

# THE FREEMASON.

The Organ of the Craft, a Weekly Record of Progress in  
FREEMASONRY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART

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;  
HON. JAMES HOZIER, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS  
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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## CONTENTS.

LEADER—	PAGE
The Province of Berkshire ... ..	459
Masonic Jurisprudence ... ..	459
English Knight Templary ... ..	460
Supreme Grand Chapter of England (Quarterly Convocation) ... ..	461
Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey ... ..	461
Consecration of the Horistic Lodge, No. 2822 ... ..	463
Consecration of the Grove Park Kent Lodge, No. 2824 ... ..	463
Irish Antiquities ... ..	463
MASONIC NOTES—	
Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ... ..	465
Quarterly Convocation of Supreme Grand Chapter ... ..	465
Monthly Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution ... ..	465
Correspondence ... ..	466
Masonic Notes and Queries ... ..	466
Reviews ... ..	466
Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of Cumberland and Westmorland ... ..	466
Provincial Grand Chapter of Surrey ... ..	467
Visit to the Bavarian Highlands ... ..	467
Craft Masonry ... ..	468
Royal Arch ... ..	468
Science, Art and the Drama ... ..	469
The Craft Abroad ... ..	470
An Oration ... ..	470
Masonic and General Tidings ... ..	472
The Recent Boys' School Festival ... ..	472
Instruction ... ..	472

## THE PROVINCE OF BERKSHIRE.

On the death of R.W. Bro. Sir DANIEL GOOCH, Bart., H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, M.W.G.M., was pleased to erect the Counties of Berks and Bucks, which that brother had ruled as Prov. Grand Master for some 22 years, into separate and district Provinces, and in 1890, appointed his elder son, the late Duke of CLARENCE AND AVONDALE, Grand Master of the former, and Lord—now Earl—CARRINGTON, M.W. Past G. Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, to preside in a similar capacity over the latter. Since then the constituent parts of the late Sir D. GOOCH's Province have exhibited the same firm friendship as rival organisations which they bore towards each other as members of the same body. Each has prospered abundantly and it would be difficult, if indeed it were in any way desirable, to decide on which of the two Dame Fortune has bestowed her greatest favours. In one respect undoubtedly, Berkshire has been the less favoured of the two. Its first Prov. G. Master did not long survive his installation by his father, and from the date of his Royal Highness's death in January, 1892, till June, 1898, it was ruled by the Deputy Prov. G. Master in charge, Bro. JOHN T. MORLAND, whose successful efforts to maintain the Province at the highest state of efficiency were recognised by his appointment in 1894 as Junior G. Deacon of England. In 1898, this interregnum was determined by the appointment of Lord WANTAGE, one of the County magnates, who had won the Victoria Cross in the Crimea, and had long sat as a member of the House of Commons for Berkshire, as Prov. G. Master. Under his lordship's auspices the Province has continued to flourish, and on Wednesday, the 18th ult., was furnished the most conclusive evidence—though none was needed—of the kindly relations subsisting between his lordship and the Lodges and brethren he has been chosen to preside over as their Masonic chief. On that day, as fully and faithfully recorded in our columns last week, the annual meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge was held, by the express invitation of the Prov. G.M. at Lockinge House, when those who were fortunate

enough to be able to attend received the heartiest of welcomes from their ruler and Lady WANTAGE. Such gatherings are by no means infrequent in the annals of English Provincial Freemasonry, and when they do occur in any Province are regarded as among the most memorable of red-letter days in its career. At this recent meeting all things appear to have combined to render it one of the most enjoyable it has been our privilege to record for a long time past. The weather was magnificent, the attendance well nigh unprecedentedly large, and the reception of that hospitable character our English country gentlemen are so accustomed to dispense. Moreover, among the numerous visitors who invariably attend these pleasant functions was the G. Master of the adjoining Province of Buckinghamshire—the Right Hon. Lord ADDINGTON—to whom was assigned the agreeable duty of proposing the toast of the day—that of the Prov. G. Master of Berkshire—and whose kindly good wishes for Lord and Lady WANTAGE's continued health and happiness were acclaimed by all present with the utmost enthusiasm. We trust that as the years roll on the relations between Lord WANTAGE and the brethren of his Province may become, if possible, closer and still more friendly.

## MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We now come to the subject of exclusions, and will, first of all, refer to the written law.

Articles 209—213 are very explicit, and all that is left for the commentator is to try to define the term "sufficient cause," and this is by no means an easy task. Exclusion can only be inflicted by the members of the lodge to which the brother belongs. Moreover, it does not lie in the votes of a bare majority. When a question of this kind is before a lodge silence does not give consent. Brethren who refrain from voting are practically treated as dissentients, and the majority must comprise at least two-thirds of those present in the lodge, and not two-thirds of those voting. Thus in a lodge of 50 members, 34 would be necessary to carry an exclusion. If 33 voted in favour, and the other 17 declined to vote, the exclusion would not be carried.

Incidentally it will be noticed that there can be no question of the Worshipful Master's second, or casting, vote in a matter of this kind. This is all so very plain that one wonders that a mistake could ever be made, and, but for the records of Grand Lodge, one might almost doubt the possibility.

The *modus operandi* is clearly laid down. A complaint having been made in open lodge, the brother concerned is called upon, should the lodge think fit (a bare majority sufficing), to attend, and show cause why he should not be excluded. Everything must be clearly reduced in writing, so that he may be fully prepared to enter into the case. Care should be taken to ensure that the notice has been actually served upon him, and many lodges possess by-laws enjoining the Secretary to serve such notice by registered letter to his last known address. This, however, is optional, the Constitutions simply saying—"provided that such member shall have received due notice."

The brother whose conduct is under discussion need not retire from the lodge while the debate is proceeding, and he can record his own vote. This vote means nothing in view of the two-thirds majority provision (unless, indeed, he were to vote for his own exclusion). His presence in lodge, however, when the vote is taken may necessitate an additional vote with the majority. For instance, if he retired from the lodge and 48 members were left, 32 would carry the exclusion. If he remained where he was, however, there would be 49 in lodge and 33

would be necessary. This question, the withdrawal of a brother whose conduct is under discussion, whether with reference to exclusion or anything else, has been raised more than once and his right to be present in his own lodge so long as he is a member of it, whatever he going on at the time, seems to the writer to be unassailable. As to good taste, of course, that is another matter, but taste and law are two different things.

An interesting discussion took place in Grand Lodge in December, 1888, regarding Article 210, which a certain brother wished to amend by bringing in some proviso about registered letters.

His arguments were not very convincing, and a second proposition, which would have altered a material section of the article, and made it read "present *and voting*," seemed to lend colour to the idea that he wished to facilitate the process of exclusion.

Bros. Philbrick and Fenn took a very opposite view. The latter said:

"The object of this proposition is to make exclusion more easy, but consider the terrible consequences to a brother. Virtually it is a vote of extinction so far as Masonry is concerned; and it is clearly in its results so injurious to a man's character and social position that it is necessary to hedge the process of a brother's exclusion with every precaution against injustice or malice, or, it even may be a conspiracy, against him."

This is strong language from a brother who occupies such a high position in the counsels of Grand Lodge as Bro. Fenn does, and it may be looked upon as expressing the sense of Grand Lodge on the subject. Bro. Philbrick, in the course of his remarks, said there was no difference between a registered letter and any other, but we very diffidently venture to suggest that in the one case the Secretary procures evidence of having posted it, and in the other no such evidence is forthcoming.

What are the consequences so very forcibly referred to by Bro. Fenn? They do not altogether involve extinction, as there is always the opportunity of the brother making such amendment and reparation as the brethren think fit, and eventually being reinstated. The stigma remains for a time, but even that may come to be forgotten.

Article 212 says that any excluded brother shall not be eligible to join any other lodge, without informing such lodge of what has happened. Practically, he is also debarred from visiting any other lodge if the "Tyler's obligation" be in existence, which calls upon any candidate or visitor to take oath that he has not been expelled, excluded, or suspended.

A question arose in a lodge at which the writer was present, whether a brother who had been excluded, and subsequently readmitted could resume the rank and dignity he had previously held as a Past Master and Provincial Officer. No such question has, within the writer's knowledge, been decided. If the period of absence exceeded 12 months, then Article 9 would deprive him of his membership of Grand Lodge. He might be a member of several lodges, and exclusion from one would not effect his status in the rest, unless corresponding action was taken. In other words, he would have to be excluded from each lodge of which he was a member, by separate process.

Exclusion is only the outcome of relations between a brother and the members of his own lodge. If those relations, or if the brother's conduct be of a kind which affects the Craft at large, then a recommendation for expulsion ought to follow, not an exclusion.

Let us now consider for what reasons a brother may be excluded. One in particular is so very frequent, that Article 212 specially refers to it when speaking of arrears. Probably the great majority of exclusions are for non-payment of dues. Dues, of course, include all payments referred to in the lodge by-laws, and if the by-laws specified what payments were to be made to the Steward's account, then an unpaid dinner bill would rank as such, but not otherwise.

In June, 1881, a case was before Grand Lodge of a somewhat singular kind. A certain brother was in the habit of paying his dues at irregular intervals. His method was to send a lump sum to the Treasurer whenever it occurred to him to do so, and have his account credited with it as far as it went.

In course of time he left the country, and after a two years' absence he returned, and sent a sum of money to the Treasurer to cover, as he thought, current dues and provide something to his credit. He appears to have thought that absence from the country absolved him from payment during the period of absence. Brother Treasurer applied the amount to extinguish the dues that had accumulated, and wrote for a further remittance. This led to argument, and the brother was eventually excluded. Grand Lodge confirmed the exclusion.

It is not legal to compound for lodge dues by any one payment. This has been decided twice by Grand Lodge—in June, 1873, and in the case of a Devonshire brother early in 1896. With regard to the Colonies, however, some modification of this ruling appears to be desirable, and the writer laid the question before the Board of General Purposes, in the form of a minute, in 1897, but did not succeed in altering their opinion. There is no doubt but that the absence of power to compound, in certain cases, has accounted for considerable losses in our membership.

We have, some time ago, referred to the mistaken kindness which allows brethren to go on accumulating dues until they reach an impossible amount before excluding him. The exclusion, when it does come, is much more serious than it would have been at an earlier date, because the payment of arrears has become practically impossible.

The writer knows of a lodge which made a grant to a brother from its Benevolent funds to permit of his paying his dues. No cash ever reached the brother in question. The transaction was merely a bit of book-keeping, and meant, in effect, that the lodge recouped itself any possible loss by transfers from its Charity fund.

### ENGLISH KNIGHT TEMPLARY.

The completion of the first volume of the *Liber Ordinis Templi* by the publication of Part 5, offers a suitable pause in which to look around, and take stock, so to speak of the Organisation.

The present Great Priory dates, in one form or other, from February, 1791, when Thomas Dunckerley was elected Grand Master, and installed on the 24th June in that year. The succession is as follows, allowing for brief periods in which acting Grand Masters did duty: 2, Lord Raneliffe (T. B. Parkyns), 1796; 3, H.R.H. Duke of Kent, K.G., 1805; 4, Waller Rodwell Wright, 1807; 5, H.R.H. Duke of Sussex, K.G., 1812; 6, Colonel C. Kemys-Tynte, 1846; 7, William Stuart, G.C.T., 1861; 8, Earl of Limerick, G.C.T., 1873; 9, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, G.C.T., 1876; 10, Earl of Lathom, G.C.T., 1877; and 11, Earl of Euston, G.C.T., from 1896.

On December 13th, 1872, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c., was elected Grand Master of the Convent General and installed 7th April, 1873. Also proclaimed Sovereign of the United Orders in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, 19th July, 1895. At the banquet held 7th April aforesaid, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master announced that her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the daughter of the third Grand Master, had accepted the position of Grand Patron.

The "Convent General," established in 1872-3, was abolished by consent of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales 19th July, 1895, and the Great Priory accordingly resumed its powers as an independent Sovereign Body, having H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Denmark, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and H.H. Prince John of Glücksburg on its roll as Knights Grand Cross. Besides these of the Blood Royal, there are 13 other Knights similarly decorated, and over 30 enjoy the distinction of being Knights Commander in the Great Priory of England, the only honorary K.C.T. being General John Corson Smith, of Chicago, Representative at the Grand Encampment of U.S.A. This latter Body, with those of Canada, Scotland, and Ireland, mutually exchange Representatives with England and Wales.

We cannot tell when the Degree of Knight Templar was first worked in this country, the oldest known reference to it being in the minutes of the old R.A. Chapter No. 3 (now 257), Portsmouth, of October 21st, 1778, as noted in Bro. "Howell's History of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 257," &c., of A.D. 1894. There was, however, a "Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of the Order of Knights Templars" existing at Bristol in 1780, which by "Charter of Compact" (still preserved and given in my "Origin of the English Rite," 1884) was constituted as such for England; also in Bro. John Yarker's most interesting "Notes on the Temple and St. John" (1869) are particulars of a "Royal Encampment" at work in Manchester in 1786, also warranted by the "Grand Royal Encampment of All England held at York" on the 10th October of that year, and duly opened and constituted as No. 15, seven days later by properly delegated authority.

Brethren who are familiar with my "Masonic Sketches and Reprints" (1871) will be aware that the York Knights Templar assembled in the Grand Lodge Room, 18th February, 1780, and that the Grand Lodge of all England, held at York, confirmed its authority over "Five Degrees or Orders of Masonry" on 20th June, 1780. The Presiding Officers of the Grand Lodge in the other Degrees presided also in the Grand Encampment. The

first charter granted by this Body was for Rotherham, and dated 6th July, 1780.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Grand Encampment of A.D. 1791 was neither the first nor the second of its kind started in this country, but it had an element of stability that the others lacked, and is now and long has been the only governing body for the Degree in England.

The volume, now happily completed, of the "*Liber Ordinis Templi*," contains an immense amount of invaluable information, ably arranged, and carefully collected and tabulated, which must have involved much labour and time to obtain, and is a great credit to the courteous Great Vice-Chancellor (Bro. C. Fitzgerald Matier), each of the five parts being conspicuous for their accuracy, thoroughness, and conciseness, the result being a volume well worthy of the Organisation, and a triumph especially as respects ample details of the Order to date, as well as containing particulars of extinct preceptories and other interesting matter. This volume is no ordinary task to have accomplished, but one involving no little care and anxiety, as well as long continued researches, so that Bro. Matier deserves unstinted praise for the excellence and perfection of this very useful and handy work.

