other business before the lodge, it was closed in due form.

A banquet was afterwards served, to which the brethren did ample justice. The usual toasts were duly honoured, but short speeches were the rule, several brethren giving greater pleasure by the exercise of their vocal powers.

**INSTRUCTION.**

**DORIC LODGE (No. 933).**—At the regular meeting of this lodge, held at the Duke's Head, Whitechapel-road, on the 21st inst., Bro. G. A. Payne, S.W. 933, was W.M. and was supported by Bros. Richardson, S.W.; T. Loane, J.W.; Bullwinckle, S.D.; Stephens, J.D.; Dix, I.G. Past Masters B. Cundick, Preceptor; W. Musto, Sec.; J. P. Cohen, T. J. Barnes, also Bros. Clayton, Forss, Stewart, Probyn, West, Moss, and others.

Lodge was opened with due formalities, and the minutes of previous meeting submitted and confirmed. The ceremony of raising was ably worked, Bro. Siegenberg candidate. Bro. J. Cohen worked the 1st 2nd and 3rd Lectures. Bro. Probyn Enoch, 11, was unanimously elected a member of the lodge and returned his thanks for the honour rendered to him. Bro. Richardson was elected to the chair for the meeting to be held on the 28th inst. Lodge was closed in due form and adjourned. Brethren seeking instruction do well to pay this lodge a visit, where excellent instruction may be relied upon, combined with most comfortable quarters.

**EMBLEMATIC LODGE (No. 1321).**—This lodge met at Bro. Swallow's, Goat and Star, Swallow-street, Piccadilly, W., on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Present: Bros. Willson, W.M.; Forrest, S.W.; Fendick, J.W.; Richman, S.D.; G. Green, J.D.; Hunter, I.G.; Breary, P.M., Treasurer; Swan, P.M., Secretary; Docker, Shand, Sigismund, and W. C. Smith. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Boyell being a candidate was duly raised to the Third Degree. Bro. Docker, P.M., worked the First Section of the Lecture. Bro. Willson, assisted by the brethren, worked the Third Section of the Lecture, and the lodge was closed in harmony.

**LANGTON LODGE (No. 1623).**—A meeting was held on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the Mansion House Station Restaurant, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Present: Bros. Davidson, W.M.; A. C. Tanqueray, S.W.; Chubb, J.W.; Sudlow, Preceptor; J. D. Langton, Sec.; Shaw, S.D.; Pocock, J.D.; Money, I.G.; Stoddart, Besant, J. T. Tanqueray, Steingraber, Morris, Hallows, S. T. H. Saunders, Buc, Rosenthal, and others. Visitors: Bros. A. W. Duret, P.M. 1223; and Geo. W. Plant, 1673. The lodge was opened and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The initiation ceremony was rehearsed, Bro. Stoddart acting as candidate, the charge being given by the W.M. Bro. Money worked the 4th Section of the First Lecture; and the 2nd and 3rd Sections of the Third Lecture were worked by Bro. Sudlow, assisted by the brethren. Bro. A. C. Tanqueray was unanimously elected W.M. for the next meeting. Bro. Rosenthal proposed, Bro. J. D. Langton seconded, and it was carried unanimously that Bro. G. W. Plant, of the Langton Lodge, No. 1673, be a member of this lodge of instruction, after which the lodge was closed.

**Royal Arch.**

**JERUSALEM CHAPTER (No. 185).**—This old chapter met on the 11th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Among those present were: Comps. T. C. Walls, P.G.D.C. Middx, M.E.Z.; Moss, H.; Mander, I.P.Z., acting J.; T. B. Davage, P.Z., S.E.; Stewart, S.N.; Harfeld, P.Z., Treas.; Wagner, P.Z.; and Parkinson, Janitor. Comp. D. M. Dewar, P.Z., &c., was a visitor.

The minutes of the previous convocation having been read and confirmed, the names of Bros. James Harris and Edward Arthur Harris, both of 201, were submitted to the ballot, which proved to be unanimous in their favour, and the candidates being in attendance they were duly exalted to the Supreme Degree of the Royal Arch by the M.E.Z. Several communications having been read, containing apologies for non-attendance, the chapter was formally closed, and the companions adjourned to the banquet.

Upon the removal of the cloth, the customary toasts were duly honoured. "The Health of the M.E.Z." was flatteringly proposed by the I.P.Z. Comp. Walls having replied, then gave "The Exaltees." This important toast having been warmly received, Comps. Harris each responded, to the effect that they had been exceedingly impressed with the working of the chapter, and, although there was much in the ritual at present beyond their comprehension, yet they hoped in the future to become thoroughly conversant with its beautiful symbolism; and, in conclusion, they trusted that the members of the Jerusalem Chapter would never have cause to regret having admitted them among them. The toast of "The Visitor" having been cordially drunk, Comp. Dewar, in reply, expressed the great pleasure his third visit to the Jerusalem had given him. He was pleased to see that it continued to be prosperous, and that its officers were well up in their respective duties. "The Second and Third Principals" followed. The pledge was acknowledged by the Second Principal, Comp. Moss, in a neat and pertinent speech. "The Health of the Past Principals" and "The Treasurer and S.E." came next, and were replied to, in appropriate and fluent terms, by Comps. Mander, Harfeld, Davage, and Wagner. The toast of "The Officers," coupled with the name of Comp. Stewart, brought a most enjoyable evening to a termination.

**LIVERPOOL.**—St. John's Chapter (No. 673).—This chapter met for the despatch of business on the 21st inst., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, when there were present: Comps. D. Jackson, Z.; W. Brackenbury, H.; George Musker, J.; H. Burrows, P.Z.; J. Callow, P.Z.; J. Hocken, P.Z., Treas.; W. May, P.Z.; C. Marsh, S.E.; G. Godfrey, S.N.; A. H. Hallwood, T. P. Hugo, S. W. H. Halse, H. Coulson, J. H. Stillings, Fred. Cooper, and R. Whitehead. Visitors: Bros. J. Keet, 1356; and J. C. Robinson, 249 (*Freemason*).

