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*Brother Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America,  
Initiated in Martinecock Lodge, Oyster Bay, New York, April 24th, 1901.*

## The Province of Cheshire.

### PART III.

THERE are now over 60 lodges on the register of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire with about 3500 members. Of these, only seven lodges date back to the eighteenth century, and five have centenary jewel warrants. The first three are not now held in towns for which they were originally warranted, and only one of the old lodges is of "Ancient" or "Atholl" origin. The oldest was started in 1754, but some 33 years or more have to be passed over before another lodge is found to keep it company of the same constitution. Though the province is at the present time the fifth largest in England, there were but 12 lodges on the list at the union of the two rival Grand Lodges in 1813. By 1860 that number had been doubled, and 40 was reached by 1886, since which period 25 more have been added, so that now there are the large number of 65 active lodges, the greater part of which have been chartered within the last 50 years, nearly all (probably all) being in a most vigorous condition.

The senior on the roll is the "Unanimity," No. 89, of Dukinfield, which was originally chartered "to be held on the first and third Wednesday in every month, at the place called St. Ann's coffee house, now kept by Harry Kirks in Manchester aforesaid," 4th day of February, 1754.

It is the oldest warrant extant of the kind under (so-called) modern auspices, having the names of the Worshipful Master and Wardens designated ("Joseph Greenwood, *Gentl.*; John Smith, *Gentl.*; and John Harrysone, *M.D.*," respectively), and exhibiting other features common to documents issued later, whereas previously the so-called warrants were simply *deputations to constitute*. It was granted by "William Ratchdale, of Liverpool, in the County Palatine of Lancashire, M.D.," who was appointed Provincial Grand Master by the Rt. Hon. Lord Dudley and Ward, M.W. Grand Master during the years 1742-3, and officiated as the ruler of that united province for several years.

It has borne no other name than "Unanimity," and successively held the number 256, 194, 154, 122-3, and 111, when the members evidently considered a change was desirable. The last payment to Grand Lodge when located at Manchester was acknowledged in the transactions of November 23rd, 1803, when £2 10s. and 16s. are credited to the *Hall* and *Liquidation Funds* respectively. At 2s. per member—the stipulated sum—that would suggest eight only on the register at that time. In the Grand Lodge Report for April 6th, 1808, there are two credits of a guinea and half-a-guinea respectively for the *Charity* and *Hall* branches, dated from DUCKINFIELD.

Now the point is, was a regular removal effected between 1803 and 1808, or should the lodge at Dukinfield be treated as virtually a new one, utilizing the old warrant. My lamented friend, John Lane, in his colossal work—"Masonic Records, 1717-1894"—has represented the No. 111 as a second or *new issue* at Dukinfield, but it seems to me that as a minute of 1st April, 1807, reads—

"This Lodge Unanimity, No. 111, removed unanimously from the sign of the 'Buck and Hay Thorn,' Back Square, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, to Mr. John Bradley, the 'Old General,' in Duckinfield, in the County of Chester."

The brethren preserved their continuous working so long as the local authorities were duly consulted and agreed accordingly; hence the centenary jewel warrant obtained 3rd July, 1871, was, I venture to think, fairly earned and duly merited, notwithstanding the change to another town as noted.

The second on the roll in respect to precedence is the Lodge of "St. John," Stockport, which, though it works by virtue of a warrant granted the 21st day of October, 1765, the brethren would not have an easy task to prove continuity from 1765 to 1775, and then to 1806, when the lodge was opened at Stockport. On the other hand the number was preserved with which it started (139) to the union of the two rival Grand Lodges in December, 1813, when it was altered to 168, becoming 121 in 1832, and 104 from 1863. It is of "Ancient" origin (and is the only "Athol" Lodge in Cheshire), for which reason it enjoys a position much higher up in the united roll, in proportion to Nos. 267, 287, and other lodges of the province, four of which have centenary jewel warrants.

The lodge was first chartered at the "Star," MOTTRAM LONGDENDALE-IN-LONGDENDALE, on 21st October, 1765, but evidently collapsed almost as soon as it was constituted. Ten years later the original document was again issued with the same number to DOBCROSS, SADDLEWORTH, Yorkshire, where it held on for some 30 years. It is possible that the continuity from 1775 may be satisfactorily established, but certainly not from 1765. The *endorsement* of 31st March, 1806, permitting its transference to the "Bunch of Grapes," Stockport, is quite silent as to that important point, the warrant being entrusted to the Worshipful Master and Wardens duly mentioned by name, just as with an entirely new lodge, and was authorized by the R.W. Bro. Thomas Harper, D.G.M., being duly attested by Robt. Leslie, G. Sec. I believe the first preserved minute is dated June, 1807.

Between 1806 and 1897 when it reached the Mechanics Institute, Wellington Road, at least a score of removals appear in the official and other registers, but from the latter year its journeyings all ceased.

The third on the existing roll is the "Lodge of Unity," No. 267, which was formed at Deansgate, Manchester, as No. 533 in 1788, changing to Salford in 1816, to Hulme in 1836, and the great cotton city once again in 1839, reaching MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire, in 1844, as No. 334, at the "Macclesfield Arms Hotel," where it has rested ever since. It is quite within the bounds of probability that continuous working might be proved from the ninth decade of the 18th century.

We next come to four lodges having each the coveted centenary jewel warrants. (1) The "Beneficent," and then the "Unanimity," No. 509, of 1792, but now No. 287, was duly opened at the "Sun," STOCKPORT, its special warrant bearing date 12th July, 1792. (2) The "King's Friends' Lodge," of 1793, was constituted at the "Three Pigeons" as No. 520, but is now assembling at the "Church House and Masonic Hall, NANTWICH. Its continuity has been acknowledged by the necessary warrant dated exactly 100 years later than its original charter. (3) The "Union," and later on the "Combermere Lodge of Union," was chartered as No. 526, in 1793, at MACCLESFIELD, and enjoys the distinction of a centenary jewel warrant of 24th June, 1793. (4) "Lodge of Loyalty," No. 585, of 1799, has now a confirmation warrant of 23rd June, 1893, and a centenary jewel warrant of 1st September, 1898, having been constituted the year before the date of its first charter at MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE. It is now No. 320, and holds its meetings at the Masonic Rooms, to which it was removed so far back as the year 1835.

The next on the register is a remarkable trio, numbered 321, 322, and 323, being respectively named—

"UNITY, PEACE, AND CONCORD."

They each bear the same date on their warrants, viz., October 1st, 1806, were constituted on the same day, 21st December, 1806, and chartered to be held in the same town—Stockport, only at different places of meeting. The three lodges have had the following consecutive positions in the enumerations of 1792, 1814, 1832, and 1863, viz., 599 to 601, 606 to 608, 401 to 405, and 321 to 323, each inclusive, but in 1850 the senior of the trio was removed to CREWE, so that from the year named only the two remain at the old town.

Singular to state the lodge that immediately follows No. 323 is also held in Cheshire, viz., the "Moir" at STALYBRIDGE, in each enumeration taking the following number. It also was chartered on the same day and year as the trio of Stockport, and is now No. 324 at the "Wellington Inn" in the town stated.

In February, 1812, the "Benevolence" was warranted at



BRO. LLOYD, D.P.G.M. CHESHIRE.

the "Stag's Head," Marple, as No. 633. At that time dormant charters were assigned to new lodges because of the Act of Parliament of 1799, this one having No. 179 of A.D. 1764, originally found at Wisbeach and erased in 1811. This completes the list of existing warrants dating prior to the Union of December, 1813.

The first of the post "Union" Lodges in Cheshire is the "Industry," of A.D. 1820, at GEE CROSS, and then at HYDE, now No. 361, closely followed by No. 368, the "Samaritan," at SANDBACH, of A.D. 1821.