What may fairly be termed the new era of Knight Templary was inaugurated 8th of May, 1896, when, on the regretted resignation of the lamented Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Euston was elected and installed as the 11th Grand Master from 1791, having, as what may be considered the permanent Officers of Great Priory, Bros. R. Loveland Loveland, Q.C., G.C.T., for Great Chancellor; Ralph Clutton, G.C.T., Great Treasurer; Frank Richardson, G.C.T., Great Registrar; C. Fitzgerald Matier, K.C.T., Great Vice-Chancellor; and Charles Belton, K.C.T., Great Marshal, each of whom is well known as a zealous Knight Templar.

Under such competent management, with an enthusiastic Knight Templar at the Head, it is not a matter for wonder or surprise to find that the Order was never so efficient or so popular in this country as it is to-day. With a number of distinguished Craftsmen appointed as Provincial Priors over provinces in England, Bengal, Burmah, Ceylon, China, Madras, South Africa, South Australia, Victoria, &c., &c., we may also be assured that the Society is likely to be more prosperous as the years come and go. There are some 120 preceptories on the roll, five of these being distinguished with capital letters, A to F (omitting E, which has been erased), the remainder being numbered from 1 to 170, leaving out those removed from the register. The "Immemorial" preceptories were at work prior to the formation of the Grand Encampment, but there are several which date from the last decade of the 18th century, and six of these have obtained permission for its members to wear the special Centenary jewel.

The volume contains full reports of all the Great Pories held during 1896-1900, with a complete Roll of Great Officers from 1873 to 1900. Also a List of Provinces with their Preceptories, as well as chief Provincial Officers; a Roll of Preceptories, alphabetically arranged, with their numbers, where stationed, dates of warrants, &c.; another with preceptories removed from the Roll (with particulars), and an Alphabetical List of Members, exhibiting the Preceptories in which they were installed and those to which they now belong.

But this does not exhaust the contents, as there is a Roll of Preceptories, arranged by seniority, with the names of the members according to the years of joining, and distinguishing those who have been installed as Preceptors. Besides which, there is a capital Index to the General Reports in the five parts, 1896-1900, so that the work is a most reliable, handy, and complete Guide to Knight Templary under the rule of the M.E. and Supreme Grand Master, the Earl of Euston, G.C.T., who presides genially and courteously over the Great Priory of England and Wales.

W. J. HUGHAN.

#### SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF ENGLAND.

The quarterly convocation of Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England was held on Wednesday evening at Freemasons' Hall. Being the August meeting, the attendance of companions was small. The Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., G.J., occupied the chair of G.M.E.Z.; Comp. Thomas Fenn acted as G.H.; and Comp. T. L. Wilkinson, as G.J. Comp. E. Letchworth was G.S.E., and Comp. the Rev. H. Turner, G.S.N. The G. Sojourners were Comps. Major J. W. Woodall, George W. G. Barnard, P.G. Stwd., and Prov. G. Scribe E. Norfolk, and Baron de Ferrieres.

Among the other companions who were Grand Officers were—

Comps. W. Lake, A.G.S.E.; George Everett, P.G. Treas.; J. Whitaker Burgess, J. Strachan, Q.C., Sir George D. Harris, Frank Richardson, E. Beaumont, W. A. Scurrah, Sir J. B. Monekton, J. Lewis Thomas, Dr. Clement Godson, D. Mayer,

S. Cochrane, W. Solomon Whittaker, G. E. Bowen, Col. Clifford Probyn, J. Boulton, Major J. E. Le Feuvre, S. V. Abraham, M. Spiegel, R. J. Maitland Coffin, George W. Reed, F. A. Powell, P.Z. 2416; H. Massey, P.Z. 619 and 1928; W. Sergeant Lee, John Songhurst, William Dodd, A. J. Berry, R. F. Moresby White, G. S. Recknell, and E. H. Buckeridge.

After the minutes had been read and confirmed,

Comp. W. W. B. BEACH, M.P., acting First Grand Principal, rose and said: Companions, I rise to make a motion of which no notice has been given, but I think it will, nevertheless, meet with your acceptance as it is to pass a vote of sympathy with our beloved First Grand Principal, the Prince of Wales, on the loss he has sustained by the death of his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, more commonly known in this country as the Duke of Edinburgh. It was not a very long time ago that we were congratulating ourselves that our First Grand Principal had escaped the hand of an intended assassin. But there are other blows which wound not less when the death of a near relative occurs, and the death of a near relative of our First Grand Principal having occurred, I think we should express our sympathy fitly with the Prince of Wales on his loss sustained by the death of his brother. Many years have elapsed since the death of the Duke of Albany, his youngest brother, who was well known to Masonry and to the brethren; but although many years have elapsed the Duke of Albany has not been forgotten. The Duke of Coburg was not a member of our Order, but still he was so nearly connected with our First Grand Principal and with the Royal Family that we naturally deplore his loss, and sympathise with the Head of our Order on the death of so near a relative. I am sure it will be the unanimous feeling of the Freemasons of England, whom we may be considered by our meeting to represent to-day, that we should express one and all our sympathy with the First Grand Principal, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the loss he has sustained by the death of his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Comp. THOMAS FENN, as G.H.: Most Excellent and companions, I rise for the purpose of seconding the motion, and I hope it will be received as all such motions are received among Masons.

All the brethren rose when Comp. Beach put the motion, and signified their assent to the proposition in silence.

On the motion of Sir GEORGE DAVID HARRIS, seconded by Comp. FRANK RICHARDSON, the report of the Committee of General Purposes, as printed in the *Freemason* last week, was taken as read, and ordered to be received and entered on the minutes.

Charters were granted for chapters to be attached to the Apollo Lodge, No. 305, Beccles, and the Engineer Lodge, No. 2599, London.

Permission was given to remove the Truth Chapter, No. 1458, from Mosley Hotel, to the Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester; the Henry Levander Chapter, No. 2048, from the Railway Hotel, Harrow Station, to the King's Head Hotel, Harrow-on-the-Hill; the Victoria Chapter, No. 2184, from the Phoenix Hotel, Rainham, Essex, to the King's Head Hotel, Chigwell, Essex; and the Eastern Star Chapter, No. 95 from the Ship and Turtle Hotel, Leadenhall-street, to the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, London.

A charter of confirmation was granted to the Dartmouth Chapter, No. 662, West Bromwich, the original charter having been lost.

Comp. F. R. POWELL, P.Z. 2416, moved—"That Comp. H. A. Tobias be elected a member of Grand Chapter Committee, in place of the late George Graveley." Comp. Tobias, he said, had done good work in Masonry in past years, and, therefore, he made the motion. He was following Rule 261 of the Book of Constitutions.

Comp. J. SONGHURST seconded the motion.

Comp. J. STRACHAN, Q.C., G. Reg., said that, by the rules of Grand Chapter, notice must be given by a member of the Committee.

Comp. BEACH said in that case it would not be in order at that meeting to make the motion.

Comp. E. LETCHWORTH said he was not present at the last meeting of the Committee; but he was told by his deputy that the notice was not given.

Comp. POWELL said then he would withdraw the motion, and give notice if necessary.

Comp. E. LETCHWORTH said it would come to the same thing if it stood over till the next meeting.

Comp. POWELL then withdrew his motion, and Grand Chapter was closed in ancient and solemn form.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SURREY.

The annual meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge of Surrey was held at the Public Halls, Croydon, on Thursday, the 26th ult., under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., Prov. G. Master. The G. Officers present included Bros. Fred. West, P.G.D., Dep. Prov. G. Master; Sir W. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., Dep. Prov. G. Master Sussex; V. Freeman, P.G.D., Prov. G. Sec. Sussex; H. Lovegrove; James Terry, P.G.S.B., Sec. R.M.B.I.; J. M. McLeod, P.G.S.B., Sec. R.M.I.B.; J. D. Langton, P.D.G.D.C.; the Rev. H. C. Turner, G. Chap.; and the Rev. E. R. Parr, P.G. Chap.

Amongst the large gathering of Prov. G. Officers and other brethren were Bros. C. T. Tyler, Prov. G. Sec.; J. H. Hawkins, Prov. G.D.C.; C. Greenwood, P.P.G.W.; W. A. Latham, Prov. Asst. G. Sec.; T. H. Roberts, P.P.G. Treas.; H. F. Bing, Prov. G. Sec. Middx.; J. L. O'Connell, P.P.G.S.B.; W. Pile, P.P.G. Treas.; E. L. Barry, P.P.G.D.; G. J. Allen, P.M., Deputy Mayor of Croydon; Walter Dennis, John Ellinger, John Mayo, and many others.

Prov. G. Lodge was opened, the Prov. G. Master saluted, and the minutes confirmed. The roll of lodges was called, and all were represented, with one exception.

The Prov. G. Treasurer's accounts were adopted, showing balances of £308 3s. 9d. and £387 7s. 1d. on the General and Charity Funds.

A sum of 10 guineas was voted to each of the following Charities: Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution (Male and Female), Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and Croydon Hospital, and two guineas to the Home for the Dying.

A very satisfactory year's work by the Charity Committee was reported by Bro. J. D. Langton, P.D.G.D.C., the Secretary.

On the proposition of Bro. J. H. HAWKINS, Prov. G.D.C., Bro. Walter Dennis, P.M. 2473, was unanimously elected Prov. G. Treasurer.

The following Prov. G. Officers were then appointed and invested:

Bro. W. Soper, 2095	...	...	...	Prov. S.G.W.
" C. de Bertodano, 1616	...	...	...	Prov. J.G.W.
" Rev. W. Horan, 452	...	...	...	Prov. G. Chaps.
" Rev. A. C. Acworth, 370	...	...	...	
" Walter Dennis	...	...	...	Prov. G. Treas.
" J. M. Newnham, LL.D., 1556	...	...	...	Prov. G. Reg.
" C. T. Tyler, 1395	...	...	...	Prov. G. Sec.
" T. Cooke, 1347	...	...	...	Prov. S.G.Ds.
" J. W. Palmer, 1148	...	...	...	
" Dr. Twort, 1714	...	...	...	Prov. J.G.Ds.
" W. G. Goode, 2096	...	...	...	
" G. H. Fellows Prynn, 1826	...	...	...	Prov. G.S. of Wks.
" J. H. Hawkins, 410	...	...	...	Prov. G.D.C.
" A. W. Smith, 463	...	...	...	Prov. D.G.D.C.
" C. J. Slade, 1046	...	...	...	Prov. A.G.D.Cs.
" H. S. Folker, 2234	...	...	...	
" J. J. Lamigeon, 1929	...	...	...	Prov. G.S.B.
" R. Mossop, 1395	...	...	...	
" J. M. Parsons, 1564	...	...	...	Prov. G. Std. Brs.
" J. Ellinger, 2222	...	...	...	
" A. Toop, 1929	...	...	...	Prov. G. Org.
" W. A. Latham, 410	...	...	...	Prov. A.G. Sec.
" H. G. Herbert, 2101	...	...	...	Prov. G. Purst.
" C. E. Oldridge, 1638	...	...	...	Prov. A.G. Purst.
" F. Holme Sumner, 2756	...	...	...	Prov. G. Stewards.
" J. S. Pointon, 1861	...	...	...	
" C. H. Piesse, 410	...	...	...	
" C. J. Parke, 1982	...	...	...	
" S. T. Baker, 1892	...	...	...	Prov. G. Tyler.
" G. W. Saul, 1851	...	...	...	
" R. F. Potter	...	...	...	

The PROV. GRAND MASTER, addressing the brethren, then made an important announcement. He said that for the last few years he had felt that the very many calls upon his time had prevented him devoting the time and attention which he felt the Prov. G.M. of Surrey ought to do to the duties of that important office. He had felt that to such an extent that he had thought it his duty to petition his Royal Highness the M.W.G.M. to relieve him of the duties of Prov. G.M. His Royal Highness had been pleased to accept his resignation, and had nominated Brigadier-General Davis to succeed him. General Davis resided at Farnham, and was a distinguished soldier, being A.D.C. to her Majesty, being now at Gosport holding a very important command of Militia. As General Davis's time was now fully occupied, his Royal Highness had requested him (Lord Onslow) to occupy the chair until such time as General Davis should be able to take over the duty. Having said that, they would understand that in making the appointments of Deputy Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Secretary, they would only be for the rest of his tenure of office, as he wished to leave his successor free to make any appointments he wished.

Bro. Rev. E. R. PARR, P.G. Chap., in moving that a suitable record be placed upon the minutes expressing the deep regret of Prov. Grand Lodge at Lord Onslow's resignation, said that when Lord Onslow was appointed it was generally felt that he would prove a worthy Prov. Grand Master. They had seen how well that had been carried out, for the duties had been performed with courtesy and efficiency. The more they had known of the Prov. Grand Master the more they had liked him. Their best wishes went with him, and they hoped that in the far future not the least of the honours that would give Lord Onslow satisfaction would be that of filling for five years the position of Prov. Grand Master of Surrey.

Bro. J. H. HAWKINS, Prov. G.D.C., seconded the proposition, remarking that Lord Onslow had been an eminent successor to two distinguished Masons, and now left with the good wishes, and love and affection of every member of the province.

Bro. FRED WEST, Dep. P.G.M., before putting the resolution to the vote, re-echoed what had been so well said by the two brethren. He sincerely regretted they were to lose the services of their Prov. G. Master, but as Lord Onslow has made up his mind all they could do on the present occasion was to carry this proposition.

The PROV. G. MASTER said he felt deeply the manner in which they had been pleased to record on the minutes their appreciation of his humble services. He could assure them he had felt very keenly the fact that he followed in the footsteps of two eminent Masons who were thoroughly conversant with the work of the Craft and whose time was entirely their own to devote to the interests of Freemasonry. It was for those reasons he thought H.R.H. had exercised a wise discretion in selecting as his successor a distinguished brother who had ample time and leisure and who would, he was satisfied, devote himself to Surrey with the success which had characterised the two Prov. G. Masters who had preceded him. He severed his connection with the deepest regret, but he was far from severing his connection with Freemasonry. He hoped in a less conspicuous capacity to render some service to the province and county to which he belonged. He could only assure them that if at any time they called upon him those services would be rendered with pleasure.

Bro. J. D. Langton was re-appointed Charity Secretary, and the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed.

Bro. the Earl of Onslow presided at the banquet which was subsequently held, and at which the usual loyal toasts received hearty recognition.