The minutes of the previous convocation having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for four brethren, and in each case they were declared duly elected. Bro. Braddell being in attendance, was admitted, and regularly exalted to the Supreme Degree. Bro. Callow, P.Z., acted as P.S. in a very efficient manner. This being the night for election of officers, the following were elected for the ensuing year: Bros. Wm. Brackenbury, M.E.Z.; G. Musker, H.; H. Coulson, J.; G. Godfrey, S.E.; S. Halse, S.N.; C. Marsh, P.S.; and J. Hocken, Treas. After a sum of money had been voted to purchase P.Z.'s jewels for Comps. Jackson and Callow, the chapter was solemnly closed, and the companions partook of refreshment.

**CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.**—Chorlton Chapter (No. 1387).—This chapter resumed its bi-monthly meetings on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Masonic Hall. There were present: Comps. G. Batty, Z.; Robt. Davies, H.; H. Marshall, J.; J. H. Sillitoe, P.Z., P.P.G. 1st Asst. Soj. East Lancashire; Joseph Potts, P.Z.; John West, P.Z.; Joseph Crompton, S.E.; Charles Heywood, P.S.; David Williams, John Dewhurst, W. H. Milner, E. Brundrett, T. Mottershead, C. McBride, T. Sumner, J. J. Lambert, H. Miller, and others.

The chapter was opened at seven o'clock by the Three Principals and Past Principals, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bros. Cardwell and Hall, of the Chorlton Lodge. The report being unanimously in favour of the candidates, they were exalted to the Supreme Degree of a Royal Arch Mason by Comp. J. H. Sillitoe, P.Z.; the musical portion of the ceremony being ably rendered by Comps. Miller, Crompton, Mothershead, and Brundrett. At the completion of the ceremony Comp. Lambert was unanimously elected by the companions, and invested as Treasurer, in the place of Comp. Love, who had been compelled to resign that office in consequence of leaving the neighbourhood. A very pleasing incident then followed, viz., the presentation of a very massive 18-carat gold chain and locket to Comp. Sillitoe, P.Z. Comp. W. H. Milner made the presentation in the name of the members of the chapter, and, in doing so, spoke at some length as to the services rendered by the recipient to Royal Arch Masonry in that district, and more especially to the Chorlton Chapter. He then read the inscription, which was engraved upon the locket, as follows: "Presented to Comp. J. H. Sillitoe, P.Z., by the companions of the Chorlton Chapter, 1387—October 19th, 1881;" and expressed the wishes of all present that Comp. Sillitoe might long live to wear the chain and pendant, and remain amongst them to assist them in their working. Comp. Sillitoe acknowledged the kind sentiments expressed by Comp. Milner; and, in very feeling terms, thanked the members of the chapter for their very handsome present.

The chapter was afterwards closed in due form, and the companions adjourned to the festive board, where song, recitation, and speeches were rendered, and fraternal enjoyment reigned until about 10.30, when the companions separated, after spending a pleasant evening.

## Mark Masonry.

**WEST SMITHFIELD LODGE** (No. 223).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on the 21st inst., at 5a, Red Lion-square. Among those present were: Bros. James Stevens, P.G.O., acting W.M., in the absence of Bro. T. W. Adams; H. J. Lardner, G.S., S.W., W.M. elect; T. Butt, J.W.; T. Poore, P.G.I.G., acting I.P.M.; D. M. Dewar, P.G.O., Hon. P.M.; Pennefather, Secretary; Van Raalte, M.O.; Greenwood, S.O.; Goodenough, S.D.; Appleton, I.G.; Smyth, Tyler. Bro. T. C. Walls, P.M. 211, 238, G.S.B., &c., was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed; Bro. Lardner was installed W.M., according to ancient form, by Bro. J. Stevens, who appointed Bro. D. M. Dewar, as S.W.; T. C. Walls, as J.W.; and T. Poore, as D.C., to assist him in the ceremonial. The officers appointed and invested were as follows: Bros. Butt, S.W.; Van Raalte, J.W.; Greenwood, M.O.; Willis, S.O. (by deputy); Goodenough, J.O.; Pennefather, Sec.; Gilbert, Treas. (by deputy); Cohen, R. of M. (by deputy); Appleton, S.D.; Sweeting, J.W. (by deputy); Goddard, I.G.; Smyth, Tyler. The ballot was then taken on behalf of Bros. W. C. Brasher, and R. F. Brickdale, both of No. 1623, and, it proving to be unanimous, they were most ably advanced by the W.M. to the Degree of M.M.M. A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to Bro. Stevens and Bro. Poore for their services as Installing Officers, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Holborn Restaurant, where a most elegant banquet waited the n.

Upon the removal of the cloth at a very late hour, the usual Mark toasts were given briefly, but pertinently, by the W.M. "The Health of the Grand Officers" was coupled with the name of Bro. Walls, who replied. In giving the toast of "The W.M.," Bro. Stevens, in terms of well-deserved praise, congratulated the West Smithfield Lodge upon possessing a W.M. who was thoroughly well up in the work. He had that evening given them a taste of his quality by advancing two candidates, and as that was his maiden effort, what the results of his future performances would be it was impossible to conjecture, but that they would be something far above the average he (the speaker) was prepared to pledge himself. The W.M. having modestly replied, then proposed "The Health of the Advancers," who briefly responded. The toast of "The Visitors," coupled with the name of Bro. Walls, followed. This pledge having been acknowledged, "The Installing Officers" came next in order, and was most cordially received. Bros. Stevens and Poore having replied in witty terms, "The Health of the Officers" was given, and drew, in response from Bros. Butt, Van Raalte, Pennefather, and others, exhaustive replies.