In 1834 the "Cestrian" was warranted as No. 615 at the Royal Hotel, CHESTER, and was favoured by 11 of the members of the extinct "Royal Chester, No. 71, being founders, four of whom had been Masters of that old historic lodge, and seven others were also petitioners. It seems a real pity that more efforts had not been made to revive No. 71, as it was not really erased until some four years after the "Cestrian" was constituted.

The "Cestrian" soon proved that it had come to stay, and rapidly took its position in the country as "the

Metropolitan Lodge." Its roll of members is of a remarkable character, and happily its prosperity is assured. From 1863 it has been 425 on the register, and has occupied the Masonic Hall from 1883.

For particulars of this celebrated lodge and others previously noted, I must refer my readers to the local histories of No. 287, by Bros. Cookson and Blackhurst; No. 295, Macclesfield, by Bro. R. Brown; No. 320, Mottram, by Bro. J. Andrew; No. 425, Chester, by Bro. J. Armstrong, and others, as I must not occupy space now to quote from their interesting works.

Besides the 15 lodges briefly enumerated, there are 50 more on the roll, the province being one of the largest in England. It is, however, the oldest of all, having been established so early as 1725, with Colonel Columbine as Provincial Grand Master, who was a member of the senior lodge of the two held at Chester in that year. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Wardens were also selected from the same lodge, so that the first warranted lodge in Cheshire had the distinction of being the Masonic home of the premier province of England.

The second Provincial Grand Master was Capt. Hugh Warburton, who was the first Provincial Junior Grand Warden, and in 1742 Captain Robert Newton became his successor, who was a member of the old "Royal Chester." In 1755 the R.W. Bro. John Page became the Provincial Grand Master, who belonged to the same lodge from about the year 1748, and was mayor of the city in the same year as his rule of the province commenced. He died in 1780, and during the previous years was rarely absent from the Provincial Grand Lodge.

In 1771 the Hon. John Smith Barry was appointed as the fifth Provincial Grand Master, and was a joining member as a F.C. in 1758 of the old lodge. Sir Robert Salsbury Cotton, Bart., M.P., who was Worshipful Master in 1776, succeeded as Provincial Grand Master in 1758, and on his decease the R.W. Bro. John G. Egerton, M.P. for the city (a member from 1809), was nominated for the office as the others had been, and was duly appointed in 1810, who, later on, became Sir John Grey Egerton. On his decease in 1825 there was a public Masonic funeral, which was very largely and influentially attended. Field Marshal Viscount Combermere accepted the Provincial Grand Mastership in 1830, and presided over the meetings with great acceptance for many years. In 1840 the Provincial Grand Master was present at the initiation of his only son, the Hon. Wellington Cotton, who was Worshipful Master of the "Cestrian" in 1848, and whose son, proposed by his grandfather, and seconded by his father (the Deputy Provincial Grand Master) was initiated in 1864.

Lord Combermere, Provincial Grand Master (who joined in 1844), presided in the "Cestrian" on the installation of the Hon. Wellington S. Cotton in 1848, and so also when Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., was placed in the chair in 1851, who entertained the members at his seat, Wynnstay, in July, chartering a special train for their return to Chester. His eventful year of office terminated with the initiation of (Judge) Sir Horatio Lloyd (P.G.D. of England), the present Deputy Provincial Grand Master (whose father, Edward Watson Lloyd, was one of the initiated in 1836), and was Worshipful Master in 1855. The interest of Lady Combermere in the province was such that a large banner was presented by her ladyship to be in the custody of the "Cestrian."

On the decease of Lord Combermere in 1865, he was succeeded by Lord De Tabley in the same year, who was Senior Grand Warden of England in 1859. His lordship was an initiate of the "Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford, in 1831, and was a most enthusiastic Craftsman. Owing to the infirmities of age he resigned as Provincial Grand Master in 1886, and died in the following year, when the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Egerton and Tatton was installed as Provincial Grand Master at a meeting of the Brotherhood in the Town Hall, Chester. The late Earl of Lathom, then Deputy Grand Master of England, was the Installing Master,

and was supported by several Provincial Grand Masters on that memorable occasion.

Lord Egerton was initiated in the "Unity" Lodge, No. 321, in 1862, becoming the Worshipful Master in 1866, and was Deputy Provincial Grand Master from 1877 for some years of the province to which he has been so much attached and was such a genial ruler. His lordship resigned as Provincial Grand Master in 1900 to the great regret of all the brethren, but was followed by his brother, who has made a very worthy successor, and filled an extremely difficult position with great acceptance generally.

The Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P. (P.S.G.W. of England), was duly installed as Provincial Grand Master on 17th December, 1900, by the esteemed Grand Secretary (Sir Edward Letchworth, P.G.D.), in the unavoidable absence of the Past Provincial Grand Master, and to the great satisfaction of the members. Sir Horatio Lloyd, P.G.D., was again appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the veteran Craftsman, Bro. Richard Newhouse, P.D.G.S.B. of England, becoming once more the indefatigable Provincial Grand Secretary.

Our dear brother, the Provincial Grand Secretary, was initiated in No. 439, Stoneclough (now No. 350, Farnworth, E. Lanc.), in 1853, becoming its Worshipful Master seven years later. In 1864 he became connected with the Province of Chester, by being a founder of the "Stamford," No. 1045, and has been its capable Secretary from the year 1865 to the present time. Thirty years ago our brother was invested as Provincial Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies of Cheshire by Lord de Tabley; in 1887 was selected for the onerous but honourable position of Provincial Grand Secretary by the Earl of Egerton, and again was invested with that collar by the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., in 1900. In evidence of the spread of the Craft locally during the 50 years and more of Bro. Newhouse's membership of the Fraternity, it may be noted that lodges in Cheshire have quite trebled in number since he first saw the "light."

The "Provincial Charity Guide" for 1904 contains such evidence of the beneficent operations of the province, that it will take a special article to do them even bare justice, so the pleasure of referring to those excellent institutions must be deferred for a time.

I have said nothing of a Provincial Grand Lodge that was formed by the "Ancient" Grand Lodge for the Counties



BRO. NEWHOUSE.

of York, Chester, and Lancaster, in 1781, as far as evidence goes it existed but on paper. It was the only one of its kind in this country.

W. J. HUGHAN.

(To be continued.)

## Some Continental Lodge Jewels.

BY F. J. W. CROWE, P.P.G. REG. DEVON, G. ORG. ENG.

IN England we are accustomed to seeing a very large number of jewels worn, and the first impression would be that our own branch of the Fraternity was extremely rich in specimens of the Masonic adornments. On closer observation, however, we find that the chief difference is in design, and that the bulk of them are Past Masters' and founders' jewels, the remainder (I speak only of Craft Masonry), those of Grand or Provincial Grand Lodge Officers, past and present; Royal Arch jewels (which may be worn in lodge), Charity jewels, centenary jewels, and in a very few cases a special lodge jewel.

On the continent, however, under nearly all the jurisdictions, each lodge has its own special jewel, which is worn by all the members, and the result is of much greater interest and variety than with us.

If each of our 2000 odd English lodges had a distinctive jewel, one trembles to think what the result would be under our system of unlimited lodge membership. "Walking jewellers shops," as many of our brethren are irreverently called, are all too common, and with this addition made possible they would probably be bespangled from head to foot.

Happily, however, we are spared this infliction, and abroad there is no danger, as brethren rarely belong to more than one lodge.

Amongst the most artistic, and to collectors the rarest, are those of the Grand Lodge and extinct Grand Orient of Hungary, of which I am the fortunate possessor of an unusual number.

A few examples I will describe:—

No. 1 is the jewel of Lodge Egyessig a Hazabon, or "Unity in the Fatherland." The obverse shows two clasped hands issuing from clouds, with the sun above, and surrounded by the name of the lodge in Hungarian. The reverse has a similar inscription in German, around a laurel wreath, and the date 1868. The jewel is worn suspended from a ribbon of the national colours, green, white, and red. This lodge was established in Pest in 1868, by brethren who had been initiated in Germany, and afterwards became the mother lodge of the St. John's Grand Lodge of Hungary, founded in 1870. The lodge is now extinct. I have specimens in gilt metal and in bronze.