In giving "The Grand Officers," the PROV. G. MASTER said his Royal Highness was fortunate in being able to call upon the services of the very best men in the country to undertake the duties of Prov. G. Master and Dep. G. Master. In that respect they were exceedingly fortunate, because, as they were aware, Freemasonry held a position which it held in no other country in the world. Frenchmen, Italians, or Spaniards were disposed to wonder that so responsible a person as his Royal Highness should belong to so discredited an Institution. In England Freemasonry was the highest and most sought after of all the societies. No man could say they had not at the head of Freemasonry all that was best and the most leading among Englishmen in all parts. They were fortunate that evening in having present the G. Chaplain of the year, Bro. the Rev. H. W. Turner. He knew something of that rev. brother's work in his own parish, and of his work as a Freemason and on his own behalf; and on behalf of the Freemasons of Surrey he could say they were honoured by the selection made in Bro. Turner for Grand office. There was also present one who had done

yeoman service in a distinguished position in the adjoining county of Sussex. As Prov. G. Master of Sussex they had another son of her Majesty, and that son was worthily and well represented by Sir William Marriott, his Dep. Prov. G. Master.

Bro. the Rev. H. W. TURNER, G. Chap., said he responded with much gratification at heart but no little sense of difficulty and embarrassment. He then referred to the services rendered by Earl Amherst and the Earl of Warwick, the latter of whom had kindly consented to preside at the Old People's Festival next year. They in Croydon had a territorial attachment to that Institution.

Bro. Sir WM. MARRIOTT, Q.C., M.P., Dep. Prov. G. Master Sussex, also replied, and said the Prov. G. Master had struck the right chord when he suggested the difference between Freemasonry in this country and abroad. Abroad it was looked upon as a secret society, always plotting against the monarch on the throne or the Government. In this country it was the chief bond between the country and the throne. The reason why Englishmen were so disliked was jealousy, because there was no country where the government worked so easily, and where all were on such good terms, and Freemasonry was no small factor in bringing that about. The G. Officers always tried to keep up that good feeling which ought to exist between class and class. Knowing there must be rich and poor, they wanted them all to work together for the common good, and that was the foundation of their prosperity and the cause they were envied. If this continued, they would remain the happy nation they were now.

Bro. F. WEST, D.P.G.M., then proposed "The R.W. Prov. G.M.," which, he said, he was afraid was for the last time. He had proposed that for many years with pleasure, but on the present occasion it was with a great deal of regret. If they were to have a last occasion for that toast to be proposed, they could not have had a better one. The Prov. G.M. could not have had a better reception, and Bros. Woodward and Lambert had worked so hard for that meeting, which had been crowned with success. It was a matter of great regret that their Prov. G.M. was leaving them, for they had got to know him and had worked with him, and he (Bro. West) had done his best to support him. The matter had been referred to in Prov. Grand Lodge, and it was, therefore, unnecessary for him to go over the ground again. He sincerely doubted whether they could find anybody who could preside over such a gathering in the same happy way as Lord Onslow had always done, and especially that night. Their Prov. G.M. was such a loyal man, that although they might be parting with him, yet he was sure he would give them the benefit of his distinguished position and experience in Freemasonry. In conclusion, he would bring home to them what was said of the great Wren, for whenever Lord Onslow wanted evidence of the respect in which he was held in Surrey, he had only to look round him at the meeting of the province held on that and other occasions.

Bro. the Earl of ONSLOW, Prov. G.M., responded. He said that in this country when a corpse was placed in its last resting place they contented themselves with the beautiful words of the Liturgy which applied to all. In other countries it was the practice to pronounce the funeral oration over the corpse, and he thought the Deputy that night had pronounced a funeral oration. He was not aware that even a continental corpse had ever been known to respond to the oration, and he was in that difficult position. Immediately after their meeting that day he should cease to be their Provincial Grand Master, and as a corpse he was called upon to make some observations on the speech of the Deputy. One thing about the corpse was that he felt certain that if called upon by the Freemasons of Surrey to do anything for the advantage, either for the Masonic province or the county, he would respond to that call so long as he was able. He hoped no one would think that because other duties—duties which ought to have prevented him coming there—prevented him from giving that attention which was only right and due to the Province of Surrey and thereby compelled him to place his resignation in the hands of the M.W.G.M., it would in any way diminish the interest he had in the province and county. He did not know what they would see in their newspapers next morning, but it was extremely probable a great constitutional crisis might have arrived. The noble lords who came from Ireland mustered upon occasions in great force, and if her Majesty's Government had been defeated, upon the brethren of Surrey would be the blame. His duties were manifold and in various places and he had felt for some time that it was scarcely compatible with the exalted position H.R.H. had conferred upon him that he should be compelled to absent himself from the discharge of those duties. He cordially and entirely accepted the very grateful and kind expressions used by the Deputy and endorsed by all the members of Prov. Grand Lodge, and this he could say without the slightest hesitation that the time during which he had been their Prov. Grand Master had been one of unalloyed happiness, made so by the universal courtesy and kindness of every Freemason in the Province of Surrey. In parting from them as Prov. Grand Master, he could not help feeling that his place would be taken by one who, perhaps, might be little known to the vast majority of Freemasons in this, the Eastern part of the county, but was none the less an experienced and capable Mason, who commanded the entire confidence of H.R.H. and of her Majesty to whom he was A.D.C. Having the time at his disposal General Davis would devote it ungrudgingly to their interests. It was always a sad and sorrowful moment to say "good-bye" to anyone. "Good-bye" was an old English word, but comprised a great deal. It meant the severance of many old ties and many associations, severance from those who had stood by you and helped you in times of trouble and difficulty, and there had never been a time when he could not turn to his friend on the right (the Deputy) or his friend on the left (the Prov. G. Secretary) and get their ready help. There had never been a time when he had not been most loyally supported by every Freemason in the whole of the Province of Surrey. He thanked them most heartily for the assistance given him during his term of office, and he thanked them for the cordial and regretful way in which they had been pleased to express their sense of his resignation, which he had felt it his duty to place in the hands of the M.W. Grand Master.

"The Visitors" was acknowledged by Bro. G. J. ALLEN, P.M., Deputy Mayor of Croydon, after which the PROV. G. MASTER proposed "The Dep. Prov. G. Master and Prov. G. Officers," to which Bro. SOPER, Prov. S.G.W., replied.

Bro. F. WEST, Dep. Prov. G. Master, who also responded, said he had served under three Prov. G. Masters. In the presence of representatives of other provinces he could say they were proud of their province. They understood something of Freemasonry, and a visit through the province would show they had an excellent lot of lodges, which did their work and ritual well under the guidance of many distinguished Preceptors, including



Bros. O'Connell and Kilvington, whom he saw present. Ritual was not the only thing, however, for to be a successful Master a brother should command Charity in the widest sense. Surrey in the past had done well for the three great Charities, and also for the Mark Benevolent Fund.

"The Masonic Charities" was given, and responded to by Bros. JAMES TERRY, Sec. R.M.B.I., and J. M. McLEOD, Sec. R.M.I.B., after which the Tyler's toast concluded a very successful meeting.

### CONSECRATION OF THE HORISTIC LODGE, No. 2822.

The ceremony of consecrating the above lodge was held on Friday, the 27th ult., at Freemasons' Hall. The Consecrating Officers were Bros. E. Letchworth, G. Sec.; Daniel Mayer, P.G.D.; D'Arcy Power, J.G.D.; Canon Brownrigg, P.G. Chap.; Towne, F. Ernest Pocock, P.D.G.D.C.; and Sadler, G. Tyler. Amongst the visiting brethren were—

Bros. F. Gordon Brown P.M. 1, P.A.G.D.C.; George Corble, P.S.G.W. Essex; Dr. Kiallmark, T. M. Wood, W.M. designate; Dr. Robert Bryant, S.W. designate; Henry Hills, J.W. designate; W. T. Thompson, Treasurer designate; Fredk. A. Cox, Secretary designate; A. P. Lye, I.P.M. designate; J. W. Key, Edwin Burgess, T. A. Key, J. E. Clark, R. V. B. Best, Frederic Habbijam, G. H. Menhinick, and the founders.

The ceremony was most ably and reverently performed by the G. Secretary, whilst the G. Chaplain delivered an excellent oration, which was much appreciated by the founders.

After the ceremony of consecration, the installation of Bro. Thomas Megam Wood as first W.M. was proceeded with, and he appointed and invested his officers, after which the company repaired to a banquet in the Freemasons' Tavern.

The usual toasts, admirably given by the W.M., were received with the customary honours.

The speeches of the G. Officers and visitors testified in a marked degree the hearty wishes and welcome to be accorded to this, the latest of the additions to the roll of the G. Lodge of England.

The musical arrangements were in the capable hands of Bro. W. H. Pocklington.

### CONSECRATION OF THE GROVE PARK KENT LODGE, No. 2824.

The consecration of the above lodge took place at Freemasons' Hall on Monday, the 30th ult. In the unavoidable absence of the Grand Secretary, the ceremony of consecration was ably performed by Bro. F. Richardson, P.G.D., acting G.D.C., assisted by Bros. Daniel Mayer, S.G.D., as S.W.; C. Belton, P.G.D., as J.W.; Rev. Canon Brownrigg, P.G.C., as Chap.; Fitzroy Tower, Dep. G.D.C., as D. of C.; and J. D. Langton, P.D.G.D.C., as I.G.

The founders of the new lodge are Bros. Edwd. Le May, P.M., W.M. designate; C. R. Valentine, S.W. designate; C. B. C. Hancock, J.W. designate; Edwd. Ball, P.M.; F. H. Bowater, W. H. Le May, W. Watson, E. A. Foster, C. Collard, P.M.; J. Barnicott, W. Olliver, F. W. Bowater, and W. O. Kennett, P.J.G.W. Kent.

Among the visitors were—

Bros. E. Jevers, P.M. 1678; H. W. Schartau, I.P.M. 1291, P.M. 1261, P.P.G.O. Middx.; J. T. Heath, P.M. 1196; R. W. James, P.M. 1924; H. Hiscott, S.W. 1314; Prof. F. W. Driver, M.A., P.M. 45; E. Ball, I.P.M. 1678; S. F. Baker, I.P.M. 1892; T. W. Shaw, P.P.I.G. Kent; W. Fell, 1706; R. J. Clinckett, P.M. 196 and 2253, P.D.S.G.W. Barbadoes; J. M. McLeod, P.G.S.B., Secretary R.M.I.B.; F. L. Palmer, W.M. 2054; G. Harlow, P.M. 1613; Hy. Sadler, G. Tyler; A. G. Hamilton Dicker-Almon, St. John's, New Brunswick, P.G. Chap.; H. W. Lawrie, 90; G. Stubbs, 771; C. Leach, 1613; John Alvey, 1678; G. Procter, W.M. 1531; J. R. Creasey, W.M. elect 2533; H. M. Kingsland, P.M. 1854; F. Tebbutt, 2098; J. J. Bell, 2514; P. W. Straus, P.M. 905; J. F. Brown, 1701; H. Willsmyer, 1507; C. A. Hooper, P.M. 1613; C. Sheath, W.M. 2530; E. F. Debenham, P.M. 28; F. W. Hancock, P.M. 548, W.M. 2652; J. Mayard, W.M. 1692; F. P. Matthew, 569; J. R. Hosker, J.W. 2528; H. Cole, S.W. 749; and others.

The consecration ceremony was performed by Bro. Frank Richardson in an able manner, who afterwards installed the W.M. designate, Bro. Edward Le May, P.M., who invested Bro. Edward Ball, P.M., as his acting I.P.M.

The election of Treasurer then took place, that of Tyler being deferred.

The W.M. appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows: Bros. C. R. Valentine, S.W.; C. B. C. Hancock, J.W.; Frank H. Bowater, S.D.; W. H. Le May, J.D.; W. Watson, Treas.; E. A. Foster, Sec.; C. Collard, P.M., D. of C.; J. Barnicott, I.G.; and W. Olliver and Fred. W. Bowater, Stwds.

A vote of thanks to the Consecrating Officers was proposed and unanimously carried.

A committee was elected to frame the bye-laws of the new lodge, and five candidates were proposed for initiation, and one proposition was received for a joining member.

The Consecrating Officers, to whom was added the G. Secretary, were elected as hon. members of the lodge, and the S.W., who has been acting Secretary previous to the consecration, read apologies for inability to attend and other correspondence.

The banquet was held in the Crown Room, Freemasons' Tavern.

At its conclusion grace was sung—"Deum Laudate"—by the musical brethren—Bros. Frank Tebbutt, Wm. Fell, Geo. Stubbs, and Herbert Schartau, P.M., P.P.G. Org. Middx., under whose direction a choice programme of excellent vocal music was arranged.

The W.M. gave the customary toasts briefly and to the point.

That of "The Queen and the Craft," was followed by "The M.W.G.M., H.R.H. the Prince of Wales."

In proposing "The M.W. Pro G.M., the Earl Amherst; the R.W. Dep. G.M., the Earl of Warwick; and the rest of the G. Officers, Present and Past," the W.M. said the valuable services rendered to the Craft by these illustrious brethren needed no comment, they were patent to all.

Bro. Rev. Canon BROWNRIFF, P.G. Chap., replied on behalf of "The Grand Officers." He gave an amusing definition of a present Grand Officer, and that of a brother in expectation of being so.

"The Consecrating Officers," was next given by the W.M., who spoke of the efficient and impressive manner in which the ceremony had been rendered by the chief officer, and the able assistance he had received. An example had been given that evening, which, were it universally followed, would materially tend to exalt the honour and dignity of the Craft. He coupled the toast with the name of the presiding Consecrating Officer, Bro. Frank Richardson.

Bro. RICHARDSON replied. He regretted the unavoidable absence of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Letchworth. On behalf of his assistant officers and himself, he thanked the brethren for their kind appreciation; he mentioned Bros. Mayer, Tower, and Langton as valuable aids in the grand ceremony that evening. It was always a great pleasure to him to assist in bringing a new lodge into existence. He extended a hearty welcome to the Grove Park Kent Lodge, wishing it present happiness and a bright and prosperous future.

The ACTING I.P.M. gave the toast of "The W.M." He said that he, and his trusty friend, the W.M., had, in fraternal union, gone hand in hand together, steadily progressing in the knowledge of the tenets and principles of the Craft. It would, indeed, be a great pleasure to him were he able to render any assistance to the W.M. during his year of office. He did not think, however, it would be needed. The I.P.M. made some sensible practical remarks on Freemasonry generally.

The W.M. replied. He thanked his good friend, the I.P.M., and the brethren for their kindness. He spoke of Freemasonry as the universal bond of Brotherhood which linked together, in happy union, all sorts and conditions of men. He urged them all, never to forget, that Charity was the brightest jewel which adorned a Freemason.