**BRIGHTON.**—Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 75).—An emergency meeting of the above lodge, for the purpose of advancing those brethren who had been previously elected, to enable them (if desirous) to attend the Prov. Grand Lodge meeting on the next day, was held on the 18th inst. There were present: W. Bros. T. J. Pulley, P.M., G.S.D., W.M.; W. T. Clarke, P.G. Steward, &c., S.W.; Bros. T. Cable, J.W.; G. Smith, P.M., as M.O.; R. Paige, S.O.; W. G. Bayliss, Sec., as J.O.; A. Burrows, R. of M.; E. Bridges, J.D., as S.D.; P. Chargois, as J.D.; R. Y. B. Powell, I.G.; and H. H. Hughes, Asst. Tyler.

The occasion was one most enjoyable, as the lodge had the distinguished honour of having W. Bro. W. F. Cottrell, P.M. 278, D.G.S.W. Gibraltar, in attendance. Bro. Jno. Harrison, P.M. 62, P. Prov. G.I. of W., Hants, was unanimously elected a joining member, and must prove a great acquisition. Bro. H. W. G. Abell, M.M., was in attendance, and regularly advanced to the Honourable Degree. Apologies were read from V.W. Bro. Lord Arthur Hill, P.M., Dep. Prov. G.S.W.; Bros. W. Hudson, P.M.; S. Peters, M.O.; Geo. Rose Johnson, Chap.; and others. All business being ended, the brethren adjourned to the Unicorn Hotel, where Bro. Paige, in his notorious catering style, provided a sumptuous repast, to which ample justice was done, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

## Knights Templar.

### MOUNT CALVARY ENCAMPMENT (D).

—A muster roll of this encampment of the Religious and Military Order of Knights Templar was called on the 14th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Among those in attendance were: Sir Knights T. C. Walls, E.C.; A. Williams, 1st Captain; Dr. Sanders, 2nd Captain; F. Driver, Captain of the Lines; Charles Driver, G.A.D.C. of England, Prelate; D. M. Dewar, P.E.C., P.G.C.G., Registrar; W. Paas, P.E.C., Almoner; Glyne, Herald; Alfred Tisley, D.C.; E. Baxter, P.E.C.; and Rawles, E.

The minutes of the previous encampment having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken on behalf of Sir Knight A. Stewart as a joining member, and it proved to be unanimous. The election of Eminent Commander for the year ensuing resulted unanimously in favour of Sir Knight A. Williams. Sir Knight W. Paas was re-elected Almoner, and Sir Knight Rawles, Equey. A pleasing feature of the subsequent proceedings was the presentation of a P.E.C.'s jewel to Sir Knight Baxter, who acknowledged the gift in suitable terms. Previously to the closing of the encampment, upon the motion of Sir Knight Dewar and Sir Knight C. Driver, a jewel was unanimously voted to the out-going E.C. The banquet, which followed, was exceedingly well served.

The customary toasts of the Order having been given from the chair, Sir Knight C. Driver responded for "The Grand Officers" in well-set terms, and directly afterwards gave "The E.C.," who responded. "The Health of the Past Commanders" followed, and drew in response from Sir Knights Paas, Dewar, and Baxter excellent replies. The toast of "The E.C. Elect" gave Sir Knight A. Williams an opportunity of saying a few smart things in connection with his prospective elevation to the chair. "The Officers" was coupled with the names of Sir Knights Sanders, F. Driver, Glyne, and Tisley. In the intervals of the toasts and replies several of the Sir Knights vocally entertained their colleagues.

## Amusements.

**STRAND THEATRE.**—We have made several futile attempts to see "Olivette," but not having booked seats in advance have always found the little theatre filled, and have had to go elsewhere. We made another attempt last week, and this time were successful, although the house was quite full. On being told at the door there were but a few vacant seats, we asked to see Bro. Swanborough, the acting manager, who, with his usual courtesy to everyone, and especially, we think, to brethren of the Masonic Fraternity, found us a seat down stairs. Bro. Swanborough seems to be well known to the frequenters of the Strand Theatre, judging from the way in which he was continually asked for whilst we were in the ante-room, and the many shakes of the hand he received from both ladies and gentlemen. This theatre is essentially a Masonic one, and we trust our brethren will support it, though it requires no efforts of the press to back it up, so popular is the piece and the company. With the exception of M. Marius the whole of the actors are Masons, and most belong to the lodge of which Bro. Swanborough is a P.M. The leading daily papers, and many of our weekly contemporaries, have one and all written nothing but praise of "Olivette," the most fanciful and critical theatre-goer has not been able to pick it to pieces in any way. To our mind it is the good acting, pretty dresses and faces, and singing which are so attractive, more, perhaps than the plot of the opera. Mrs. Swanborough has, like Bro. Hollingshead, drawn together a good company, and will be sure, so long as she keeps them, to have a full house. Besides the chief male characters being Freemasons, there is another Masonic attraction in the play. The *Duc des Iffs* (Bro. Ashby) and his foster-brother, *Coquelicot* (Bro. Harry Cox), plot together against the *Countess of Rousillon*, to ship her off in the man-of-war *Cormorant* until she promises to marry the *Duke*, her cousin, who is a bankrupt, whilst she is a woman of property. The plotting takes place in the *Countess's* own drawing-room, and is overheard by *Olivette* (Miss Florence St. John), who is hid behind a chair, and replies to everything the *Duke* says. The *Duke des Iffs* accuses his foster-brother of interrupting him, and when the latter denies it, search is made for some interloper. *Olivette* is found, and the *Duke* being himself fond of her, does not like to hurt her, so tells her that there once, and only once, was a woman initiated into Freemasonry. Having overheard the ceremonies she must have suffered death had not her father intervened and proposed she should be sworn in. So *Olivette* having heard their conspiracy they must tell her the whole, and make her "one of them." She herself, of course, is glad to hear of this, as the *Countess* has divulged to her her love for *Valentin* (Bro. H. Perry), to whom she, *Olivette*, is betrothed. *Olivette's* father wishes his daughter to marry the *Captain de Merimac*, to whom, when she is introduced, she turns her back and curtsies,