No. 2 is the jewel of Lodge Laszlo Kiraly, founded at Nagyvarad, in Eastern Hungary, in 1876, and has on the

obverse Laszlo Kiraly on horseback, and on the reverse clasped hands, the name, etc., in Hungarian.

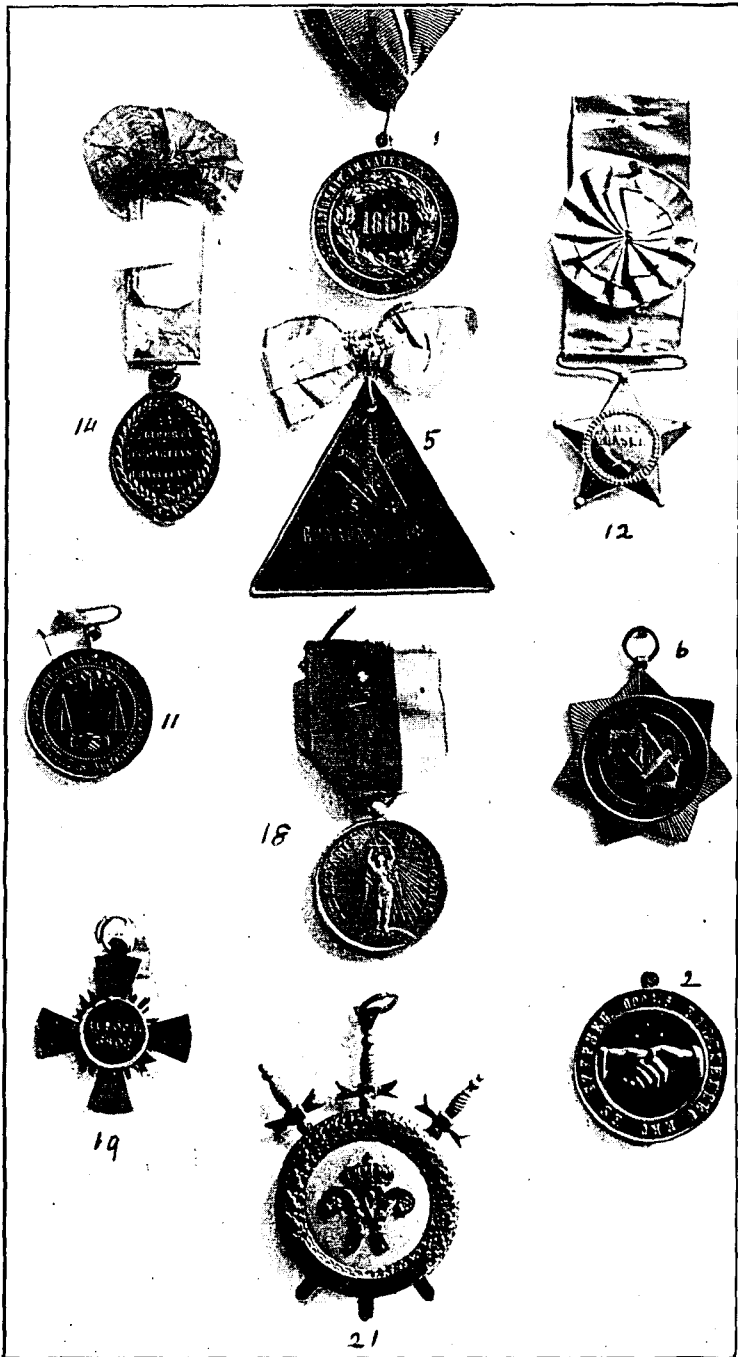
No. 3 is the jewel of Lodge Galilei, founded at Budapest in 1871. It consists of a double triangle of silver and blue enamel. The erect triangle having the name and date around a sun and globe, beneath which is the famous muttered retort of the great astronomer after his enforced recantation of his theories before the Inquisitors, "E pur si muove." It is worn from a small crimson and blue bow.

No. 4 is a very handsome jewel in gold, silver, and blue enamel, of Lodge Concordia, at Neudorf, founded 1883, and bears three five-pointed stars on a gold bar, over the sun, moon, and eight small stars, with the name of the lodge on the nine points of the jewel.

These are a fair sample of Hungarian jewels, and the interest of many of them is increased, from the fact that they are struck from dies and are therefore "medals."

Danish jewels are very simple, as the following four specimens show, but Freemasonry there is such a matter of real importance, both socially and intrinsically, that elaborate adornments are uncalled for:—

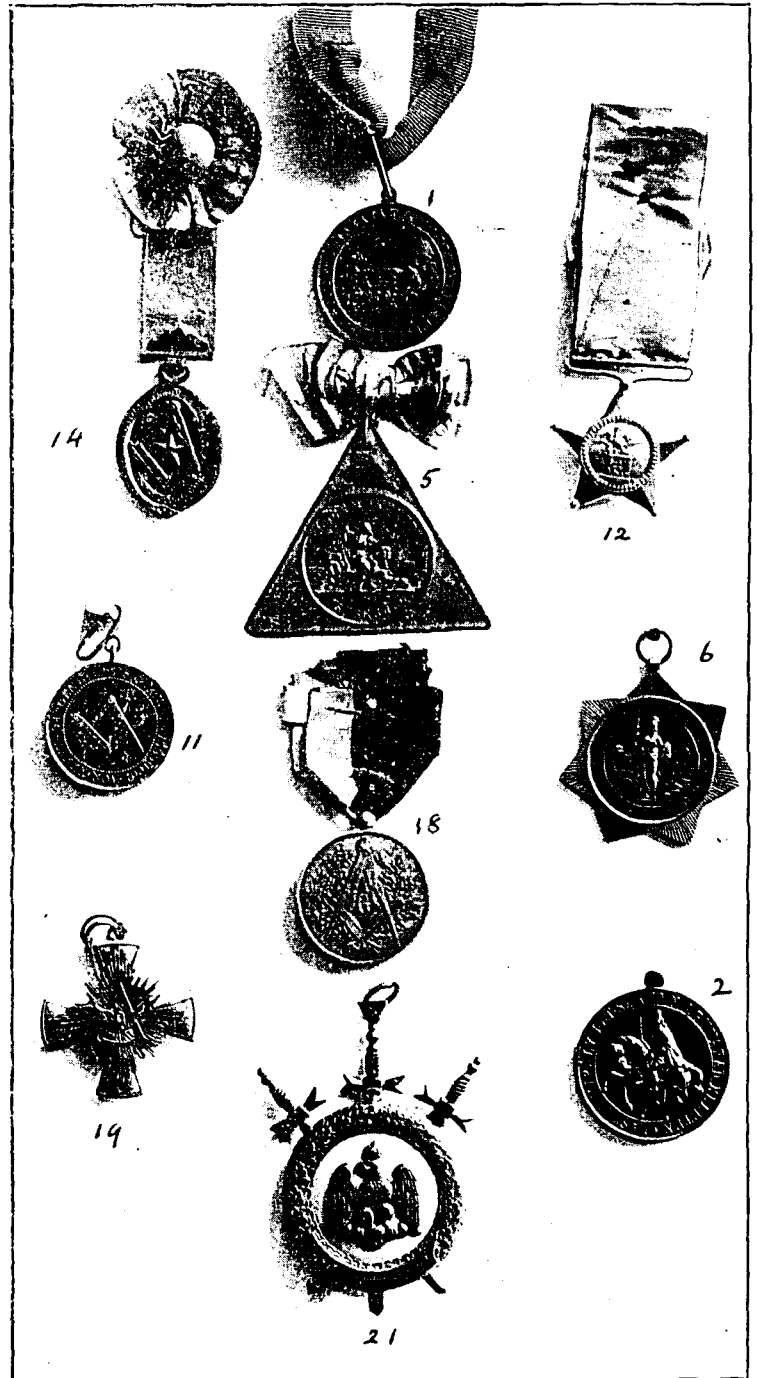
No. 7 is the jewel of the Lodge Northern Star at Copenhagen. It consists of a silver Maltese cross, on which is a shield charged with wavy lines of blue and silver (presumably the sea), and a six-pointed star. On the top arm of the cross is a crown, to which is attached a ribbon of red and white stripes.



Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, HUNGARIAN—Nos. 11, 12 and 14, SWISS—No. 18, FRENCH—No. 19, RUSSIAN—No. 21, GERMAN.

No. 5 is the jewel of Lodge Zukunft ("The Future,") founded at Pressburg in 1874, by the former St. John's Grand Lodge. It is triangular and of gold, with blue enamel, and the design on the obverse represents a veiled figure, seated on sphinx, behind which is the rising sun. On the reverse are the square, compasses, and acacia leaves, with "Gegründet 1874," and the name of the owner.

No. 6 is a more recent design of Lodge Minerva at Budapest, founded March 15th, 1904. It is a star of seven irradiated points, on the obverse of which is a figure of Minerva, with the sun, moon, and stars, and various Masonic emblems, surrounded by the words Sapientia. Venustas. Robur (wisdom, beauty, strength). On the reverse is an irradiated volume, on which are the square, compass, and G, and around the name and date of the lodge.



Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, HUNGARIAN—Nos. 11, 12, and 14, SWISS—No. 18, FRENCH—No. 19, RUSSIAN—No. 21, GERMAN.

No. 8 is the jewel of Lodge Christian at Copenhagen, and is a crowned and irradiated triangle, bearing the letter C on a ground of red enamel. The ribbon is red and white in equal parts.

No. 9 is an irradiated star of seven points, with Z in the centre, and a red ribbon with narrow white stripes near the edges. This is the jewel of Lodge Zorobabel.

No. 10 is somewhat similar, with the addition of a crowned anchor and the letters "Z and F" on blue enamel, and is the jewel of the United Lodge of Zorobabel and Frederick of the Crowned Hope at Copenhagen.

The Lodge Zorobabel was the second lodge founded in Denmark in 1744, and received a warrant from England in 1745. In 1767 it united with the first lodge as Zorobabel of the North Star. Frederick of the Crowned Hope was



founded in 1778, and its union with Zorobabel took place in 1855.

The jewels of Swiss lodges are tasteful and often very artistic.

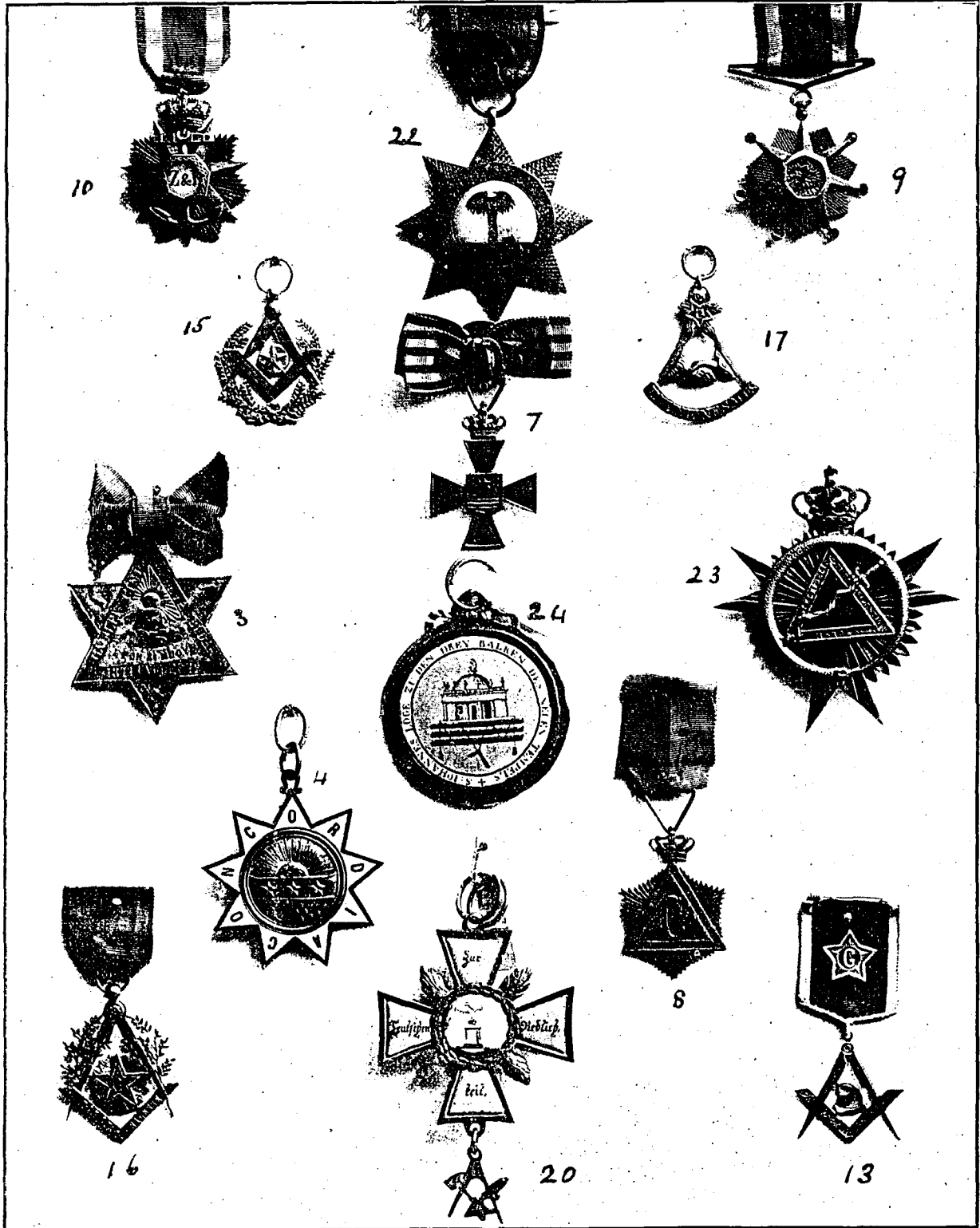
No. 11 is a well-struck medal worn by the members of Amis de la Verite at Geneva, founded in 1856. It bears clasped hands beneath a pair of balances on the obverse, and a square and compass on the reverse, with inscription giving the name and date of the lodge.

No. 12 belongs to Zur Freundschaft und Beständigkeit (Friendship and Constancy), founded at Basel in 1808. It is

double snake forming the edge. Within are square, compass, and star with G, as well as the name and place of the lodge. On the reverse are acacia leaves and the words "Liberti, Eguaglianza, Fratellanza."

French jewels, as might be expected, are of elegant design and workmanship, but often difficult to trace from the absence of the name of their meeting place.

Nos. 15, 16, 17, all suffer from this omission. The first named is of silver; the second gilt with a red ribbon edged with yellow and black. The third is a starheaded compass and segment of a circle enclosing two clasped hands. On one



Nos. 3 & 4, HUNGARIAN; Nos. 7, 8, 9, & 10, DANISH; No. 13, SWISS; Nos. 15, 16, & 17, FRENCH; Nos. 20, 22, 23, & 24, GERMAN.

a five-pointed silver star, worn from a blue ribbon. On one side is a Phoenix rising from a flaming altar, with the inscription "Perit ut vivat," and on the other "A. Ost. V. Basel" above a mallet and trowel crossed.

No. 13 is of Lodge Liberté at Lausanne, dating from 1871. It consists of compass and square, enclosing a cap of Liberty (the square bearing the name), pendant from a ribbon of red, white edged, being the national colours. On the ribbon is a green circle with a five-pointed silver star around a G.

No. 14 belongs to Lodge Il Dovere at Lugano, founded in 1877, and received into the union of Swiss lodges in 1883, which dates are inscribed at the sides of the obverse, on the

side of the segment is inscribed "In Unione salus," with the same in French on the other. The ribbon is red.