In proposing "The Visitors," the W.M. mentioned Bros. the Rev. A. G. H. Dicker, P.G.C. of New Brunswick; R. J. Clinckett, P.M., P.D.S. G.W. Barbadoes; and S. W. Shaw, P.P.I.G. Kent. He gave them and the other visiting brethren a hearty welcome.

Bro. the Rev. A. G. H. DICKER replied. He spoke of the Canadian contingent which had volunteered for active service to assist their English brethren in the present South African war; how loyal the Canadians had proved themselves in upholding the cause of the Queen and the mother country. One of the strongest links that bound them together was that of Masonic Brotherhood.

Bro. SHAW and others responded.

In giving "The Officers of the Lodge," the W.M. alluded to the work of the S.W. previous to the consecration of the lodge.

The S.W. and J.W. responded.

As a special toast, "The Health of Bro. Langton" was proposed by the W.M.

In reply, Bro. LANGTON said he felt proud of his name being associated with a lodge of instruction.

The Tyler's toast brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

The Founder's Jewel was manufactured by Bros. George Kenning and Son, London.

### IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

"The Warder," in an article on "Irish Antiquities," says:

Clonfert Cathedral, now Clonfert Parish Church, is an ancient edifice known to all antiquarians throughout the length and breadth of the land. For some time the rector has been issuing appeals for the restoration of the ancient fane—restoration in the best sense of the word, for nothing approaching vandalism will be allowed to touch the venerable building. Although much has been achieved, much remains to be done, and in the complete restoration of the edifice all who value the ancient buildings of the country, especially when, as in the case of Clonfert Cathedral, they are dedicated to and used for sacred purposes, can join. The cathedral is full of interest. It is a link between the past and the present—the past 1340 years or more. The building was erected in the year 558, but since that time it has experienced many vicissitudes. Fire and plunder have on more than one occasion been its fate, but "resurgam" seems to be written in the very stones, for from each ordeal it has come out battered and bruised, but nothing can destroy the whole of its original beauty, which is the one aim of his life for the rector to see restored. In the year 1664—the earliest records which are just now obtainable—Bishop Wolsley restored the edifice after it had been almost destroyed by fire in 1541, but since that last restoration very little has been or could be done to it. Clonfert is not a rich parish; perhaps, considering the beauties to be found in and near it, it has been a neglected parish, too. A few years ago a determined effort was made to do what was necessary. That effort is being steadily continued, though progress is slow on account of want of funds, but it is progressing, and if only those interested will assist in providing the wherewithal for wresting a venerable and exceedingly interesting relic from the hand of time, Clonfert Cathedral will stand again in all its original beauty of architecture—a monument of the past and equally a monument of the self-denying, patient labours of Canon M'Larny and those who are working so enthusiastically with him.

Some time ago Miss White (silver medallist), of Clonfert, took a fine photograph of a very interesting feature of the cathedral, probably the most interesting, the ancient doorway. Our artist has reproduced the photograph, and although the exigencies of fast printing which the publication of such a journal as "The Warder" entails prevents the picture being given with all the delicate gradations of light and shade possessed by the original, the reproduction itself gives some idea of the ancient work in stone carving, the delicacy and wealth of detail with which the doorway alone is embellished. It has been admired by that great art critic, Ruskin, who, in spite of his horror of the modern vandal, the church restorer, was so well pleased with the beauty of the edifice and the faithful manner in which it has been preserved that he gave a generous donation to the work. It is one of the finest specimens of Hiberno-Romanesque work in existence. Brash, in his "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland," says its fertility of invention and beauty of design are unequalled in any part of Ireland. Opinions are somewhat divided as to the age of the doorway, but Brash's opinion as to its beauty is shared by all. Ware considers that it was the work of Bishop John, an Italian (1265-1290), who also restored the West Front, but Brash suggests that it was erected by Peter O'Mordha (or O'Moore), who was Bishop of Clonfert in 1161-1171. In 1830 some members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries visited the cathedral, and expressed themselves enraptured with its magnificent doorway, "this marvellous specimen of Hiberno-Romanesque work." One member in speaking of it called it "the exquisite cathedral of Clonfert," and a well-known writer in a magazine declared that it would be well worth a pilgrimage to Clonfert if only to see this magnificent doorway. With this sentiment we heartily agree, and trust that the publication of the sketch will do a little towards evoking still further interest in it, and in helping on the great and national work in which the rector is engaged.

**GRAND TREASURERSHIP, 1901.**

**CANDIDATE—**  
**WORSHIPFUL BROTHER**  
**CAPTAIN JOHN BARLOW, J.P.,**  
 P.M. 1260, 1012, &c., &c.

**Chairman of Executive Committee—**  
**W. BROTHER JAMES IRVINE, P.M.**

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 Bettws-y-coed, Carnarvon, Llanberis (for SNOWDON),  
 &c.; and to TAUNTON, MINEHEAD, Tiverton, &c.

EVERY WEDNESDAY NOON AND FRIDAY  
 NIGHT.—To WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Bridgwater, &c.

EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—To Monmouth,  
 Newport, CARDIFF, SWANSEA, Llanelli, Llandovery,  
 Carmarthen, Newcastle Emlyn, TENBY, Cardigan,  
 Goodwick, MILFORD, &c.

EVERY THURSDAY.—To MINEHEAD, Lynton,  
 LYNMOUTH, &c.

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AND FRIDAY  
 NIGHT.—To Barnstaple, ILFRACOMBE, EXETER,  
 Dawlish, Teignmouth, TORQUAY, Dartmouth, Kings-  
 bridge, PLYMOUTH, Yealmpton, Tavistock, Launceston,  
 BODMIN, Wadebridge, NEWQUAY, Truro, FAL-  
 MOUTH, St. Ives, PENZANCE, &c.

EVERY THURSDAY MIDNIGHT.—To CHESTER,  
 BIRKENHEAD, and LIVERPOOL.

EVERY FRIDAY.—To NEWBURY, SAVERNAKE,  
 Marlborough, Devizes, TROWBRIDGE, Frome, Shepton  
 Mallet, Wells, YEOVIL, Bridport, &c.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

### Masonic Notes.

The sympathy which will be felt for our gracious and venerable Sovereign in the latest of the many griefs with which she has been visited, will be deep and general among all classes of her subjects. On Monday night at the Castle of Rosenau, her Majesty's second son, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but known in the land of his birth as the Duke of Edinburgh, who had been in bad health

for some time past, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart. His Royal Highness who was born on the 6th August, 1844, and was, therefore, within a week of completing his 56th year, succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the death of his uncle, Duke Ernest, elder brother of the late Prince Consort, in 1893. Early in 1874, the Duke married the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Czar Alexander II., by whom he had one son, who pre-deceased him, and four daughters, who survive him, and of whom two are married. This is the third of her children whose death it has been the sad fate of the Queen to mourn, but in this, as in all her previous trials, her Majesty will have the consolation of knowing that the sympathy she has ever shown for the suffering and afflicted among her own subjects is most fully reciprocated by them. May the G.A.O.T.U. give her Majesty strength to bear this additional bereavement.

The regular convocation of Supreme Grand Chapter was held at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, the 1st instant, under the presidency of Comp. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., as M.E. Grand Z., the chairs of H. and J. being occupied by Comps. Thomas Fenn and T. L. Wilkinson, respectively. There was the usual moderate attendance, and the paper of Agenda—as published in our issue of last week—was promptly disposed of, there being, in addition, a vote of condolence passed with H.R.H. the Grand First Principal, on the death of his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution will hold their regular monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, the 8th instant, when the usual business will be disposed of, and such petitions as have been presented since the July meeting will be considered and dealt with on their merits.

We have received a copy of the Transactions of the Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Leicester, for the year 1899-1900, and shall publish a short review of the contents at an early date. In the meantime we have much pleasure in endorsing the opinion recently expressed by Bro. W. J. Hughan in this journal as to the merits of the several papers contained in the Transactions. Bro. Hughan has spoken not only with no uncertain sound upon this point, but also without the slightest exaggeration.

We published last week quite a number of letters on Royal Arch Masonry, all of them being more or less relevant to the points raised by Bro. May, to whom, therefore, belongs the credit of having initiated one of the most interesting, and, in its way, one of the most important discussions ever carried on in the columns of a Masonic journal. We are not a little surprised at this. Royal Arch Masonry, as is made manifest by the baldness of the proceedings in Supreme Grand Chapter, does not, as a rule, attract to itself much attention. It is only here and there—in West Yorkshire and occasionally in a few other Provinces—that the leaders of Masonic opinion condescend to notice this important branch of Constitutional Masonry, and it is only by constantly hammering away at the subject that even these are successful in rousing Masons from this state of apathy in respect of the Royal Arch. We do not mind how long the discussion is continued, provided only that the result is the infusion of a little life and energy into the proceedings of our chapters.

We need not go further than the Mark Degree for evidence of what the display of a little zeal and energy will effect in advancing the prosperity of a Masonic body. The Mark is not recognised as being part of pure and antient Masonry as defined by the Articles of Union of 1813, an attempt to introduce it into the scheme of degrees so recognised—though it succeeded in United Grand Lodge in the first instance—having been signally defeated in 1856, through the action of the then M.W.G. Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland. On the failure of this attempt the leaders of Mark Masonry set up a Grand Lodge of their own with a strictly constitutional Mason in the person of Lord Leigh as its first Grand Master. Since then, but more especially from the date of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's acceptance of the office of M.W. Grand Mark Master, the Degree has gone on increasing and multiplying, so that at the present time it is one of the most flourishing Masonic organisations in England.

This progress, however, is the result of energy, not of apathy, and the energy has been shown not so much

by the private lodges, which, though they have not been wanting in activity and zeal, have been content to follow the Grand Lodge, which has rightly considered it to be its chief duty to take the lead in all matters appertaining to Mark Masonry. In our humble opinion, Royal Arch Masonry will become prosperous when the powers that be see fit to bestir themselves. No real progress will be made until Supreme Grand Chapter has seen its way to do more than a little routine work once in every three months.

We learn with regret that Earl Egerton of Tatton is said to be on the eve of resigning the office of Prov. Grand Master of Cheshire, which he has held with such honour to himself and such signal advantage to the Province since the close of 1886. During the period that has since elapsed, Cheshire has made very material progress, not only in the matter of mere numbers, but likewise in all that tends to give strength and influence to a Province. When his lordship was appointed successor to the late Lord de Tabley, Cheshire had a muster roll of 40 lodges; now, according to Grand Lodge Calendar for the current year, it can boast of 53, the following being the 13 lodges that have been constituted under his auspices, namely: the Alan, No. 2368, Alderley Edge; the Hilbre, No. 2375, Hoylake, and the Clarence, No. 2386, Chester, in the year 1890; the Avondale, No. 2389, Middlewich, in 1891; the Minerva, No. 2433, Connah's Quay, in 1892; the Wirral, No. 2496, Birkenhead, in 1893; the Travellers, No. 2609, Chester, and the New Brighton, No. 2619, in 1896; the Liscard, No. 2657, the Buckingham and Chandos, No. 2667, Rockferry, the Wythenshawe, No. 2688, Northenden, and the West Kirby, No. 2690, all in 1897; and the Assheton-Egerton, No. 2793, Altrincham, in 1899.

The following facts still further illustrate the progress which Cheshire has made during the 14 years Lord Egerton has presided over it as Prov. G. Master. In 1888, the Province figured among the contributors to the Girls' Centenary, the total of its subscriptions being £459. In 1891, it took a leading part at the memorable Boys' School Festival, which was celebrated at Brighton under the presidency of the late Earl of Lathom, M.W. Pro G.M., Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, the amount of its contributions being £1050. The following year it raised £1988 for the Benevolent Jubilee. In 1895, when his lordship presided as Chairman at the Boys' School Festival, Cheshire was to the fore with a sum of contributions amounting to £2000, while at the Boys' Centenary in 1898 it raised £2753 for the Institution, his lordship both on this occasion and at the Girls' Centenary, himself heading the contingent of Stewards from his Province.

Be it added, that it was under Lord Egerton's auspices that the Cheshire Benevolent Institution, which was started with a capital of some £3000, was established, the object of the local Charity being to provide annuities of moderate amount for aged and necessitous Cheshire brethren and their widows. It is thus that Cheshire has progressed under the wise and genial government of the Earl Egerton of Tatton, and it is for this reason that we have heard of his lordship's contemplated retirement from office. He succeeded a strong Mason in the person of the late Lord de Tabley, and it will be no easy task to find one worthy to occupy his post.

We have received a copy of the minutes of two meetings of the Provincial Priory of the Order of the Temple for Burma, which were held under the presidency of Sir Knight J. Copley Moyle, Prov. Sub-Prior in charge, at the Masonic Hall, Moulmein, on the 11th November, 1899, and the 10th February, 1900, respectively. On neither occasion was there more than a very moderate attendance and the principal consolation we have derived from reading the proceedings is that the Provincial Priory is, financially, in an easy position, with a balance to the good of 178 Rupees. Officers for the ensuing year were appointed at the February meeting, and it was left to Sir Knight Moyle to make any representation he might think proper on the subject of the appointment of a successor to the late Sir Knight McLeod, as Provincial Prior.

At the recent annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada (Province of Ontario), Bro. E. T. Malone was succeeded as M.W.G. Master by Bro. R. Hungerford, and Bro. Hungerford, as Dep. G. Master, by Bro. John E. Harding, Q.C. It is worthy of note that both the new G. Master and Dep. G. Master, are Past Grand First Principals of the Grand Chapter. At the same meeting the eminent services rendered by Bro. J. Ross Robertson, M.W. Past G. Master, more particularly in compiling a History of Freemasonry in Canada, were appropriately recognised by his appointment to the honorary position of Historian of the Grand Lodge. We congratulate our distinguished brother on the honour thus paid to him for the services he has rendered to Freemasonry in the Province of Ontario and generally.

## Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for 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.

## MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

The exceptional state of things described by "M. L. S." is probably due to the Secretary being old established, and having come to regard himself as the lodge.

"M. L. S." says that the by laws were printed, &c., without the knowledge of members, and then he says the Secretary showed certain minutes to the G.S. Minutes of what? If regarding the reprint and alterations, then the transaction must have been before the lodge. If not, the reference to the minutes is beside the mark, and the Secretary's action is open to censure. Still, if the W.M. and the majority acquiesce in the Secretary's autocracy, brother "M. L. S." has no remedy but one of the alternative ones he quotes, unless he writes to the Grand Secretary.