and says, "I'm not going to marry that nasty old man." The scene is most ludicrous in which *Valentin* dresses himself up in the same uniform as *Captain de Merimac*, and imitates the walk with a cork leg; even his own betrothed takes him for the old man. Bro. Harry Cox, as *Coquelicot*, is the amusing character, reminding one of one's school days, he being a sort of fool that every one bullies and makes a fool of. His acting was again and again applauded, as also his stock saying, "as if you didn't know." Of Miss Florence St. John one cannot speak too highly. There is such an ease and gracefulness about her manner which strikes every one. Her singing, too, is extremely sweet. Messrs. Deneulin and Blake have published for this talented actress several photographs, taken in different positions and costumes, as *Olivette*. We think our lady readers will be most taken with her as a bride, in white satin, veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. We say lady readers, for we know several members of the fair sex who read the *Freemason* regularly, with as much interest as Freemasons themselves. It may be they hope to find there what they are so anxious to know. But, oh no, in this one thing a man is more than equal to woman. To our mind, the promenade photographs of Miss St. John are by far the finest; we do not recollect seeing more perfect photography than these issued by Messrs. Deneulin and Blake. We recommend those who see *Olivette* on the stage to procure for themselves a memento of *Olivette* for their album.

**PRINCESSES.**—Bro. Sims has lately fallen on his feet; everything he seems to touch turns to gold. We lately chronicled his great success at the "Criterion;" he has also written the "Member for Sloum," now being played in the provinces. But his pinnacle of fame is reached in "The Lights of London." It can hardly be placed amongst the sensational dramas, although it is sensational. But it lacks all the blood and murder once so well received at a certain theatre which shall be nameless. There is nothing repulsive in "The Lights of London" to a refined or delicate intellect. It well deserves the name. We have seen every scene in London ourselves which is depicted here, and can endorse its truth. The districts where they take place are also faithfully copied by the scenic painters, Messrs. Hall, Spong and Ham. Many of our readers will be acquainted with the third act, "Outside the Borough Police Station." We trust none of them are with the inside. Then again Boston-street, Berough, on a Saturday night. In the fourth act we have a lovely view of the bridge over the Regent's Canal, by the "Zoo;" by moonlight. Great credit is due to Mr. Hall for his graceful representation. In this piece there is much to admire and learn, and nothing as we think to condemn. We do not just now recollect any piece which shows the evil of children disowning their parents because they are poor. Miss Crmsby, who plays the character of *Hetty Pruine*, is a country lass, and is befuddled by the squire's nephew, under promise of marriage. When the father presses him to marry the daughter, he gets her to go to London, where he provides for her in great style; but when her father finds her out in London, and reproves her, she spurns him, on account of his breeding and position, and begs him to go to America or somewhere, where he can never trouble her again or be known as her father. There are many sons and daughters now-a-days to whom this might teach a lesson. Of course, the nephew, *Clifford Armitage* (Mr. Willard), at last comes to a bad end, after he has almost ruined his cousin *Harold* (Mr. Barrett), but truth ultimately prevails and the rightful owner is restored to the property and position he was expelled from by *Clifford Armitage*. Mr. George Barrett, as *Favis*, the travelling comedian, and Miss Stephens as *Mrs. Favis*, throw much merriment into the drama. Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake (*Bess*) are the principal characters, and none could sustain them better than they do. We are informed by friends who have been several times that the *Princess* is crowded every night. There is no saying when the piece may be withdrawn. It is as likely to last years as months. Bro. Sims has just had an offer by the Globe Theatre to write a comic opera for that stage, after "Les Cloches de Corneville."

**THE ALHAMBRA.**—This theatre will shortly have to close, to make some extensive alterations to the stage, required by the Lord Chamberlain, and also to redecorate and refurnish the theatre. The "Bronze Horse," which has been played over one hundred nights, will then have to be withdrawn, and on the re-opening will be produced a new version of the "Black Crook," founded on "La Biche au Bois," a grand spectacular fairy opera, now creating a great sensation at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, and which is also to be performed in New York, at Christmas. The "Black Crook" is to be mounted on a scale of great splendour, and one of its most interesting features will be the introduction of no less than three new grand ballets, in which Madlles. Pertoldi, De Gillert, and Palladino will appear. Amongst the artistes engaged for this new opera are Misses Constance Loseby, Lizzie Cootie, Emelie Petrelli, Rose Berend, Julia Seaman, and Messrs. Harry Paulton, Henry Walsham, René Longrois, Louis Kelleher, J. H. Jarvis, and W. Hargreaves.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

### BIRTH.

FOX.—On the 18th inst., at Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of Mr. G. C. Fox, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

FERRY—HAMBLI.—On the 23rd inst., at St. Matthew's, City-road, London, Richard Ferry, late of Truro, to Anna Eugenie, only daughter of Mr. John Hamblly, formerly of Redruth.

### DEATHS.

BOGGETT.—On the 21st inst., at Paragon-street, Hull, Bro. Richard Boggett, P.P.G.S.B. N. & E. Yorks, aged 37.  
 IREDALE.—At his residence, Portland-square, Carlisle, Bro. Jos. Iredale, P.D.P.G.M. Cumberland, aged 76.  
 LAIDLAW.—At Liverpool, Bro. W. Laidlaw, P.P.G.S.B. W. Lancashire, aged 80.  
 LYALL.—At his residence, Cleve Hill, Gloucestershire, Bro. George Lyall, P.P.G.J.D. Surrey, aged 63.