No. 18 is a handsome silver medal, worn from a ribbon of scarlet, orange, and pale blue. On the obverse is a finely modelled winged figure standing on a globe, surrounded by a glory, and holding aloft a triangle, compass, and star. Around is the inscription, "L. Les Amis Du Progres," and on the globe, "Paris, 1880." On the reverse are the customary square, compass, G, and acacia leaves.

No. 19 is an extremely rare jewel, being that of a Russian lodge, in which country Freemasonry has been prohibited since 1822. The lodge was founded in 1804, and named Alexander

zum gekrönten Pelikan." The jewel consists of a silver Maltese cross, on which is a golden irradiated A, enclosing a crowned pelican feeding her young. On the reverse is an endless snake and the date of founding, "11 Oct. 5805." This lodge was really a revival (by its old members) of the Strict Observance Chapter, Pelican of 1768, which, like the other lodges, had closed their doors voluntarily, owing to the Act of 1782 forbidding "all secret societies." When Alexander ascended the throne in 1801, he soon made it apparent that he was more liberal minded, and accordingly the lodge re-started with the added name of the Czar, and flourished until the suppression.

German jewels are very varied and interesting, and it is noteworthy how often the number "three" appears in the title, e.g., "three seraphim," "three crowns," "three pillars," "three swords," "three steps," "three clasped hands," etc., etc. Many of them are beautifully enamelled in colours, and No. 20 is a good example of this. The metal is golden, and the arms of the cross bear the words "Zur deutschen Redlichkeit" (to German honesty or candour) in gold letters on blue enamel. In the centre, also enamelled in colours, are two clasped hands, issuant from clouds, above a flaming altar. Pendant to the cross are a trowel, gavel and compass. The lodge was founded at Iserbohm, in 1796, under the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes.

No. 21 is of the Prinz von Preussen, zu den drei Schweren, founded at Solingen in 1840, under the National Grand Lodge of Germany. It consists of three golden swords piercing a wreath of oak leaves, which bears on one side the inscription "am 22 Mai, 1840," the centre of the wreath being filled with deep blue enamel, on which is a golden crown and W. The other side shows a golden crowned eagle holding a thunderbolt in its claws, and beneath, the inscription "Sub umbra alarum tuarum, am 31 Mai, 1840."

No. 22 shows the jewel of Lodge Georg zur wachsenden Palme, found under the Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes at Arolsen in 1841. In the centre of an eight-pointed golden star is a palm tree, on the top of which rests a white marble cube, whilst the sun rises (or sets) behind a plain, the whole beautifully enamelled in colours. Around is the inscription, "Palma sub pondere Crescit." On the back of the jewel is the inscription, "G.: zur wachsenden P. i: O.: z.: A.," that is, "George of the growing Palm, in the East of Arolsen." The ribbon is crimson, with a narrow edging of black and yellow.

No. 23 belonged to the extinct Lodge Zum hellflamenden Schwert (the bright flaming sword), which only existed from 1803 to 1854. On a crowned golden star is a silver snake, surrounding a triangle surmounted by a flaming sword. The triangle is filled in with blue steel, and on its sides are the words, "Tutamen silentio et fidei merces."

The last specimen shown in the illustrations is the old jewel of the famous Lodge Zu den drei Balken des neuen Tempel, founded under the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes at Munster in Westphalia in 1778. On a blue enamelled ground is a temple, and beneath it three beams, around which is a gilt tasselled cord, from which hangs a golden square. On a white edging is the name of the lodge, and the whole is set in a gold case. The lodge now uses a different, and, in my opinion, less handsome jewel.

These twenty-four specimens give a good general idea of the style of continental Masonic decorations, and in addition to their interest to the collector and student, they undoubtedly tend to keep up a personal interest in the individuality of each lodge, and so are a distinct advantage to the Fraternity in the countries where they are in use. I may mention that the examples are selected from my own large collection.

The photographs are by Bro. C. Bardon, of Chichester.

## *The Library and Museum of the Grand Lodge of England.*

### *Their Origin and Progress.*

BY HENRY SADLER.

"I NEVER knew there was such a place," is a remark often made by members of our Order when, for the first time, visiting the new Library at Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen Street. In the hope that this expression may be heard less frequently in the future, the writer will endeavour to direct attention to the origin and progress of the Library and Museum, as well as to some few of the rarities and Masonic relics preserved therein.

Like many other important undertakings its beginning was small, and for many years its progress was exceedingly slow, so slow, indeed, that it may be said to have been almost stationary until about a quarter of a century ago, when the Grand Lodge authorities took the matter in hand on the motion of Robert F. Gould, and decided that the very modest sum of £25 per annum should be granted from the General Purposes fund for library purposes. It was not imagined that much could be done with this small sum, still it was a beginning, and as at that time there were a great many unbound volumes in the Library, it was chiefly for binding these that the amount was voted.

As far back as the year 1837, the desirability of establishing a Library and Museum at the headquarters of the English Craft was enunciated by John Henderson, Grand Registrar, and President of the Board of General Purposes, who, at the Quarterly Communication on the 6th of September in that year, proposed "That it is expedient to form a Masonic Library and Museum in connection with the Grand Lodge." This motion having been duly seconded, it was "Resolved that it be referred to the Board of General Purposes to

consider and report on the mode of forming, preserving, and regulating a Masonic Library and Museum." John Henderson may, therefore, be fairly designated the father of the valuable collection of books and relics of the past that form so attractive a feature of the historic buildings in Great Queen Street. His efforts were most ably and warmly seconded by the late Dr. Robert T. Crucifix, P.G.D., Vice-President of the Board, and one or two other brethren of "light and leading" in the Grand Lodge. The subject of the Library was deferred by the Board of General Purposes at several meetings on account of the absence from town of the President; meanwhile, Dr. Crucifix, evinced his earnestness and liberality by making the first presentation for the Library, in the shape of four volumes of *The Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, of which he was the proprietor, handsomely bound, all then published.

At a meeting of the Board of General Purposes on the 27th of February, 1838, the matter of the Library was taken seriously in hand, and a room on the ground floor was selected for the purposes of a Masonic Museum and Library.

It was deemed advisable "That a sum of money not exceeding £100 be placed at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of providing for the reception of books, manuscripts, and objects of Masonic interest, and for commencing the formation of the Library and Museum. "That such contribution in books and otherwise as Brethren shall be disposed to make, may be at once received by the curators.

"That for the present it will be convenient to appoint the Grand Secretaries ex-officio curators of the Library and Museum.

"That to the Library and Museum, when formed and declared open, all members of the Grand Lodge, should, in the opinion of this Board, have access at all convenient times.

"That no books, manuscripts, or other objects of Masonic interest should on any occasion, or under any pretext, be removed from the Library."

Dr. George Oliver seems to have been the next contributor, for on the 22nd of May, 1838, the Vice-President, Dr. Crucefix, presented to the Board of General Purposes, on behalf of Dr. Oliver, three volumes of that distinguished writer's works.