Re "cooking" the minutes—he should have moved their non-confirmation, giving his reason. If brethren, in spite of him, persisted in voting for the confirmation, brethren who were present at the meeting in question, I am afraid "M. L. S." has no remedy, since it becomes a case involving accuracy of recollection, in which the majority is bound to prevail. I hope I have not missed our brother's point, and that he will favour us with the promised sequel.—Yours fraternally,

"MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE."

## TIME IMMEMORIAL LODGES.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

I read with much interest the letter of Bro. Allan Mackenzie, the learned Historian of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, which appeared in the *Freemason* of the 14th of July, and have enquired into the matter.

The "Deed of Election," to which he refers, is embodied in his history of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, and it purports to be a certified extract of the first minute of Grand Lodge, under which that body was constituted in Scotland. It differs in several respects from the original. It is unnecessary to go into details, but the statement contained in Bro. Gould's article of the 2nd of June, is in all respects correct.

The lodges existing in Scotland, prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge, numbered about 100. Only 33 appeared at the meeting at which Grand Lodge was formed.

As regards the Lodge "Canongate and Leith, Leith and Canongate," as the name of that lodge shows, at its institution Canongate was its principal seat, but it also worked at Leith. The parish of Leith adjoins the Canongate. The charter of the lodge shows that its members resided both in the Canongate and at Leith. Its Canongate connection, owing to other lodges springing up there, diminished, and its head-quarters has for many years been at Leith, but it keeps up its connection with the Canongate by holding an annual meeting there.

As regards Bro. Mackenzie's remarks on the antiquity of the lodge, No. 6, Inverness, it is unquestionably a much older lodge than that of Canongate Kilwinning, which can claim no pretension to existence prior to 1677, when the Mother Kilwinning Lodge authorised certain Masons to admit members into it in the Canongate.

The oldest minute book the Lodge No. 6, Inverness, possessed when it applied for a charter from Grand Lodge opened in 1678; but that minute book clearly showed that long prior to that date the lodge had been in active existence, and Grand Lodge sets forth that fact as true in its charter.

Some correspondence on this subject appeared in the *Freemason* about April, 1883, a reference to which Bro. Mackenzie might find instructive.

I cordially endorse Bro. Mackenzie's expression of approval of Bro. Gould's laudable suggestion to institute a League of "Time Immemorial" lodges. Much ignorance prevails generally with respect to the antiquity and work of many of the old Scotch lodges, which still, in many instances, possess their old records. Bro. Gould is a fitting channel to dispel it, possessing, as he does, the confidence of the Craft at large, and from his acknowledged position as one of its leading historians, and having entered the portals of Scottish Masonry through one of its "Ancient" lodges.—Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM OFFICER,

Chairman Foreign and Colonial Committee of  
G.L. of Scotland.

21, Castle-street, Edinburgh.  
31st July.

## SHINERS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

The omission of a few words makes my letter rather nonsense, which I trust you will allow me to correct. What I wrote, or intended to write, was—

"Full particulars are given in Bro. Stevens's 'Cyclopedia of Fraternities,' published last year, from which the above extracts are taken. The only 'Shiners,' &c., &c."

"Shiner" in Cornwall is, I believe, a term for "sweetheart."—Yours fraternally,

S. R. BASKETT.

30th July.

## THE R.A. AND OTHER MATTERS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother

I have re-read my former letter in the vain attempt to discover how "One who seeks light" can state that I implied I had "rank" or was "a superior being" who deemed "rank essential to knowledge." Bro. May's letter may have been actuated by "honest enquiry and genuine zeal for the welfare of the Craft," but it certainly read more like "genuine zeal" for his own premature advancement as he "hadn't the time" to pass through the necessary period of probation which obtains in every well-regulated lodge. Young brethren who are rapidly passed into the principal offices rarely prove successful rulers, and the very ease of their progress makes them discontented that there are still worlds un-

I would be the very last to check "honest enquiry," but if so many loved and honoured brethren as we know of in almost any lodge are content to rise step by step to the chair of K.S., surely Bro. May should also be content to do the same, and in due time he also will be "a father in Israel."

"One who seeks light" concludes his letter with the words "in haste," so probably more mature reflection may lead him to recognise that a deliberate proposal to hold Masonic preferment up for sale deserves the good-tempered irony it evoked.—Fraternally yours,

CYNICUS.

## Masonic Notes and Queries.

## IMPORTANT SALE.

The well-known and respected Masonic Publishing and Furnishing Company, of 63, Bleecker-street, New York, U.S.A., have instructions to sell the whole of the valuable Masonic Library of the late Bro. John Haigh, of Somerville, Mass. The sale will take place in November, and catalogues are now being prepared of this great collection of rare curios and important works relating to Freemasonry. Commissions may be entrusted to my old friend, Bro. J. G. Barker, one of the above firm, at the address noted, and applications should be made to him *at once* for catalogues, as many such requests are anticipated from this country and other Masonic centres in Europe. It is to be hoped that some of the rarities will find their way to this country, as Bro. Haigh was for many years a very persistent and successful collector.

W. J. HUGHAN.

## Reviews.

"MY BONNIE LADY, BY Leslie Keith," is printed and published by Jarrold and Sons, Warwick-lane, London (also of Norwich, &c.), and got up in a most attractive manner. It is one of a series of "New 6s. Novels," in the style of the well-known "Bonnie Brier Bush," and quite able to hold its own by the side of that popular work, being already in a second edition, as well as bidding fair to become much sought after as its merits become more generally known and appreciated. As the title suggests, it is Scottish to the backbone—but surely none the worse for that—and the aim of the author throughout is lofty, without being didactic, and seeks to teach very pure morality in so easy and pleasant a manner that the characters do all the instruction and moralise so naturally and often humorously, that from the first page to the end they hold the reader spell bound. The plot is simple in itself, but ably wrought out and in reality there is not a weak actor in the book from the Doctor and the Dominie ("who were great cronies, and punctiliously took their toddy together, at least, twice a week, showing their affection for each by many a stiff argument over points upon which nobody has ever agreed, and which they, at least, are not likely to settle on this side of time.") to Thomas Swan, the Weaver, whose "bark was worse than his bite." There had long been an ancient feud between the two chief families of Carmylie, until, when the tale opens, there were but the Laird Mint and his wife, on the one side of the road, and the Lady Inglis on the other, left to battle for their imaginary rights. The "Bonnie Lady," or heroine, was connected with the latter by marriage, and goes as a "Servant Lass" to the former. Of course, the heir of Lady Inglis appears on the scene, in due time, as a Captain returned from the wars, with one arm temporarily injured, who saw at once through the disguise, but is most discreet, and yet lover like as opportunity offered. Many are the difficulties the brave girl overcame so as to bridge over the quarrel, and ultimately she triumphs; the two families being united by the marriage of two of the principal characters. "Peace and goodwill" is thus "proved to be wholesomer things to discuss than spite and hate and jealousy." So mote it be.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The annual meeting of the above Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, College-street, Whitehaven, on Friday, the 27th ultimo. Present:

Bros. Col. F. R. Sewell, D.P.G.M.; J. I. Lacey, P.M., P.S.G.W.; J. E. Singleton, P.J.G.W.; Rev. D. Greenhill Douglas, P.G.C.; G. Darlymple, P.A.G.D.C. of England, P.G. Treas.; J. Gardiner, P.M., P.G. Sec.; G. E. Cartmel, P.G.I. of W.; T. Milburn, W.M. 181, P.G. Stwd.; J. F. Hope, P.M., P.P.S.G.O.; Hy. Burns, P.M., P.P.G.M.O.; J. M. Clark, P.M., P.P.J.G.D.; W. D. P. Field, P.M., P.S.G.O.; T. Brakenridge, P.M., P.P.S.G.O.; W. H. Lewthwaite, P.M.; T. Atkinson, P.M., P.P.J.G.W.; G. F. Paton, J.O., J. Shields, M.O., J. Young, S.W., and J. C. Oliphant, I.G., of 213; J. Dickinson, P.M., P.P.J.G.W.; Geo. Webster, P.G.D.C.; J. C. Hellon, W.M., P.P.A.G.D.C., and J. F. Stout, J.W., of 421; R. B. Nattrass, Sec., J. E. Friars, S.W., and G. Reed, J.W., of 462; D. S. Thorpe, W.M. 60, P.G.S.B.; S. Broadbent, P.M., P.P.S.G.W.; W. Beck, 229; W. A. Creighton, J.O. 421; H. Baron, M.O. 195; John Casson, P.P.G. Tyler; and others.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened, the minutes were confirmed.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes, which was unanimously adopted, showed the province to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the number of members in the province larger than previously. The Committee recommended that 10 guineas should be voted to the Mark Benevolent Fund.

Bro. George Dalrymple was re-elected Prov. G. Treasurer.

The roll of lodges having been called, all were found to be represented, and Bros. Dickinson, Atkinson, Hope, and Thwaites were elected a Committee of General Purposes.

The following Prov. G. Officers were appointed and invested:

Bro. Thos. Brakenridge, 213	...	...	Prov. S.G.W.
" J. B. Thwaites, 462	...	...	Prov. J.G.W.
" D. L. Thorpe, 60	...	...	Prov. G.M.O.
" R. Monkhouse, 151	...	...	Prov. S.G.O.
" J. Coates Hellon, 421	...	...	Prov. J.G.O.
" the Rev. D. G. Douglas, 452	...	...	Prov. G. Chap.
" G. E. Cartmel, 195	...	...	Prov. G. R. of M
" G. Dalrymple, 213	...	...	Prov. G. Treas.
" J. Gardiner, 151	...	...	Prov. G. Sec.
" T. Milburn, 151	...	...	Prov. S.G.D.
" R. A. Clark, 60	...	...	Prov. J.G.D.
" W. Coulthard, 421	...	...	Prov. G.I. of W.
" J. Young, 213	...	...	Prov. G.D.C.
" S. Johnson, 213	...	...	Prov. A.G.D.C.
" J. C. Fothergill, 282	...	...	Prov. G.S.B.



Bro. J. Henderson, 60	...	...	Prov. G. Std. Br.
" W. Beck, 229	...	...	Prov. G. Org.
" W. A. Creighton, 421	...	...	Prov. G.I.G.
" H. C. Marks, 60	...	...	Prov. G. Stwds.
" I. Sibson, 151	...	...	
" J. F. Stout, 421	...	...	
" J. Shields, 213	...	...	
" J. Casson, 213	...	...	Prov. G. Tyler.

Letters of regret were announced from many brethren, and the Prov. G. Lodge closed.

A first-class banquet followed at the Black Lion Hotel, under the direction of the Prov. G. Stewards, and much heartiness characterised the proceedings. The loyal and Grand Lodge toasts were duly proposed and honoured.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF SURREY.

At the annual meeting of the Prov. G. Chapter of Surrey, held at the Public Hall, Croydon, on Thursday, the 26th ult., the G. Superintendent, Comp. the Earl of Onslow, was supported by a large attendance of G. Officers and Prov. G. Officers.

After the confirmation of the minutes, the Report of the Committee and Treasurer's accounts were adopted.

Five guineas was voted to each of the following Charities: the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution (Male and Female).

Comp. T. H. Roberts was unanimously elected Prov. G. Treasurer.

A resolution of condolence and sympathy was passed with the relatives of the late Comp. G. B. Smallpiece, P.P.G. Treas.

The following Prov. G. Officers were invested:

Comp. Rev. H. W. Turner, M.A., 1347, G.S.N. Eng.	...	...	Prov. G.J.
" C. T. Tyler, 1395	...	...	Prov. G.S.E.
" H. J. Bidwell, 2120	...	...	Prov. G.S.N.
" T. H. Roberts (re-elected)	...	...	Prov. G. Treas.
" C. H. Wood, 1149	...	...	Prov. G. Reg.
" C. H. Perryman, 1851	...	...	Prov. G.P.S.
" H. Burgess, 1556	...	...	Prov. 1st A.G.S.
" J. M. Spencer, 463	...	...	Prov. 2nd A.G.S.
" W. D. Hayward, 2096	...	...	Prov. G.S.B.
" H. Ensoll, 1362	...	...	Prov. G. Std. Brs.
" R. J. Goldspink, 1851	...	...	
" E. Miles, 777	...	...	Prov. G.D. of C.
" H. F. Cain, 2929	...	...	
" W. S. Jackson, 2317	...	...	Prov. A.G.D. of C.
" G. C. Barry, 1347	...	...	Prov. G. Org.
" W. A. Latham, 1556	...	...	Prov. A.G.S.E.
" R. Potter	...	...	Prov. G. Janitor.

Provincial Grand Chapter was then closed.

### VISIT TO THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, EN ROUTE FOR OBER-AMMERGAU AND THE "PASSION PLAY" OF 1900.

At the present time, when so much interest attaches to the recurring decennial celebration of the "Passion Play," at Ober-Ammergau, the personal experience of the writer may, perhaps, prove serviceable to those who contemplate a visit to the village which has acquired so much celebrity. Forming one of a party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about 40, organised by Dr. Henry S. Lunn, I left Holborn Viaduct on the evening of the 14th June. After a smooth passage from Queenborough to Flushing, arriving there at 5 a.m., a train awaiting us, took us direct to Cologne—stayed there the rest of the day, visiting the cathedral, the glory of the city, spending the evening at the Volks Garten, where an open air concert was held. Next morning to Frankfurt—here there is much to engage attention. It teems with historical associations. As early as A.D. 793 it was inhabited, and the seat of a royal Palatinate. In 1147, the German kings were elected here, and from 1562 were also crowned in this city. Further historical details may be found in any guide book. Among many places worthy of a visit, we may mention the Rath Haus (Town Hall); the Kaisersaal of the Romer, the house where Goethe was born; New Exchange; Opera house (handsome modern buildings); monuments to Guttenberg, Schiller, Goethe; equestrian statues of the past and present Emperors of Germany; but, above all, the famed white marble statue of Ariadne, which is to be seen in Bethmann's Museum. It is a nude female figure of great beauty, riding on a leopard, the work of the distinguished sculptor, I. H. v. Dannecker, 1814. In the afternoon we attended the Palm gardens. Attached to them are large concert rooms and restaurant. This is a favourite resort of the people of Frankfurt. In the magnificent palm-house is a large collection of well cultured palms and tropical plants. These gardens much resemble those at Kew. Left Frankfurt next day at noon, and a long railway journey brought us to Munich, about 8.30 p.m.