Masonic and General Tidings.

A requisition to Bro. Alfred Brookman, asking him to become a candidate for the representation of the Ward of Aldersgate, in the Court of Common Council, has been signed by a very large number of the influential electors, and it is proposed to present it to him on Thursday, the 27th inst., at three o'clock p.m., at the Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street. Bro. John Derby Allerott has kindly consented to preside on the occasion, and also to accept the Chairmanship of a Committee to be formed for promoting the successful election of the candidate.

Bro. W. Danger was installed W.M. of the Warren Lodge, No. 1276, at the Queen's Arms, Liscard, on the 18th inst.

The first meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of North and East Yorkshire will be held on the 15th November, at York, under the banner of the York Mark Lodge (T.I.)

A lodge of instruction, called the Brownrigg Lodge, No. 1638, has been opened at the Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays from October to May, at eight o'clock.

Bro. Lord Hartington, who is to speak at an agricultural dinner at Yeovil on November 4th, will be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Chester, at Melbury Park, during his stay in the West of England.

Bro. King Kalakaua sailed from San Francisco on Saturday last for Honolulu.

Bro. J. R. Hollond, M.P., and Mr. W. T. Marriott, O.C., M.P., were present on Saturday last at the annual dinner of the Brighton journalists.

Bro. H. Clarke was installed W.M. of the Royal Hanover Lodge, No. 1777, at the Albany Hotel, Twickenham, on Saturday last.

The Corporation of London, through their Chamberlain, advertise the discharge of certain bonds issued for public works and improvements, amounting to £274,800, also the renewal of bonds for £1,011,000, option of renewal to be exercised within a specified period.

The Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, lately convened in annual session at the Masonic Temple, New York City, adopted suitable resolutions upon the death of our late Bro. President Garfield, prepared by a special Committee, of which Bro. Chas. Levi Woodbury was Chairman.

The Town Council of Brighton entertained the outgoing mayor (Bro. Alderman David Smith) at a banquet, and in appreciation of the manner in which his worship has been supported by the mayoress, the latter is to be presented with a substantial testimonial.

Bro. H. J. Lardner was installed W.M. of the West Smithfield Mark Lodge of Mark Masters on the 26th inst., at 8A, Red Lion-square.

Bro. Thos. Fenn, P.G.D., assisted by Bros. Jas. Glaisher, P.G.D., Magnus Ohren, A.G.D. of C.; and R. Grey, P.G.D., consecrated the Wickham Lodge, No. 1924, at St. Peter's Hall, Brockley, on Saturday last.

Baron de Rothschild and Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., were among the visitors received by the Prince and Princess of Wales in Paris on Sunday.

Bro. Archibald Forbes was present on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the American Centenary celebration at Yorktown.

The Rev. A. McAuslane, D.D., formerly of Finsbury Chapel, preached at the re-opening of the Stockwell Congregational Church.

Bro. Gardner was unanimously elected W.M. of the West Kent Lodge, No. 1297, on Saturday last.

We are in receipt of a circular, being a "memorandum for Masters of contributing lodges," from the Wellington District Masonic Scholarship Fund, which sets forth that a competitive examination for a scholarship of the value of £15 per annum, tenable for two years, will be held by the Committee in December next, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the regulations relating to the fund. The subjects of examination will be English grammar and composition, arithmetic, and geography, to an extent not exceeding that required for Standard VI. of the Public Schools Standards of Education. Applications for examination must be posted not later than the 30th of November next. Intending competitors can, no doubt, obtain further particulars on application to Bro. E. O. Gibbs, Secretary for the Committee of Management, Wellington. *New Zealand Freemason.*

Comps. the Rev. C. W. Arnold, Deputy Provincial Superintendent of Surrey, assisted by Comps. Sir John B. Monckton, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G.C., J. Terry, E. Letchworth, Edgar Bowyer and H. Birdseye consecrated the Fitzroy Chapter, 569, on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Mr. W. Wrench Towse, of Clacton-on-Sea, sends us details, which we hope to give in full next week, of the gallant conduct of the crew of the lifeboat Albert Edward, presented by the Freemasons, in going to the assistance of several vessels in distress during the late gales, and being the means of saving many lives.

Lady Brassey, who has been elected a Dame Chevalier of the Order of St. John, has given £20 towards erecting an English hospice at Jerusalem, and has placed £100 at the disposal of the St. John Ambulance Association to form centres of instruction in first aid to the injured, that amount having been collected in fees from the public who inspected the Sunbeam when anchored of Middlesborough.

Our Portsmouth correspondent writes in reference to the paragraph which appeared in our columns on July 30, describing an occurrence in one of the Portsmouth Lodges, that after making inquiries he finds that he was wrong in stating that the Worshipful Master was informed of the condition of the candidate, and desires us to withdraw the statement. We, therefore, unhesitatingly do so, and at the same time beg to express the pleasure it affords us to give a denial to what appeared to be a reflection on the W.M. and a grave scandal to the Order.

We stated recently that Bro. Alderman Sir B. S. Phillips was in a fair way of having his health re-established; and we can now add that the improvement has gone on, and he hopes to be with his City friends again as usual, and resume his customary duties. He was present at the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday last, and was congratulated on his return. His constituents in the Ward of Farringdon Within need not be under any apprehension with regard to his rumoured retirement, as he has never contemplated taking that step.—*City Press.*

Bro. A. Staveley Hill, O.C., M.P., Grand Chancellor of the Great Priory of England and Wales, who is now on a visit to Canada, bears a message from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, to the Great Priory and Templars of the dominion. The Great Prior, Col. Macled Moore, has some intention of summoning a special meeting of Great Priory to receive Sir Knight Hill. We trust he will not do so, as it certainly would be a very great mistake. So few would be able to attend that the meeting would be a sad failure in point of numbers, and would bring great discredit on the Knights Templar in Canada. The Templar Body of Canada is now an independent organization, and has no connection with Convent General or the Great Priory of England, and no great necessity exists for so important a step as calling a special meeting to receive our distinguished visitor.—*The Canadian Craftsman.*

Bro. John F. Burrill, R.W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, during the last eight years, resigned his office on September 1st, and W. Bro. Frank Hudson, jun., of Springfield, Deputy Grand Secretary, was immediately appointed to the place by the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. William H. Scott. Bro. Burrill we learn, has entered into business in Kansas.