On the 5th of September following, it was reported to the Grand Lodge that "Brother George William Turner,

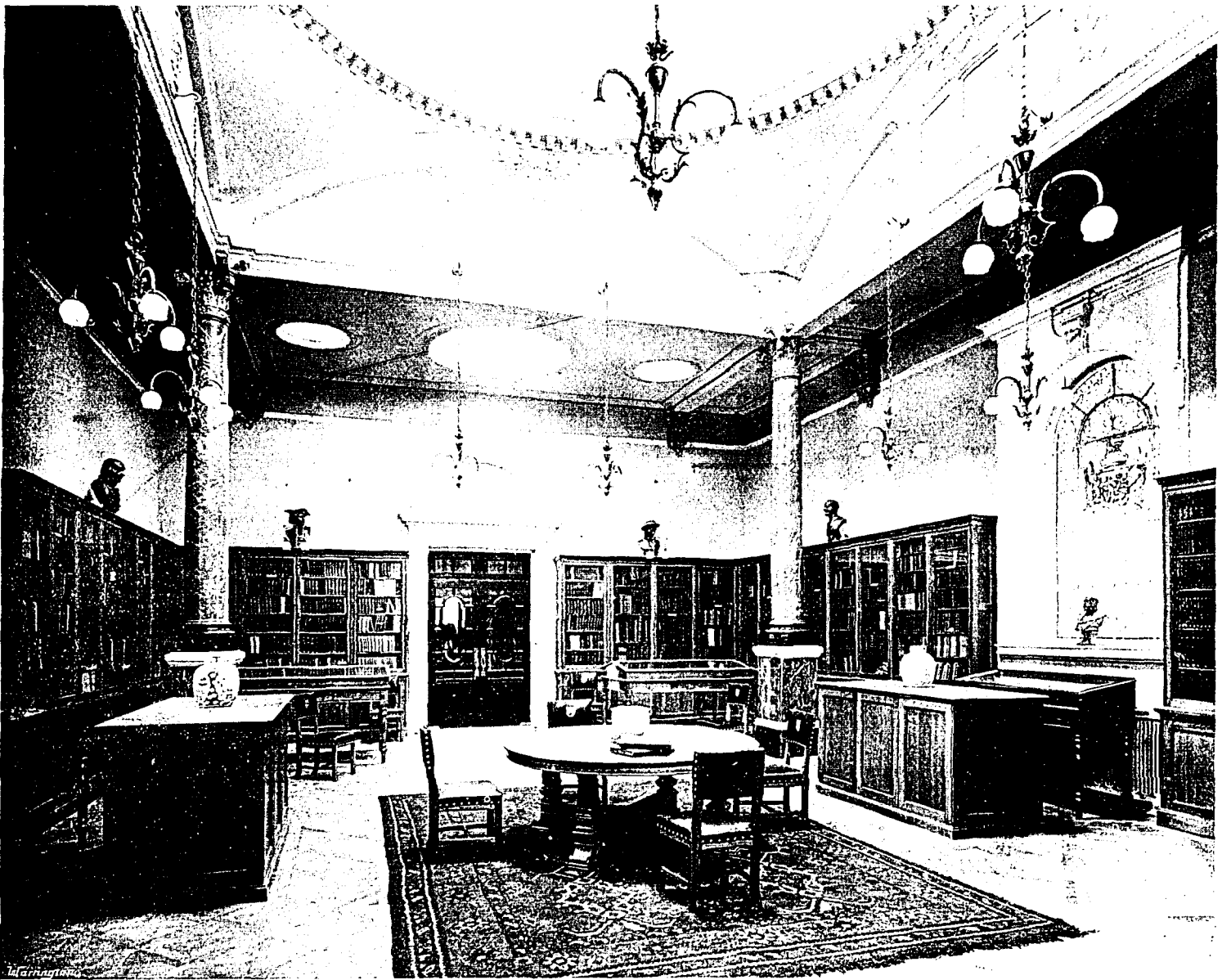
Library. An exhaustive notice of this curious volume appears in *The Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for 1841.

On the 5th of December, 1838, the Board of General Purposes reported to the Grand Lodge that "Brother Charles Puttock, P.M. of the Universal Lodge, had presented to the Library the works of Jacob Behmen and a curious manuscript volume, for which the Board had returned him their thanks."

William Henry White, Grand Secretary, appears to have contributed liberally to the Library; the report of the Board on the 4th of March, 1840, states "That he had presented a valuable and interesting collection of Masonic Works, consisting of sixty-three printed volumes, also an Ancient Manuscript."

It was also reported "That the Library now contains 250 printed volumes and two Ancient Manuscripts."

Several regulations have reference to the Library, in



THE GRAND LODGE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM—LOOKING NORTH.

P.M. of the Lodges Nos. 53 and 87, had presented 80 volumes of books to the Library of the Grand Lodge"; whereupon it was "Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the W. Brother George William Turner for his valuable present."

As this was by far the most numerous, as well as the most valuable donation yet made, it may fairly be said to have formed the nucleus of the priceless collection of books now owned by the Grand Lodge of England. The above-mentioned Lodges are now Nos. 45 and 73, the Strong Man, and the Mount Lebanon Lodges.

It may interest the members of these Lodges to know, that included in the presentation was a large manuscript volume, chiefly relating to Royal Arch Masonry, illustrated by coloured drawings and diagrams, and that this laborious and beautifully written work is available to all such Royal Arch Masons as may wish to examine it, of course, in the

conformity with those previously passed by the Board were approved at this meeting. At the Quarterly Communication on the 3rd of March, 1841, the Board recommended as one of the Library Regulations, "That any member of a Lodge shall have admission to the Library by producing a Letter from the Master of his Lodge to the Grand Secretary for that purpose." Hitherto the use of the Library had been restricted to the members of the Grand Lodge; but, finding that the rush was not so great as had been expected, the Board rightly and wisely determined upon opening the doors to the Craft generally.

The next mention of the Library in print, is in the report of the Proceedings at an Especial Grand Lodge held on the 29th of November, 1847, and is as follows:—

"W. Brother J. R. Scarborough had to move that £20 a year should be appropriated towards forming a Library and Museum.



"W. Brother Crucefix seconded the motion.

"A very long discussion ensued.

"The M.W. Grand Master would suggest that the Motion should be withdrawn for the present. It appeared to him that £20 a year would be totally inadequate to carry out the object; it might go some way in forty or fifty years, but in the meantime there must be a Librarian of great skill and high education to be constantly on the premises, and the services of such a gentleman could not be obtained under at least £150 a year. A good deal of deliberate consideration was required. He admitted the value of having such a library, but he suggested that the subject should be postponed.

"W. Brother Scarborough would then suggest that it should be referred to the Board of General Purposes.

"The Motion was ultimately withdrawn, but the matter was referred to the Board of General Purposes to report to the Grand Lodge in March."

"That out of the sum of £100 placed by the Grand Lodge at the disposal of the Board for the purchase of books, &c., the sum of £56 9s. 6d. had been expended for that purpose.

"That the ante-room to the Temple appears to be the only room which can be appropriated as a Library room; and the Board recommended—