After breakfast a carriage drive was arranged, and the whole party spent some hours in visiting the lions of this great city of modern art. Munich, the capital of Bavaria, ranks as the second largest town in the German empire, containing about 400,000 inhabitants. As a kingdom, politically regarded, Bavaria is but of modern creation, the kingly title only dating from 1806. Previously its rulers were dukes and electors. From the 5th to 9th century it became Christian, and was civilised. By gradual progress the people have attained great physique, courage, high intellectual powers, and an aptitude for commerce. Munich was founded in the 12th century by monks. We are constantly reminded of this fact by the little figure of the monk, which is still preserved in the armorial bearings of the city. Its highly gifted King Ludwig I., at a time when art everywhere else appeared to be in a moribund condition, adorned it with fine museums, picture and sculpture galleries, till it became a modern Athens. This period extended from 1825 to 1848, since then it has not halted in its march of progress, and may now be considered, *par excellence*, the city of art. Music here also takes a high position, and its concerts and opera performances have a well-merited celebrity.

The early morning was agreeably spent in a carriage drive through the city and its environs. On our way to the Alte Pinakothek (picture gallery of the old masters), we saw several fine statues, fountains, and gateways,

which are conspicuous for their size and beauty of position. In the Alte Pinakothek are masterpieces of the schools of art of all countries, pictures of Reubens, Vandyck, Titian Corregio, Carlo Dolci, Murillo, &c., which have a world-wide reputation, and have been and are still a legacy of beauty bequeathed to all who can appreciate it. To our great regret, we learnt that the heues (new) Pinakothek devoted entirely to the production of modern artists was in course of re-arrangement, and consequently closed to the public. Among the buildings which are worthy of notice are the Royal Palace, called the Residenz, the Academy, or School of Art, the Polytechnic, devoted to science, the Palace of Justice, and the National Museum. In addition to art, Munich has many manufactures, which are justly regarded as equal to the best in the world.

During our drive we came to the Hofbrauhaus, or Royal Brewery. This, indeed, is one of the special sights of the city. It is a large quaint old structure, a fine specimen of the architectural work of the Middle Ages, situated in the heart of the busy town. Its famous beer is drunk in copious draughts by crowds who frequent this place from "morn to dewy eve," and even to a later period—not, however, to advanced hours, for Germans, fond as they are of beer, are seldom to be seen overcome by their liquor, and drunkenness, comparatively speaking, seems to be far from prevalent; it may be, perhaps, that the beer which they drink so freely is not only of a lighter kind, but purer in quality than is known to English people. It is a novel sight to see the Fass, or cask, placed upon the table, near which are the clean smart German waitresses, who dispense, at a very trifling cost, the beer which is handed to thirsty applicants, who quaff it from large stone jugs with a metal cover. At any period of the day this famed Hofbrauhaus may be seen crowded with visitors. This great brewery is the property of the King, who retails his beer with a Royal warranty for its purity to his subjects. The Royal host sells his beer for 20 pfennings per measure less than at other large breweries; and as competition with or underselling his Majesty would not be permitted, or even for a moment contemplated, the King enjoys a monopoly, and the ever thrifty and economical German appreciates to its fullest extent the opportunity of obtaining his beer at a reduced price.

We noticed the exterior only of many large and handsome churches. At the Basilica, which may be considered the Cathedral of Munich, we visited the interior of this magnificent modern structure; it is on the same lines, and, in fact, a copy of St. Paul's extra Muris, at Rome. The precious marbles and gems which so lavishly adorn the sacred edifice at Rome are not to be found in the copy at Munich, but the artistic frescoes and the cultivated taste which is evinced in all the architectural details are worthy of the highest commendation. At some little distance from the city, adjoining the Nymphenburg Park, is the colossal statue of Bavaria, which is very imposing.

We would willingly have devoted a longer time to a further acquaintance with the many objects of interest contained in this beautiful city, but it was practically impossible.

Left Munich in the evening, and a railway journey of about three hours brought us to the pretty village of Garmisch, where it was arranged we should stay for a week, making excursions in the vicinity. On our journey to Garmisch, we passed several great breweries, and came to Planegg, noted for its Maria Eich Pilgrimage Chapel. Then through pleasing and interesting scenery we enter the valley of the river Wurm, and pass Mühlthal, where, as tradition relates, the lovely Princess Bertha was discovered by King Pepin of France, the enamoured monarch wooed and married her, and here their son, the famed Charlemagne, was born.

An hour from Munich brought us to the Starnberger Lake, 15 miles long, romantically situated, the views around are very grand. It is much frequented by people from Munich, there are five steam boats, which make excursions here every summer; it is said that 400,000 persons avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them. Its palmy days were from 1651 to 1671, when splendid Venetian fêtes were given by the then Duke. Close at hand is the Castle of Berg, a melancholy interest attaches itself to this structure, the unhappy mentally-afflicted King Ludwig II., spent here his last days, and drowned himself and his faithful friend and doctor, 13th June, 1886. The people of Munich still entertain a loving memory for their poor monarch, and it is considered the height of indecorum, and a cause of offence, if he should be spoken of as the "mad" king. Murnau stands beside the lovely Staffel See (Lake), 2½ miles long, with its seven islands. We now entered the valley of the Garmisch river, Loisach. After a delightful journey we reached our destination Garmisch about 9.30 p.m. By the kind care and arrangement of Dr. Lunn, the members of our party were lodged comfortably in the Bader Villas, of which there are several in Garmisch. In this charming village we made a stay of a week, in the midst of most beautiful scenery—Swiss in its character. From this, as our centre, carriage drives and pedestrian excursions were planned for each day, and most successfully carried out.

A few details may prove interesting. Garmisch may be considered as a typical South German mountain village, which has, up to the present time, retained much of its primitive simplicity, escaping fires and the jerry builders' visitation. It is situated on the broad river Loisach, in a sunny plain, closely surrounded by mountain ranges. One peak, the Zugspitz, 9760 feet, is the highest mountain in Germany. The pretty chalets are scattered amongst trees and gardens—the inscription on one bears the date of 1307—the Husaren Inn, the Reut Amt Haus, the shady river walk should be visited. The name "Garmisch," is derived from the old German "Germersgau," the country of the "Spearmen," who helped in the battles of Mittenwald, Brixen, and Botzen, to drive the Romans out of South Germany, in the fourth century. The district was christianised in the eighth century, by the Frankish King, Pepin, assisted by the English Saint, Boniface. The old church dedicated to Saint Martin of Tours, has a large picture representing the Saint dividing his cloak with a sword, and giving one portion to a cold shivering beggar. There are some remarkable frescoes of the 15th century, to be seen in the furthest chancel arch to the left. In the pretty theatre attached to the Lamm Inn, are given Bavarian plays, and also concerts by the Mädl Troupe, the best singers and dancers in the country. In this remote district, far from the beaten track of the ordinary tourist, the national costume is still preserved, and, on Sundays and festivals, is worn by young and old, of either sex. The dress of the male peasants consists, chiefly, of a full white shirt, and thick chamois leather breeches, embroidered with green, grey and green mitten stockings, from under the knee to the ankle, and embroidered braces, with a bar across the chest; on the head, a wide spread green felt hat, surmounted with eagle or capercaillie feathers. The women wear black velvet bodices, covered with an abundance of silver ornaments, many artistic in taste, and of great

value, being heir-looms, handed down from generation to generation. These silver trappings much resemble those worn by the peasant women of the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland. Pink kerchiefs are pinned across the bosom, full skirts (many of them) with gay coloured aprons, and green hats laced with silver. The old women wear large fur schakos, exactly like our English Grenadier Guards.

On the first day of our excursions drove through Partenkirchen, a primitive village not very distant, beyond which, at Wildenau, we came to the entrance of the Partnach Klamm; here we alighted, and ascended a zig-zag path to Graseck. Our previous toil was well repaid, for extended before us, far and wide, was a magnificent mountain panorama. Prominent was the Wetterstein Range, and, in the remote distance, we could faintly perceive Schachen, Royal Hunting Lodge (where the mentally affected King, Ludwig II., used to drive about nightly in a sledge, with electric lamps). The entrance to the Partnach Klamm opened out into a large narrow rugged gorge, through which the rapid surging waters of the River Partnach forced their impetuous course. It may be mentioned that the word Klamm signifies a narrow gorge in the mountains, through which a river rushes with great velocity. The word is often used added to the name of a river, such as the Hollenthal Klamm, and has always the same signification. The passage through the Partnach Klamm entailed a great deal of fatigue and a certain amount of risk, a false step or slip near the torrent would certainly lead to immersion, to be followed by being whirled away in the torrent beyond all human aid. The pathway should be better protected.

We returned over the Klamm by planks near the Partnach Torrent, where we joined our carriages. It being about the middle of June, the landscape was decked in the brightest verdure, the air was fresh and genial, and the mountain sides were gemmed with wild flowers in full perfection. Nature was now to be seen in all her beauty.

Next day, Sunday, was comparatively a day of rest. We went to early orchestral high mass in the new church, where the peasants attended in all their bravery of costume. At 11 o'clock most of our party walked from Garmisch to Partenkirchen, and were present at the morning service held in the unpretentious English church, where a chaplain officiates every Sunday morning during the summer. In the afternoon we visited the pretty village of Farchant, and walked up the Kuhflucht Valley, full of fine waterfalls.

The following day drove to Church of St. Anton. This was built to commemorate the delivery of Partenkirchen from the Austrians in 1703. The road, thickly shaded with trees, has stations of the Cross at intervals. Under the gallery at foot of church is a Calvary and statues of prophets, a niche with the scourging of Christ, highly coloured and terribly realistic, also a little chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. Near at hand is a statue fountain of our Lord, with mountain water flowing from his five wounds. Inside the church are quaint paintings of historical occurrences of 1703 and 1801. Over the high altar is a striking picture of St. Anthony, by Lettirini, a pupil of Titian.

Partenkirchen is a busy village and contains some inns, of which the outer walls are brightly painted with frescoes of a religious or local character—this is prevalent in South Germany. There are many good curiosity shops, where English and American visitors may procure objects of *virtu* at fancy prices. The High-street, now modernised after fire of 1876, is full of historical associations, having been for 1800 years part of the great road from Italy to Germany. I cannot, however, enter into these historical details. Returning across the meadows, we visited the Carving School. Works of art may be bought at reasonable prices, the selling price of the carvings being reckoned at 2s. per day wages to the pupils. The stag-horn chandeliers especially deserve notice. A drive in the afternoon of about four miles took us to Hammersbach, which stands at the entrance of the stern and wonderful Hollenthal Klamm, in the midst of ideal Alpine scenery.

On our fourth day (Tuesday) a pleasant drive afforded us one of the most striking of the Garmisch views, the towering pointed Waxenstein, with crucifix and tree and stile in foreground—a fine subject for artistic treatment. At seven miles from Garmisch, after passing a pretty wood, through which many of the party preferred to walk, joining the carriages on the high road, we reached the green Badersee (Lake), above which the Zugspitz rears its snowy peak. The colour of the water is due to some mineral springs. A walk around the shore of the lake presents a varied series of charming views. A prolonged stay at this delightful spot afforded an opportunity to some of our party to make sketches and water-colour drawings. We visited afterwards the Eibsee Lake, so-called from the yew trees on its shore. On its placid bosom are seven islands, from one of which an eight-fold echo can be obtained from the side of the Zugspitz, which towers like a huge castle towards the south.

Our fifth day (Wednesday) was devoted to a very beautiful drive to Mittenwald, 10 miles from the new road made in 1891. On the right is the Church of Warnberg, the highest village in Germany. Mittenwald is so called from its formerly being the centre of the great Scharnitz wood, and was one of the four great forests of Germany (the others being the Black, the Bohemian, and Thuringian forests). The town lies beautifully by the side of the grand Karwendel mountain, and its painted houses are like side scenes of a theatre. It had a great commercial importance in the Middle Ages. It now supplies the world with violins. The statue of Matthias Klotz, who brought the manufacture from Italy (A.D. 1681) is near the church. We paid a visit to the Lentasch Klamm to view the great cascade, bursting through clouds of mist out of the mountain side. Thence we returned to our carriages and drove back to Garmisch.

I ought to have mentioned that we were taken to the violin manufactory at Mittenwald, where the mysteries of making the instrument were shown and explained to us.

That evening, after dinner, there was a concert of National songs and dances by three men and four women in their gala costume, the music being furnished by the zither, the songs with chorus were of a joyous nature, in which there was much "jodelling." In the dancing, the women went spinning round like animated teetotums, the one, male, dancer, went through a series of athletic exercises which were far from being graceful. These Schuplattel, or as they may be literally translated, "flat of the shoe dances," are indescribably curious. There was some fine zither playing by the men.

On sixth day, Thursday, we drove through the beautiful scenery of the upper Loisach valley to Gröden, then walked through woods to the great Plansee (Lake). Crossing the frontier we entered Austria. It stands 700 feet higher than Garmisch, and its quiet secluded position, and the absence of all dwellings, except the two inns, makes it most peaceful and impressive.

We drove by its side to the Seespitz Inn, and, after lunch, walked to the renowned Stuben Waterfalls. The second fall, about 100 feet, is said to somewhat resemble Niagara (on a very small scale). Friday, was our last day at delightful Garmisch. In the morning we walked across the meadows to Rissensee (Lake). It commands the most striking view of the Waxenstein, whose precipitous cone, in the early morning, is often reflected perfectly in its waters.

Here we conclude the first part of our tour. The drive from Garmisch to Ober Ambergau, and our visit to the "Passion Play" will be described next week.

F. W. DRIVER, M.A., PROF.

## Craft Masonry.

Stuart Lodge, No. 1662.

The installation meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Frascati Restaurant, on Monday, the 23rd ult., when Bro. John O'Connor, W.M. elect, was duly installed in the chair of K.S. by the W.M., Bro. D. R. Milch, who performed the ceremony in an able manner. Owing to the extremely high state of the temperature, there was only a small attendance of brethren. The following officers were appointed and invested by the W.M.: Bros. D. R. Milch, I.P.M.; C. E. Brooke, S.W.; E. Falkner, J.W.; O. H. Pardo, Treas.; A. Bannister, Sec.; E. Brook, S.D.; H. Montgomery, J.D.; J. T. Sweet, I.G.; H. Baldwin, D.C.; Luckings, A.D.C.; J. Taylor, G. W. Allen, and R. J. A. Bennett, Stewards; A. Briscoe, P.P.G. Org. Surrey, Org.; and J. Bailey, Tyler.