The Fifteen Sections will be worked in the Eccleston Lodge of Instruction, Kings Head, Ebury-bridge, on Saturday, November 12th, at six o'clock, by Past Master D. McLeod assisted by the officers of the mother lodge.

Miss Rose Doré, whom we referred to at the Haymarket Theatre, was amongst the few saved from the wreck of the Clan Duff, on Friday last. She threw herself into the sea from the sinking ship, and was hauled out into a boat—the only one, though four others were sent from the ship, which has reached the shore. She was on her way to Bombay, with a company, to play. We fear many of the company are drowned. Mr. Ward, one of them, wrote an account of their miraculous escape in the *Daily News*, of Monday last.

Bro. Sir Frederick Roberts sailed for India on Wednesday, to assume command of the Madras Army. On Thursday week he attended the Guildhall Common Council, and bade farewell to the Lord Mayor as a loyal citizen.

Bro. Frank Green, Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes will be installed W.M. of the Alliance Lodge, No. 1827, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, on Wednesday, November 2nd.

A new Commandery of Knights Templars, recently organised at Chicago, has been sworn into the state service, and is therefore liable to be called on for service as a part of the military enrollment, of Illinois.

Bro. H. J. Lardner, W.M. of the Farringdon Without Lodge, No. 1745, will work the ceremony of installation at the West Smithfield Lodge of Instruction, at the Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's, on Monday next, the 31st inst., at 7 p.m.

Bro. F. Meekham, Chairman of the Managing Committee, presided on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the half-yearly election of inmates into the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, to fill up eleven vacant houses, and also to elect the three applicants next highest on the poll to the three vacancies that may arise after the election, at the Asylum, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road.

The second of the series of International Exhibitions at the Crystal Palace, inaugurated last June by Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, is to be devoted to electricity, and opening in the course of December next, will continue for some months. The Lord Mayor presided at the Mansion House on Monday over a select meeting of gentlemen interested in various ways in electrical science, and an honorary council was appointed to assist the directors of the Crystal Palace in the arrangements for the forthcoming exhibition.

A new melodrama, entitled "London," written by Bro. Henry J. Byron, will shortly be produced at the Adelphi Theatre.

The portrait bust of Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in Masonic regalia, fraternally presented to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales by Bro. Marshall Wood, will be on public view on the ground at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Hall, on the 9th November, at Sydney.

Bro. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold left Balmoral on Wednesday, and drove to Ballater, where he joined the three o'clock train for Aberdeen, from whence he travelled by the afternoon mail for the south.

BISHOP'S DOWN GROVE SPA.—On Tuesday, formal opening was given to an extensive new wing just added to Mr. W. Bruce Dick's hydropathic establishment, under the management of Mr. Liston Young, at Tunbridge Wells. The house presents a palatial appearance, standing as it does on an elevated and yet sheltered situation, on the heights of the common. The principal object in view is to offer to London merchants and people seeking rest within easy reach of town, the comforts of home with good medical attendance if required, baths and the all-important advantages of pure fresh air and quietness. Special attention has been paid to a series of bath rooms, where, in addition to the more ordinary arrangements, Turkish and electric baths are provided. A chalybeate spring on the grounds sustains the leading characteristic of "The Wells," but in this essential particular the managers have taken the very desirable step of importing the most highly recommended German waters for the use of the visitors. Dr. Pardington is the resident physician. The house is capable of accommodating 160 guests, and is suitable equally for people in good health seeking change of air and re-creation, and for those who require to be treated as patients on the hydropathic system.

Bro. Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., presided on Friday, the 21st inst., at a meeting of the Hastings Sanitary Aid Association.

The appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Bro. Major-General the Duke of Connaught, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade, at Aldershot, is vacant by the retirement of Captain the Hon. Otway Cuffe, Rifle Brigade.

The Queen has given a stained-glass window to the cathedral church of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds. It was unveiled this week by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Bro. G. Sims, C.C., Chairman of the Past Officers' Club, will preside at the autumn dinner, to be held at the Raglan Hotel, on Tuesday.

A pearl, valued at £2000, has been found in the Kimberley district, Western Australia. It has been sent to England.—*Sydney Mail.*

The only son of Mr. Thomas Bradford, principal of the firm of Messrs. Bradford and Co., machinist, is to be presented on his coming of age with a life-sized portrait of his father, which is being painted by Mr. Charles Mercier, under commission from the employes of the firm, numbering between 500 and 600.

We are pleased to learn that the brethren of St. George's Lodge, 1801, E.C., Dargaville, Northern Wairoa, are about to erect a handsome and commodious hall on a site selected for the purpose, close to the Bank of New Zealand, in that township.

Lady Monckton and Mrs. Labouchere have promised to take part in a grand dramatic performance, to be held at Twickenham during November, in aid of St. John's Hospital.

Bro. Polydore De Keyser, and Mrs. Keyser, have issued their usual invitations to a numerous circle of friends to meet them at the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars, on Lord Mayor's Day. This privilege has been extended for several years past to the families of their guests, and an opportunity for seeing the procession is not only provided, but also an agreeable entertainment to while away the time of waiting.

E. Sir Geo. W. Kendrick, jun., R. E. Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, accompanied by E. Sir M. Richards Muckle, Grand Treasurer, and E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Grand Recorder, were present at Cleveland, at the funeral ceremonies, as representative of the Grand Comandery of Pennsylvania.