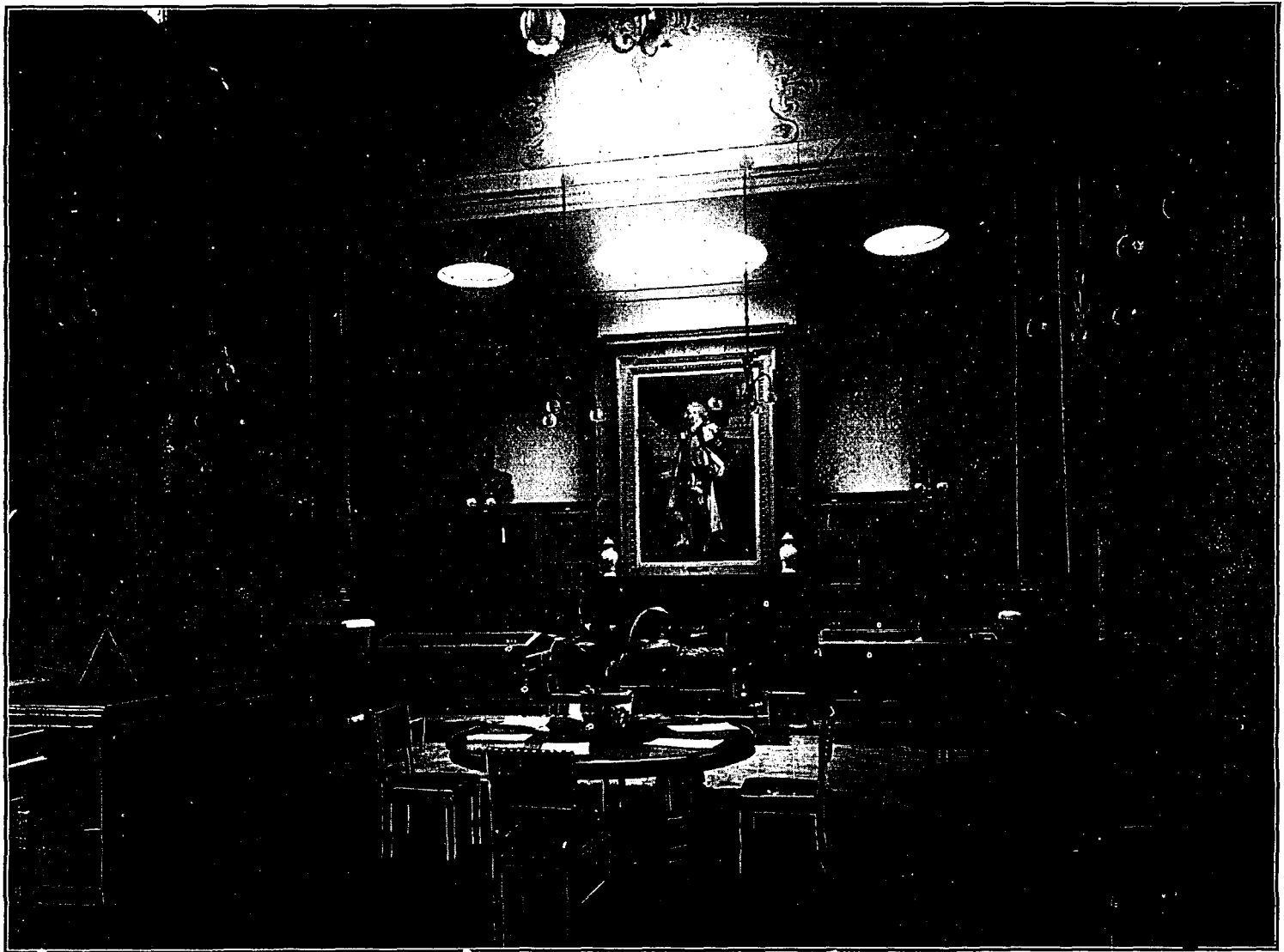
"1st.—That the books be placed in the bookcases in that room for the use of the Craft.

"2nd.—That the Library be opened on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 2 to 8 o'clock p.m. to registered members of the Craft only.

"3rd.—That every Brother requiring the use of books in the room be required to sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

"4th.—That no book be permitted to be taken away under any circumstances.

"5th.—That the Grand Tyler do attend the Library to



THE GRAND LODGE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM—LOOKING SOUTH.

(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)

The Board of General Purposes promptly took the matter in hand in conformity with the foregoing resolution, and Br. Scarborough was invited to attend and make suggestions, draw up rules, etc., but owing to various delays the subject was not again before Grand Lodge until the 6th of September, 1848, and as this appears to have been the last effort of the authorities of that period to place the Library on a firm and workable basis, we deem it advisable to give the proceedings in detail.

"The Report of the Board of General Purposes of May last was read, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes; in which it was stated that the Board had examined a rough catalogue, made by the Grand Secretary, of the books in the Library of the Grand Lodge, and found the same to consist of 279 volumes on Masonic and other subjects, some bound and some unbound, independent of a series of printed lists of Lodges and Calendars, nearly complete, from the year 1723 to the present time, and a number of Court Calendars and Directories and six Atlases.

deliver out the books and return them to their proper cases.

"6th.—That for such service the Grand Tyler be paid £15 for the first year.

"7th.—That a catalogue be printed in alphabetical arrangement according to the authors' names.

"8th.—That the expense of printing the catalogue be paid out of the balance of the £100 remaining in hand.

"9th.—That copies of the catalogue be sold to any Brother at 6d. each.

"10th.—That the M.W. Grand Master be requested to direct an announcement to be made in the quarterly accounts, of the days when the Library is open to the Craft, and inviting Brethren to make contributions of books.

"And further, that the foregoing regulations be tried for twelve months, and to be subject to reconsideration at the expiration of that period.

"Brother Scarborough believed great good would be conferred on Masonry by the Library. Many brethren would

occupy their leisure time in reading for improvement. The men who worked the hardest for their bread would go most to the spring of knowledge,—to many the Library would be a great boon. He wanted to make this an intellectual institution. He moved the adoption of the report of the Board as regarded the Library.

“Brother J. L. Stevens seconded the motion.

“The several suggestions were then put seriatim and approved.”



DR. ROBERT T. CRUCEFIX, P.G.D.  
*The First Contributor to the Grand Lodge Library.*

This was, to say the least of it, a promising outlook, but, as Burns says,

“The best laid schemes o’ mice an’ men,  
Gang aft a-gley.”

The following paragraph in the report of the Board of General Purposes to Grand Lodge, on the 5th of June, 1850, speaks for itself.

“The Board beg to suggest and recommend to the Grand Lodge to discontinue the payment of £15 per annum for keeping the Library open in the evening according to the present regulation, the number of Brethren who have attended during the past year being so few as to render the expense quite unnecessary.”

The action of the Earl of Zetland in opposing so small a grant as £20, in furtherance of an object which he admitted to be a valuable one, is, in our opinion, inexplicable, especially in view of the fact that some of his advisers were strongly in favour of the movement advocated, as was also the Board of General Purposes, but whether to the extent of an annual subsidy we have no means of knowing. We now know, however, that the comparatively small sum named would have been then of as much value to the Library as treble the amount at a later period. Meanwhile, Masonic relic-hunting has become almost a mania, not only with our brethren across the Atlantic, but also with many private collectors at home; as a natural result the price of rare Masonic books, relics, and curio’s appertaining to the Craft, has gone up enormously, and an article which could formerly have been purchased for a few shillings, now fetches as many pounds. Moreover, as will be seen hereafter, no real progress was made in the establishing either a Library or a Masonic Museum until the Grand Lodge decided to appropriate a portion of its funds annually towards this object.

At the Grand Festival in 1857, after an interval of twenty years, John Henderson was again appointed Grand Registrar, and although he might well have been disheartened, he evidently was not dismayed, for, at the first meeting of the

new Board of General Purposes in June, 1857, a Library and Museum Committee was appointed, consisting of the President and Vice-President, John Henderson (Chairman), Richard W. Jennings, John Havers, Lord Carnarvon, and the Rev. George R. Portal.

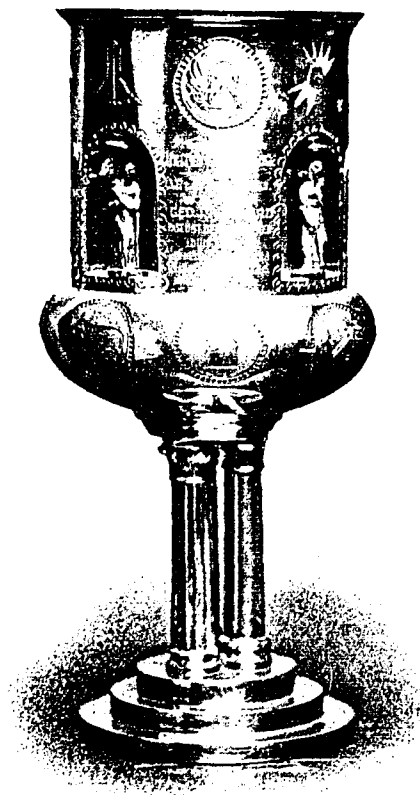
This committee made a report to the Board on the 17th of November to the following purport—

“As to the matters referred to your sub-committee, no change has taken place since the last report made to your Board, nor, indeed, since a much earlier period. The comparatively small number of books as yet collected have remained for years locked up in book-cases in the ante-room of the Temple, and the subject of a Masonic Library and Museum appears to have long faded from the recollection of the Brethren. Yet it appears to your sub-committee that this subject deserves far more consideration than it has hitherto met with, and that the object in view tends most importantly towards the benefit and honor of the Order.