After the business of the lodge was concluded the brethren sat down to a banquet, which gave everyone satisfaction.

The usual Masonic toasts were duly honoured.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. J. T. Sweet, and amongst the artists, whose names appeared on the menu card, the following sang and played: Mrs. Edith Morgan and Mr. R. A. J. Jones, sang; Mrs. Sweet, Bert Mitchell, and Bert Sweet gave a banjo selection; Mr. F. Martin gave a violin solo ("The Broken Melody"); Bros. Jenkins and C. Davies sang in their usual style; and Mr. and Mrs. Mills contributed a short comedieta of an amusing character. At the piano, Miss Wotton, Miss Roswell, and Bro. Arthur Briscoe, Org., did good work.

Altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent, and the brethren separated about midnight, wishing the newly-installed Master and the lodge every success for the ensuing year.

## Royal Arch.

Pattison Chapter, No. 913.

The installation meeting of the above excellent and powerful chapter took place on Thursday, the 19th inst., at the Masonic Temple, Mount Pleasant, Plumstead, and was remarkable as being about the first and only chapter in the Woolwich and Plumstead district where the I.P.Z. installed the M.E.Z., the H., and the J., instead of as hitherto, all three being installed by an adept, who thoroughly understood his work, and did it to perfection.

The chapter was opened by Comps. Isiah Turton, M.E.Z.; J. O. Cook, H.; and Dr. E. Bryceson, M.D., J.; assisted by Comp. R. J. Cook, P.Z., P.P.G.P.S., as D.C. The installation then took place, Comp. J. O. Cook being installed as M.E.Z., by Comp. Turton; Comp. E. Bryceson, as H., by Comp. Cook; and Comp. W. H. Turton, as J., by Comp. Bryceson; and the following officers invested, those at least who were present: Comps. H. J. Butter, P.Z., P.P.G.S.N., S.E.; W. Busbridge, S.N.; J. R. Cook, P.Z., P.P.G.P.S., Treas.; B. Hammond, P.S.; J. D. Brooks, 1st A.S.; E. Carter, 2nd A.S.; H. Mason, P.Z., P.P.A.G.S., D.C.; and C. Warren, Janitor. No addresses were delivered, and after the I.P.Z., Comp. Turton, had been presented with a handsome and valuable Past First Principal's jewel, and returned thanks, the chapter was closed.

The banquet was partaken of at the Royal Mortar Hotel, Beresford-square, Woolwich, and well did Comp. George Hall, the esteemed host, sustain his fame as a splendid caterer and judge of good things edible and in season.

Among the other companions present were Comps. C. Coupland, P.Z., P.P.G.J., P.G.D.C. Eng., &c.; W. C. Taylor, P.Z., P.P.G.S.B.; C. Jolly, P.Z. (Hon.), P.Z. 1472, P.Z. and S.E. 2184, P.P.G.S.B. Essex; G. Nichols, P.Z., P.P.A.G.S.E.; E. B. Hobson, P.Z., P.P.G. Org.; Sidney Horton, P.Z., P.G. Org.; Dr. K. Summers, L. Chasteaneuf, F. Hoar, G. Hall, W. H. Lewis, Jas. Stratton, Dr. J. Clarke, J. Lawson, Z. Kelley, G. Frost, C. Perry, F. Quick, A. Moore, Rev. A. Jackson, II. 829; Dr. H. Bernays, P.Z. 1973; G. Kennedy, P.Z. 13; and J. G. Turner, P.Z. 1837.

The usual loyal and Grand Chapter toasts having been duly honoured, Comp. Coupland, whose name was connected with the toast of "The Grand Officers, Present and Past," said, in reply, that he thanked the M.E.Z. for his kindness in coupling his name with so important a toast, and also the companions for their kindly reception of it. His position in Grand Chapter was that of P.G.S.B., a position he held in virtue of his position in Grand Lodge. Their enthusiastic reception of the name of Earl Amherst, the Grand H. of their Order, and G. Superintendent of their province, showed the high respect and, indeed, affection with which his lordship was held by the companions of the chapter, and it needed not him to tell them that that feeling was held by every lodge, chapter, and Mason in the Province of Kent. (Applause.) They all knew the great interest his lordship took in the welfare of Masonry in the province. The previous week he (Earl Amherst) presided at their annual meeting at Canterbury, and those who were present on that occasion saw for themselves the perfect manner in which his lordship conducted the business as well as the festivities of the occasion. At that meeting the office of G. Organist was conferred upon their Comp. Horton, because his lodge knew Comp. Horton was a good musician. With respect to the other Grand Officers they were all good and true brethren and companions, who by their excellent work and Charity had won their position, and in their name he thanked the companions for their kind reception of the toast.

Comps. Horton and Butter responded for "The Prov. G. Officers," and to the toast of his health, given by the I.P.Z. (Comp. Turton), Comp. Cook spoke of his earnest desire for the welfare and prosperity of the chapter, and of his intention to endeavour to secure that prosperity, nothing should be wanting on his part.

"The H. and J." were toasted, and duly responded.

"The Past Principals" were next honoured, and Comps. Cook and Nichols responded.

"The Visitors," "The Officers," and the Janitor's toast concluded the list.

The musical portion of the entertainment was simply delicious. There were only two vocalists, but they were a delight; the magnificent, free, clear, and bird-like music that flowed from the lips of Mrs. Bryceson, evoked the enthusiasm of the companions in the highest degree. She sang "The fairy lullaby," and was rapturously encored, and afterwards "Angels guard thee," her flexible soprano organ revelling in its ability to stir and move the hearts of those present to enthusiasm. Madame Kate Tester Jones was in her best mood, that is to say, her grand and noble contralto organ was as a ball in the hands of a boy, and so she played with it, giving it its pathos in Handel's "Light" (Largo)—Sidney Horton occasionally playing a violin obligato—and its passion in "Genevieve." A duet (violin and viola), "Andante and Rondo, by Pleyel, gave Miss Gladys Horton and her talented father an opportunity of what splendid manipulators they are, he with the violin and she with the viola; and then another of this family of born musicians, Mr. Lionel Horton, rendered a superbly phrased cello solo, "Czardas," by Fischer.

It was a pleasant meeting and worth remembering.

THE CHARTER and other documents in connection with the dormant Skilton Lodge, No. 701, Aberdeen, have been handed over to the Grand Lodge.

## Science, Art, and the Drama.

### SOLUBLE PAPER.

By the aid of heat and powerful chemicals, it is possible to dissolve anything, even the hardest rock; but the material as such is destroyed in the process, being converted into a number of different substances. It is one thing to dissolve a refractory body, and quite another to get it back in the same chemical state as it was at first. Of all the things that we should least expect to dissolve readily cotton, wood, paper, and similar material appear to be the most insoluble, yet a process has been discovered by three well-known chemists which permits us to dissolve cotton, wool, &c., and by proper treatment to reproduce it unaltered. By "unaltered" we mean unaltered in a chemical sense. Of course, it would not be possible to reproduce the actual fibres of the original material, but the substance would be recovered in mass. It is just as well before we go any further to get a clear idea of the substance we are dealing with, when we speak of cotton-wool or raw cotton. Chemists call the pure substance "cellulose," because it is the material out of which the cell-walls of plants are built. When we have said this we have said a great deal, for as all the parts of a plant are made up of cells, this cellulose is to us human beings, not to speak of the other animals, one of the most important bodies in the whole of Nature's laboratory. Wood, cotton, linen, straw, grass, hemp, jute, paper, and many other things are all more or less these forms of cellulose. Chemists always mean something by every syllable in their queer language, and the termination *ose* indicates that cellulose is a close relation to starch and sugar; also from this it is a second cousin to the alcohols and ethers. Perhaps one of these days chemists will show us how to convert wood and straw into a good nourishing diet; wood biscuits have been made in Berlin as food for horses. Plants are able to convert sugar into cellulose and *vice versa*, and there is no reason why we should not learn to do so, too. Considering the immense number of industries in which paper is employed, a process by which this cellulose could be dissolved up and redeposited in moulds or in any desired shape, has always been much sought after; but until recently it has not been found. Various ways of dissolving cotton-wool, the purest form of cellulose, have been known for a long time, and many valuable applications have arisen from them, but dissolved paper could not be reformed in a state capable of use by itself. Black oxide of copper, dissolved in strong ammonia, will dissolve cotton wool, and most forms of cellulose. Advantage is taken of this, in the manufacture of Willesden papers, the copper-ammonia being allowed to act on the surface of the sheets, so as to partially dissolve the paper, and re-deposit it as a hard waterproof coating. When thick paper is required, one or more sheets are cemented together with the copper-ammonia solution. The dark-green surface of the Willesden paper, is due to the copper it contains; but by suitable treatment paper dissolved in copper-ammonia solution, can be obtained white, and free from copper. Strong oil of vitriol will dissolve cotton wool, but changes it into grape sugar. Vegetable parchment, so largely used for covering jam pots, and a variety of other purposes, is merely ordinary unsized paper that has been dipped in oil of vitriol for a few minutes. Collodion and gun cotton are both made by treating cotton wool with nitric acid. Gun cotton is one of the principal constituents of cordite and other smokeless powders. Celluloid is gun cotton mixed with camphor, and, as may be imagined, is highly inflammable. The new soluble paper is made by acting upon cotton wool with strong alkali, and then treating it with the vapour of that particularly evil-smelling liquid, carbon bisulphide. A golden coloured dough is the result of these operations. The dough swells enormously on the addition of water, and finally dissolves completely. One curious point about the solution is its wonderful viscosity, a solution containing seven parts in a hundred being like glycerine. Strong alcohol, or wine, coagulates the solution, and heat produces the same effect. The yellow colour of the dough is due to impurities; after purification the jelly and solution being perfectly free from colour. The weakness of the solution capable of forming a jelly is astonishing; a jelly containing only five parts of the soluble paper in a thousand being stiff enough to be handled; this is water standing upright, with a vengeance. A jelly containing 10 parts in a 100, is quite solid to touch. The alkali and sulphur are easily removed from the jelly by washing, and pure paper or cellulose is left behind. As may be imagined, the applications to which this discovery can be put are immense. When perfectly dry, the cellulose is semi-transparent, resembling horn. It is hard, and can be turned readily in the lathe, taking an excellent polish. Although much may be done with it in this way, it is the direct application of the jelly and solution that will prove the most valuable. The solution forms a splendid adhesive, and on account of its purity will be of great service in mounting photographs, taking the place of gum, india rubber solution, and glue, if it can be made cheap enough. It has actually been used for book-binding, and for the rougher work of bill-sticking. Another use will be for the sizing of writing and other commercial papers, the great advantage being that they would not fall to pieces if they happened to get wet. One process it seems to be really designed for, namely, the manufacture of artificial silk by means of an apparatus copied from the spinnerets of the spider, invented not very long ago. The jelly can be cast in moulds, and takes an excellent impression of any surface with which it is in contact. There is thus a probability of its being employed for making ornamental mouldings, and as a substitute for papier-maché. A machine has been constructed for making films direct from the solution. The films can be made thick or thin, of any width, and in continuous rolls. The material takes up dyes so readily that it can be coloured as it passes through the machine without having to undergo a special process. Any graining or pattern can be imparted to the paper at the same time, so that there are great possibilities of using it in the manufacture of leather-papers, ceiling, and other decorative papers.

### STATE OF PAINTING UNDER MARY I.

*Continued.*

It gives one very favourable ideas of the unfortunate young Courtenay, of his being naturally accomplished, and of a spirit not easily to be depressed, when we find that Queen Mary no sooner delivered him from his captivity than she wished to marry him, and that he, conscious of his great blood, and yet void of interested ambition, declined a crown, and preferred the younger sister, the Princess Elizabeth. For this partiality, and on the rising of the Carews in Devonshire, who were flattered with the hopes of this match, the princess and he were committed to the Tower, and accused by Wyatt as his accomplices. Our historians all reject this accusation, and declare that Wyatt cleared him at his death; and, indeed, the earl's gratitude would not have been very shining had he plotted to dethrone the Queen, who had delivered him from a prison and offered him a throne. The English who could not avoid feeling partiality to this young prince, were pleased with King Philip, to whose intercession they ascribed the second release of the earl, as well as the safety of the Lady Elizabeth. Courtenay asked leave to travel, and died at Padua, not without suspicion of poison, which seems more probable than those rumours generally are, as he was suspected of being a Lutheran, and as his epitaph, written in defence of the Spaniards, formally declares that he owed his death to affecting the kingdom, and to his ambition of marrying the queen; the last of which assertions at least is a falsehood, and might be a blunder, confounding the queen and princess. After his death, one Cleybery was executed for pretending to be this earl, and thence endeavouring to raise commotions. There is a very good portrait of him at the Duke of Bedford's, at Woburn, painted, probably, by Sir Antonio More; in the background, a ruined tower. Two painters only of eminence are known to have visited this country during the 12 years in which Edward and his sister Mary were its sovereigns. Holbein was their contemporary, but from all that can be collected, was not sufficiently occupied in painting portraits, to be considered as their rival in point of employment; for his own patron, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was not released from the Tower, till a year before Holbein's death, and More possessed so much greater an interest at Court, that little encouragement was afforded to others, who, it is certain, were neglected by King Philip. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the works at the Steel Yard, Surgeons' Hall, and Bridewell, engrossed Holbein's pencil at that period. With respect to architecture—the patronage of John of Padua, by the Protector, Duke of Somerset, ushered into notice the Italian, or rather French style, first adopted in part by Holbein, but now much more divested of the Gothic, or castellated manner. At this period, several royal palaces in France had been recently completed, and were considered by English travellers as the perfection of architecture. Imitation, as in every former instance connected with the arts, immediately followed. The first deviations from the Burgundian, or later Gothic, were partial, and mixed with it in a limited degree, and principally in door cases, window frames, and parapets. This innovation first appeared in Somersetshire. It is, therefore, evident, that the novel art of building was brought to us from Italy, through France, and that John of Padua, the Italian artist from France, had been invited to England.