Field-Marshal Count Von Moltke, the great German strategist, completed his 81st year on Wednesday, having been born at Mecklenburg, in Germany, on Oct. 27th, 1800.

We regret to announce the death, on Tuesday last, of the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P., Chairman for many years past of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. This charity, which has black shutters up at each of its windows, will seriously feel the loss of its Chairman, to whose unremitting attention and beneficence its late prosperity is mainly due.

The will of Alderman Bro. Sir William Anderson Rose, late of 66, Upper Thames-street, and of Upper Tooting, who died on June 9th last, was proved on the 18th inst., by Dame Charlotte Grace Rose, the widow and acting executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £51,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, a carriage and a pair of horses, and all his jewellery, except diamonds; the diamonds she is to have the use of for life or widowhood, and afterwards they are to be divided between his children. His presentation plate he gives specifically to his children; and there are legacies and annuities to his brother, Mr. James Anderson Rose, his aunt, Mr. Alfred Ramage (if in his service at his decease), and to his domestic servants. The residue of his real and personal estate, including his freehold and leasehold property in Upper Thames-street and Worcester-lane, is to be held upon trust to pay £1500 per annum (to be increased in certain events to £2000) to his wife for life or widowhood, and annual payments in addition in respect of each of his children under age; and subject thereto for his sons and daughters in equal shares. The testator appoints his wife guardian of such of his children as may be minors at his death, and he expresses a wish that all or some of his sons may be admitted as partners in his business.—*City Press.*

The Fifteen Sections will be worked by the members of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1056, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington Park, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1881, commencing at 7 o'clock, in the evening precisely, in the Kennington Lodge, No. 1381. Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M. 180, W.M.; Larchin, W.M. 1541, S.W.; Gush, J.W. 1541, J.W. Appleton, W.S. 1381, I.G.

FIRST LECTURE.

1st Section	...	Bro. Appleton, W.S. 1381.
2nd	...	Creak, P.M. 157.
3rd	...	W. F. Gardner, S.W. 1297.
4th	...	Johnson, 1541.
5th	...	Larchin, W.M. 1541.
6th	...	R. P. Tate, W.M. 862, 1541.
7th	...	W. Woods, S.W. 145.

SECOND LECTURE.

1st Section	...	Bro. Caton, S.D. 705.
2nd	...	Snelling, 1541.
3rd	...	Abell, P.M. 55.
4th	...	Gush, J.W. 1541.
5th	...	Stead, 1522.

THIRD LECTURE.

1st Section	...	Bro. Lee, W.S. 1196.
2nd	...	Denison, S.W. 1541.
3rd	...	Fox, S.D. 201.

Bro. Wm. F. Costenbader, of New York, has been selected by the Grand Master in the place of Bro. R. H. Thomas, deceased, for the office of Grand Librarian. The *New York Dispatch* says, "He is the right man in the right place. We understand he has already commenced a catalogue, which, when printed, will render our hitherto useless books of some practical value to searchers after light."

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METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS For the Week ending Saturday, November 5, 1881.

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, OCTOBER 29.

- Lodge 1706, Orpheus, F.M.H. 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. King Harold, Britannia Hot., Waltham New Town, at 7. Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Mare-st., Hackney, at 7.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31.

- Lodge 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hot., Greenwich. " 1615, Bayard, 33, Golden-sq. LODGES OF INSTRUCTION. Lily, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7. Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford, 8 to 10. St. John, Gun Hot., Wapping, 8 to 10. 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. United Military, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich. 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, Cathedral Hot., St. Paul's Churchyard, 7. 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. 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. Kingsland, Canonbury Tav., N., at 8.30. Metropolitan, "The Moorgate," Finsbury Pavement, 7.30. Strong Man, Excise Tav., Old Broad-st., at 7. St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hot., W. Kensington, at 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

- Colonial Board, at 4. Lodge 7, Royal York of Perseverance, F.M.H. " 9, Albion, F.M.H. " 18, Old Dundee, Cannon-st. Hot. " 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st. " 166, Union, The Criterion, Piccadilly. " 172, Old Concord, F.M.H. " 217, Stability, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st. " 765, St. James's, Bridge House Hot., London Bdg. " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, Cape of Good Hope Tav., E. " 1261, Golden Rule, Regent M.H., 8, Air-st., W. " 1298, Royal Standard, Wellington Club, N. " 1381, Kennington, Surrey Club Hot., Kennington. " 1397, Anerley, Thicket Hot., Anerley. " 1472, Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich. " 1662, Beaconsfield, The Chequers, Walthamstow. " 1693, Kingsland, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd. Mark 1, St. Mark's, F.M. Tav. Rose Croix 72, Canterbury, 33, Golden-sq., W.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

- South Middlesex, Beaufort House, Waltham Green, 7.30. Pilgrim, F.M.H., 1st and last Tues. Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8. Domatic, 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., at 8. Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-st., Woolwich, 7.30. Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Bdg., at 7. Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe-rd. Royal Arthur, Duke of Cambridge, 216, Bridge-rd., Battersea Park, at 8. Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd., at 8. Beaconsfield, 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 Tav., 15, Finsbury Pavement. Kennington, Horns Tav., Kennington, 7.30. Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., Bermondsey, at 8. Mount Edgumbe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's, at 8. Duke of Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, 8. Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-rd., at 8. New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood T., Finsbury Park, 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. Chaucer, The Grapes, St. Thomas's-st., Borough, at 8. Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's Alley.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