### AVENUE THEATRE.

One evening last week we visited the above theatre to see the new play entitled "A Message from Mars," which has had so long and successful a run during the present season. In reviewing this work we shall do it from two aspects—that of the piece as a literary production, and of its interpretation. We regret to say that the play, though possessing much merit, is weak in construction, and fails to enforce its *raison d'être*. Whilst the teacher declaims against selfishness, he is himself actuated by the same feeling, and his main object in reclaiming the sinner is that he may return to the planetary abode from which he has for a while been banished, the author seems to us to fail in the moral he would convey. And now a few words relative to those who interpret the play. Mr. Charles Hawtrey did full justice to the character he represents, fully contrasting the selfishness in the early past with the subsequent conversion (rather sudden, by the way) at the conclusion. Mr. Arthur Williams played the character of the tramp with great tact and feeling. The aunt was acted with vigour by Miss Bella Pateman.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

We paid a visit to the Italian Opera on Saturday last. "Tannhauser," which has been so successful, was again represented. The libretto was in German, the original text. It certainly seems to be better suited to the character of the music than Italian, as we have seen it on a previous occasion. The title *role* was undertaken by Herr Dippel, who evinced great vigour in the declamatory music. This was especially noticeable in the Tournament Song in Act II., where his clear, ringing voice was of great service in the magnificent concerted music, in which he takes so important a part. Herr Simon, as the King Heinrich, sustained the character with great power and dignity. He has a fine voice, which he uses judiciously, keeping it well under control. Wolfram, the faithful friend of the unhappy hero, found a fully capable exponent in Herr Bertram. He rendered the music assigned to the part with great skill. Elizabeth was efficiently represented by Frau Gadske, her beautiful voice doing full justice to the difficult music which falls to her share. As we predicted, she has thoroughly won the good graces of the Covent Garden audience, which is discriminating and only recognises undoubted merit. We shall look forward to her re-appearance next season, with much pleasure. Miss Susan Strong was the Venus—the music is most trying, and requires the conscientious rendering which it received from the fair artiste. We have seen Miss Strong in other  *rôles*  better suited to her cultivated voice. Ein Hilde (a shepherd) was admirably played by Fräulein Ollitzka, her lovely voice like a golden thread embroidered the famed Pilgrim Music in the first act. What a masterpiece of musical composition, the varied lights and shadows are so wonderfully contrasted.



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## The Craft Abroad.

### Manica Lodge, No. 2678 (E.C.).

The installation meeting was held on Thursday, June 21st, at the Masonic Hall, Fourth-street, Umtali, Rhodesia, South Africa. The following were present: Bros. Dr. W. E. Haworth, W.M.; S. B. Hulley, J.P., I.P.M.; J. Meikle, J.W., W.M. elect; J. Murdock, J.D.; H. B. Watkins, I.G.; J. W. Corderoy, S. G. Millard, G. Histon, W. E. Hacker, E. Zobel, W. A. L. Luckner, F. S. Taylor, H. P. Miles, H. G. Pearce, E. A. Biggs, F. A. Yates, R. S. Clark, L. F. Aguntuis, and T. Christmas. Visitors: Bros. W. E. Harvey, P.M. 2052; Lieut. Wm. J. Dalrymple, 854 (I.C.); Corp. W. Kirk, 40 (I.C.); Ryk H. Myburgh, 2557; D. A. Cameron, 2479; J. A. Woodburn, 177 (S.C.); and R. Bolder, 744 (S.C.).

The lodge having been opened, the minutes of the previous regular meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from Bros. Col. R. St. Ledger Moore and Capt. F. Gregory, M.R.C.V.S., thanking the W.M. for his invitation to the meeting and banquet, and expressing regret at their unavoidable absence. Telegrams of congratulation to the W.M. elect were received from the Cecil Rhodes and Bulawayo Lodges and from Bros. Harley, A. Erskine, and S. M. Lapham. Bro. Christmas was then passed to the Second Degree, after which the S.W.'s chair was taken by Bro. T. B. Hulley and the J.W.'s by Bro. W. E. Harvey. Bro. John Meikle was then installed as W.M., and invested the following as his officers: Bros. J. W. Corderoy, S.W.; H. B. Watkins, J.W.; T. B. Hulley, Chap.; S. G. Millard, Treas.; W. E. Haworth, Sec.; H. G. Pearce, S.D.; G. Histon, Steward; E. A. Biggs, I.G.; and C. Sellick, Tyler. The Wardens were addressed by Bro. W. E. Harvey, and the brethren generally by Bro. T. B. Hulley. After the by-laws had been read, "Hearty good wishes" were tendered from Rhodesia. Star of Bethlehem, Wynberg, Carrick-on-Shannon, Monkland St. James, and Rifle, 405 (S.C.), Lodge.

The lodge was then closed, the visiting brethren expressing themselves as highly pleased and impressed with the working.

The brethren afterwards assembled at the Central Hotel, and were reinforced by Bros. Cooper Hodgson and J. T. Carter, and the following visitors: Bros. Lieut. A. McDonald Caldwell, P.M.; Capt. James Brown, Dr. Baker, Geddis, Hutcheson, and Capt. Macqueen.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of supplies, owing to the railway from Beira being required by the military, an excellent dinner was served by Mrs. W. Adams, and amply appreciated by the brethren.

The toast of "Her Majesty the Queen" was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The toast of "The M.W.G.M. and Grand Lodge" was next proposed, after which "God bless the Prince of Wales" was sung.

Bro. J. Allan Woodburn, 177 (S.C.), responded to the toast of "The Other Grand Lodges."

"Sister Lodges and their W.M.s." was proposed by Bro. T. B. Hulley, and responded to by Bro. Ryk H. Myburgh, who took the opportunity of thanking Bro. J. Meikle for his generosity in placing eight cows at his disposal for the use of the sick troopers at a time when fresh milk was otherwise unobtainable.

Bro. Dr. Haworth, in proposing the toast of the evening, said: "Brethren, the toast which I have the privilege of proposing is that of the worthy and distinguished brother upon whom the Manica Lodge has to-day conferred the highest honour at its disposal. The office of W.M. is a peculiarly honourable one, inasmuch as the rank of Installed Master is one that is never conferred honorarily. It can only be attained by the votes of the brethren, amongst whom the candidate must, in almost every case, have worked for a period of at least one year. And it is by work that a Warden who aspires to the chair must seek to merit the confidence and esteem of the brethren—by diligence in the discharge of the duties that fall to his lot, by courtesy to his fellows, and by obedience to our written and unwritten laws. These qualities of diligence, courtesy, and obedience are the essentially civilizing attributes of humanity, moulding men into an industrious, sympathetic, and law-abiding community. Though success in other spheres may be attained by the exceptional development of other talents, it is rarely, indeed, that eminence in the Craft is achieved without their possession in a marked degree. Hence it is that the W.M. of a lodge is so usually regarded by its members with affection as well as esteem. That our newly-installed W.M. will be so regarded I entertain no doubt. He has for two years perseveringly pursued the path of duty within the Manica Lodge, has made a daily advance in Masonic knowledge, and has given ample proof that he possesses in no stinted measure the essential qualifications for his important trust. Brethren, a pleasant and prosperous year to W. Bro. Meikle."

The toast was enthusiastically received, and drunk with musical honours.

The W.M., in response, said: "W. P.M. Dr. Haworth and brethren, I thank you most sincerely for the high terms of praise in which you have proposed my health, and for the hearty good spirit in which it has been drunk, and also for the great honour you have done me in placing me in the chair. I am but a young Mason, having been initiated in the Rhodesia Lodge in 1896, being privileged to be the first candidate put through in Rhodesia. Now you have placed me in the gratifying position of being the first Rhodesian-made Mason to occupy a Master's chair. You know I am not given to long speeches, and I feel it difficult to thank you sufficiently, but I cannot let the occasion pass without acknowledging that almost all I have learned of Masonry has been taught me by my two predecessors, W. Bros. Hulley and Dr. Haworth. It shall be my earnest endeavour to carry on their work to the best of my ability."

"The Wardens and other Officers" proposed in happy terms by Bro. W. E. Harvey, was replied to by Bros. J. W. Corderoy and H. B. Watkins.

The W.M. then proposed "The I.P.M.," which was acknowledged by Bro. T. B. Hulley, the first W.M. of the lodge.

"The Past Officers," was proposed by Bro. W. A. S. Tucker, and responded to by Bro. J. W. Corderoy, in the absence of Bro. W. H. Lane, late Treasurer.

Bro. George Histon, in a brief but courteous speech, welcomed "The Visitors," coupling the toast with the name of Bro. Lieut. J. McDonald Caldwell, who, in replying, complimented the brethren on their hearty Masonic spirit, and thanked them for their courtesy and good fellowship, and the town generally for the many kindnesses all members of General Carrington's force had received during their stay in Umtali.

Bro. H. G. Pearce proposed "The Absent Brethren," when a congratulatory telegram was read from Bro. M. Russell, late S.W.

"The Charities" was proposed by the I.P.M., who shortly described the admirable work done by the three great English Masonic Charities, and regretted that so little support was given to them by lodges abroad.

"The Stewards of the Banquet, Bros. Tucker and Histon," was given by Bro. W.

E. Harvey, after which the Tyler's toast closed the proceedings shortly before 12 p.m., a most enjoyable evening having been spent.

Bros. Cooper Hodgson, F. A. Yates, Geddis, and J. W. Corderoy enlivened the proceedings with vocal music, while Bro. S. G. Millard presided at the piano, and Bro. Dr. Baker gave some humorous recitations which were heartily applauded.

### Bulawayo Lodge, No. 2566 (E.C.).

The installation of Bro. Hugh Marshall Hole as W.M. of the above lodge took place on Saturday, the 23rd of June, at Bulawayo, Matabeleland, when there was an attendance of over 70 brethren. Several of those present were members of the Australian Bushmen Corps, now serving in Rhodesia under Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, while others hailed from lodges in the Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, and the Mother Country. In the absence of Bro. James Anderson, the retiring W.M., the ceremony of installation was performed in a very impressive manner by Bro. Henry Lamb, I.P.M., who was assisted by the following Installed Masters: Bros. J. W. Howard, L. Powys-Jones, P.M., E. C. Baxter, P.M., the Right Rev. William Gaul, P.M. (Bishop of Mashonaland), and Geo. S. Shakspeare, P.M. of the above lodge; Gerald L. Parker, W.M., and W. Henderson, P.M., of 2792 (E.C.); D. S. Campbell, R.W.M., and D. Cameron, P.M. of the Alan Wilson Lodge (S.C.); J. H. Cowley, W.M., J. R. T. Cannon, P.M., and M. D. Loewenstark, P.M., Grand Scribe E. of the Netherlands, of the Zambesia Lodge; A. J. Elworthy, P.M. 809, P.P.G. Reg. Cambridge; S. Chippel, P.M. 2281, P. Dist. G.S.B. Western Australia; the Hon. Justice Vincent, P.M. 2232, Bechuanaland; and W. J. Boggie, P.M. Gwelo Lodge, Rhodesia.

At the banquet which followed the ceremony, Bro. Marshall-Hole, in responding to the toast of his health, stated that the recent bitter struggle in South Africa, so far from weakening or disintegrating Freemasonry, had cemented the Fraternity more firmly than ever, and he reminded his hearers that throughout the siege of Mafeking their brethren confined there had never omitted to hold their regular lodge meetings. The war, moreover, had brought together in South Africa Freemasons from the most distant parts of the Empire, all serving the same Queen, and members of the same great Brotherhood. The W.M. extended a hearty welcome to the Australian visitors, who had come so many thousands of miles for the common cause.

At St. John's Church, Bulawayo, on the following day, being the festival of St. John the Baptist, a special address to Freemasons was given by the Bishop of Mashonaland, Bro. W. T. Gaul, P.M., and the service was largely attended by members of the different lodges in Bulawayo.

The following are the officers of the lodge for the ensuing year: Bros. H. Marshall-Hole, W.M.; James Anderson, I.P.M.; Harry S. Hopkins, S.W.; N. L. Mandelson, J.W.; Rev. Nelson Fogarty, Chap.; E. C. Baxter, P.M., Treas.; Walter W. Brown, Sec.; A. E. Hardy, S.D.; C. T. Holland, J.D.; J. W. Howard, D.C.; George Rich, I.G.; Rees and Chivers, Orgs.; Cerne, H. White, E. W. Tanner, and J. W. Sly, Stwds.; and F. Rembridge, Tyler.

### AN ORATION.

The following oration was delivered by Bro. the Rev. H. W. Turner, M.A., P.G. Chap., at the consecration of the Saint Bride Lodge, No. 2817, on the 23rd ult.:

Brethren, at the present stage of these solemn proceedings there comes to me the opportunity and the privilege of addressing a few words of congratulation to the founders of the St. Bride Lodge, which is now to be consecrated, and of counsel also to them and to the assembled brethren generally. I desire, therefore, most heartily to congratulate those to whom the establishment of this lodge is due on the happy auspices under which they see their desire about to be carried out, and to wish them, and all members of the lodge, the best of good wishes for great and continued prosperity. I will not detain you long with the oration, which, according to prescribed use, it is my duty to pronounce on the nature and purpose of our ancient Institution; and I will approach the advice which I wish to give in this way. The cry of the day is "progress." We are hearing it always and everywhere. Progress in art, in science, in facility of travel, in fertility of invention—in a thousand directions—and most certainly we hear of it in Masonry. In the marvellous progress which has marked the reign of our noble Queen—God save her!—whose son is our beloved Grand Master, from whom you have just heard that gracious message of approval, Freemasonry has taken active part, as is evidenced by the St. Bride Lodge having reached No. 2817. Now, brethren, it sometimes happens that as the stream gets wider it also gets shallower. I mean that there is a fear in the present day (and I know there are those here who will agree with me in this) that we shall be thinking too much of numerical progress and too little of the grand principles of the Craft, and of the characteristics and qualifications which should adorn every candidate who seeks admission to our Order. Permit me then affectionately to urge you to resolve that in this lodge the best traditions of the Craft shall ever be upheld and handed on. Never forget that the "nature and purpose" of our Institution is first and foremost a religious one. The Volume of the Sacred Law is the foundation of our fabric, and its moral teaching is interwoven with all our ritual and lint. Take heed that with you Masonry shall never degenerate into a mere matter of social festivity, and that our beautiful ceremonial work shall never become simply formal and mechanical. The social side of our Craft is by no means to be lightly esteemed, fostering good fellowship, increasing brotherly love, opening the purse of Charity, but remember always that the grand and pre-eminent purpose of Masonry is to make good Masons, and that means sober, righteous, and God-fearing men. With every hope that amongst yourselves this truth will never be lost sight of, I once more wish prosperity to the Saint Bride Lodge. May the blessing of God rest upon it, and may He give all its members grace to manifest in character and in conduct the working in their hearts of true Masonic principles and sentiments, that they may, in their lives, as with their lips, re-echo the glorious anthem which reaches us direct from the Celestial Lodge above—"Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men!"

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