- Supreme Grand Chapter, at 6 for 7. Lodge 463, East Surrey Lodge of Concord, Greyhound Hot., Croydon. " 511, Zetland, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st. " 1491, Athenaeum, Athenaeum, Camden-rd., N. " 1585, Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney. " 1687, Rothersey, Inns of Court Hot., Lincoln's-inn. " 1827, Alliance, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st. Chap. 1461, Islington, Cock Tav., Highbury. LODGES OF INSTRUCTION. Prince Leopold, The Moorgate, Finsbury-pavement, at 7. Confidence, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-st., 7 till 9. New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8. Mt. Lebanon, Horse Shoe Tav., Newington Causeway, 8. Pythagorean, Portland Hot., Greenwich, at 8. Burdett Courts, Lamb Tav., Bethnal Green Railway Stn., 8. La Tolerance, Morland Hot., Dean-st., W., at 8. Peckham, Lord Wellington Hot., 516, Old Kent-rd., 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, 8. United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13, Crowndale-rd., N.W., 7. Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8. Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford, at 8. Temperance in the East, G. the Fourth, Ida-st., E., at 7.30. Eleanor, Trocadero Hot., Liverpool-st., Edmonton. Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith-rd., at 8. 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, 8. Panmure, Balham Hot. Balham, 7. Thistle Mark L. of I., F.M. Tav., at 7. Wanderers, Black Horse, York-st., S.W., at 7.30. Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow-st., Regent-st., at 8.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

- Lodge 27, Egyptian, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st. " 45, Strong Man, M.H., Masons' Avenue. " 192, Lion and Lamb, Cannon-street Hot. " 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st. " 231, St. Andrew, F.M.H. " 538, La Tolerance, F.M.H. " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. " 822, Victoria Rifles, F.M.H. " 1288, Finsbury Park, Cock Tav., Highbury. " 1351, St. Clements Dane's, 265, Strand. " 1360, Royal Arthur, Lecture Hall, Wimbledon. " 1445, Prince Leopold, Millford Tav., Dalston. " 1539, Surrey Masonic Hall, S.M.H., Camberwell. " 1672, Mornington London Tav., Fenchurch-st. " 1724, Kaiser-i-Hind, M.H., 8, Air-st., W. " 1765, Trinity College, 13, Mandeville-place. Chap. 1381, Kennington, Surrey Club House, Kennington Oval. " 1507, Metropolitan, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st.

LODGES 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. The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue, 6.30. Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-rd. Ebury, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank, at 8. Highgate, Boston Hot., Junction-rd., N., at 8. Wandsworth, East Hill Hot., Alma-rd., S.W., at 8. High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-rd., Tottenham, at 8. Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8. Southern Star, The Pheasant, Stangate S.W. Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st. Rose, Walmer Castle Hot., Peckham-rd., at 8. Burgoyne, Cock Tav., St. Martin's-crt., Ludgate-hill, 6.30. 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. Copper, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7. Royal Albert, White Hart Hot., Abchurch-lane, at 7.30. Stockwell, Cock Tav., Kennington-rd., at 7.30. Victoria Park, The Two Brewers, Stratford, at 8. West Middlesex, Feathers Hot., Ealing, at 7.30. Guelph, Blackbirds Inn, High-st., Leyton. Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, Queen Victoria-st., at 6. (Emulation Working.) St. Michaels, Moorgate Station Restaurant, at 8. Selwyn, East Dulwich Hot., East Dulwich, at 8.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

- Lodge 706, Florence Nightingale, M.H., Woolwich. " 890, Hornsey, F.M.H. " 1627, Soyal Kensington, F.M.H. " 1815, Penge, Thicket Hot., Anerley. Chap. 3, Fidelity, F.M. Tav. " 1489, Ezra, 99, Ball's Pond-rd., N. Mark 223, West Smithfield, Cathedral Hot., St. Paul's.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

- Stability, M.H., Masons' Avenue, at 6. 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, Duke's Head, Whitechapel-rd., at 7. 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. William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up George-st., Edgware-rd. Earl of Carnarvon, Mitre Hot., Golborne-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. Clapton, White Hart Tav., Clapton, at 7.30. St. John's, Mother Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

- Gen. Com. Boys' School, at 4. Lodge 142, Faith, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st. " 1572, Carnarvon, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st. " 1622, Rose, S.M.H., Camberwell.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LAN-CASHIRE AND CHESHIRE For the Week ending Saturday, November 2, 1881.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31.

- Lodge 148, Lights, M.R., Warrington.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

- Lodge 673, St. John's, M.H., Liverpool. " 897, Loyalty, Pleece Inn, St. Helen's. " 986, Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston. " 995, Furness, M.T., Ulverstone. " 1908, Cholmondeley, Commercial Hot., Frodsham. Chap. 293, St. John of Jerusalem, M.H., Liverpool. Merchant's L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

- Lodge 86, Loyalty, Crown Hot., Prescot. " 484, Faith, Gerard's Arms, Ashton-in-Makerfield. " 580, Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk. " 758, Ellesmere, M.H., Runcorn.

- " 1013, Victoria, M.H., Liverpool. " 1335, Lindsay, M.H., Wigan. " 1354, Marquis of Lorne, M.R., Leigh. " 1620, Marlborough, Derby Hot., Liverpool. Chap. 477, Fidelity, M.R., Birkenhead. Mark 65, W. Lancashire, M.H., Liverpool. De Grey & Ripon L. of I., M.R., N. Hill-st., Liverpool. Downshire L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

- Lodge 249, Mariners, M.H., Liverpool. " 1032, Townley-Parker, Howard's Arms, Whittle-le-Woods. " 1070, Starkie, Black Horse Hot., Kirkham. " 1561, Morecambe, M.H., Morecambe. " 1576, Dee, Union Hot., Parkgate. Chap. 758, Bridgewater, M.H., Runcorn. Duke of Edinburgh L. of I., M.H., Liverpool. St. John's L. of I., M.H., Liverpool. Harmonic L. of I., Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

- Lodge 680, Sefton, Adelphi Hot., Liverpool. " 1375, Architect, Didsbury Hot., Didsbury.

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