“The proposal made on the 6th of September, 1837, for establishment of a Masonic Library and Museum, was adopted, not only unanimously, but enthusiastically by Grand Lodge, and it is believed that on reflection, the Brethren will still approve themselves sensible of what is due to the Literature of Freemasonry.

“The followers of every other Art and Science have diligently collected and preserved in libraries devoted to their purposes, whatever could illustrate the subjects of their pursuits. It is not seemly that our Society should stand alone in neglecting to provide for its members, and for future times, the means of learning all that has been written to teach, and of seeing all that can be found to illustrate its history and doctrines.

“The number of books in various languages written on subjects exclusively Masonic is far greater than is commonly supposed. Books in which Masonry is partially treated of or referred to are very numerous. Masonic manuscripts, many of them very valuable, and architectural emblems, and



(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)  
SILVER MASONIC CUP (AMERICAN MAKE).  
*Presented by George J. Pinckard, Rep. G.L. of England at G.L. of Louisiana.*

other remains of antiquity which would be profitable to the student of Freemasonry, are yearly lost to the Order for want of a suitable repository. To collect together all that peculiarly belongs to Masonry, is the first, but not the only object. As Masonry embraces the whole circle of the Arts and Sciences, so every good book on any subject would be welcome in a Masonic Library.

"It was never proposed, and it does not appear necessary or desirable, that Grand Lodge should be called on to devote any considerable portion of its funds to the purchase of books, manuscripts, or other objects. It is believed that Brethren possessed of what the profane cannot appreciate will often be disposed to give, or at least to bequeath their Masonic treasures to the Order, if satisfied that those treasures will be preserved in a suitable manner for the good of the Order."



(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)  
P.Z. JEWEL OF THE ROBERT BURNS CHAPTER, No. 25, MADE IN 1850.  
Presented by Henry G. and Walter Spilling.

The whole report is somewhat lengthy, and includes suggestions as to the fitting up of a proper room when such room could be secured, and other matters that can well be omitted from this article. The substance of the report was duly laid before Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication on the 2nd of December following, together with an urgent invitation for contributions, but as the authorities



(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)  
OLD MASONIC MUG, LEEDS WARE.  
Presented by H. A. Steer, P.P.G.W., North Wales.

were then busily engaged in acquiring house property with a view to the extension of the premises, no further action was taken thereon, and the subject of a Library was again practically shelved for several years.

Meanwhile the veteran Henderson had secured the sympathy and support of one of the most earnest and eloquent members of the English Craft, in the person of the late John Havers, P.G.D., subsequently appointed Past Grand Warden. This distinguished brother presided at the Festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement in November, 1858, and in proposing the toast of success to that Lodge, thus refers to the subject of Masonic enlightenment and progress:—

"I trust the day is not far distant when Masonry shall take an immense stride—when private Lodges shall devote a portion of their time to the study of the Arts and Sciences—when men shall once more seek our Temples as a means of advancement in knowledge—when the parent body, with a local habitation worthy of its name, shall encourage the study of those liberal arts which lie within its peculiar province. As the first step in this direction, I hail with peculiar pleasure and delight the prospect which appears to be opening before us. I long to see a library established within these walls. I trust that one of the objects to be carried out in that library will be the delivery of lectures on scientific subjects connected especially with our institution. I should like to



(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FREEMASON, BERLIN WARE.  
Presented by Samuel Valentine, P.G. Porst.

see its walls adorned not only with the interesting relics of antiquity, its shelves enriched with the works of the learned of all ages, but I should like to see it adorned also with the busts and statues, the portraits and reminiscences of the great, the good, the noble—fitting testimonials to those who have distinguished themselves by their acquirements in science, or by their devotion to our Order. Why should not our children and our children's children see perpetuated in lasting marble, or in faithful portraiture, the lineaments of those who have laboured worthily and well in our cause? By the side of Wren and Jones should stand the noble and the great, a Sussex or a Moira, and by them again, the humbler, but not less useful, labourers in the Craft. Why should not our children gaze on their features and see what manner of men were they who taught and led in days gone by? Why should not a Gilkes or a Wilson occupy with the great, side by side, a fitting place? As in life, so in memory, side by side, in Masonic equality, the noble and the learned, the great and the good—just tribute to their labour, just memorial to their worth."

(To be continued.)

## Some Notes on Freemasonry in Australasia.--(Continued).

By Bro. W. F. LAMONBY, P.D.G.M. of Victoria, and P.A.G.D.C. of England.

THE two last Grand Lodges founded were those of Western Australia and Queensland. The former, opened in 1899, was, in the main, composed of English lodges. As in New Zealand there were contending interests, and as the Grand Lodge of Scotland had an important stake in the situation, in the shape of more than thirty lodges of its own, and as considerable antagonism has prevailed ever since, one cannot but express the opinion that the decisive steps taken by the Grand Lodge of England in the first instance were hasty and unfortunate in their results. In other words, it would have been wiser to have made haste slowly, and so have allowed local prejudices and jealousies to simmer down and pave the way for an ultimate United Grand Lodge of Western Australia. The *locale* of the very last Grand Lodge in Australia is Queensland, embracing Irish and Scotch lodges only, the English lodges, over sixty in number, taking no part whatever in the *emule*, for it was nothing else. In this place it will suffice to observe that England and Scotland promptly declined to recognise this hastily formed body as a Sovereign Grand Lodge; but, strange to say, New South Wales has acknowledged it. In addition, the Grand Lodge of Scotland has authorised the loyal members of its lodges that have gone over to institute legal proceedings (and will find the money) for recovery of lodge property in the possession of the seceders.

It should not be omitted to add that his Majesty the King is Grand Patron of the whole of the regular Australasian Grand Lodges.

Some controversy arose a few years ago in certain of the Australian Colonies in the direction of forming a federation of all the Grand Lodges; but a scheme of that nature can be relegated to the dim and distant future, as it is in every way unlikely that anyone of the existing Constitutions would relish the notion of sinking its individual sovereignty and territorial associations.

It is now our purpose to detail the history, progress, and present position of the Craft in each of the seven Colonies or "States," as they are now styled under the federated Commonwealth of Australia. The order will be in seniority of foundation as colonies.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

As was observed at the outset of these notes, the distinction of planting the banner of Masonry in New South Wales, in fact, in Australia, belongs to the Irish Constitution, the first lodge, called the Australian Social, No. 260, being warranted in 1820, on the recommendation of the lodge attached to the 46th Regiment, No. 227, at that time stationed in Sydney. The warrant of No. 260 had been from 1806 to 1815 attached to the 28th Royal Irish Regiment, and is now at Ballycarry, in County Antrim. The second lodge in New South Wales also owed its origin to the Irish Constitution, and was named the Leinster Marine, the year of the warrant being 1824. The older lodge had its ups and downs in the early days, as the warrant appears to have been in a state of somnolency; all the same it is No. 1 on the New South Wales roll, while the Leinster Marine, No. 2, has had no break during its eighty years' existence. By the way, the Leinster Marine Lodge had a Royal Arch Chapter attached to it as far back as 1843, it being absolutely the oldest chapter in the whole of Australasia. A singular circumstance is, that, although the lodge belongs to the New South Wales Grand Lodge, the chapter is still working in Sydney under its old Irish authority. In connection with these two Irish lodges it is interesting to note that they were the nucleus of a Provincial Grand Lodge of Australia under the Irish Constitution, in point of fact a "Mathew Bacon, Esquire," had, about the year 1824 been appointed to that important office.

How long the Provincial Grand Lodge of Australia remained in existence it is difficult to ascertain, but the Irish Provincial Grand Masters of New South Wales were as follow:—

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Hon. George Thornton ...     | 1858 |
| Hon. James Squire Farnell... | 1869 |
| Major John William Guise...  | 1880 |

There would appear to have been a want of "go" about Irish Masonry in New South Wales, compared with England



THE LATE BRO. JOHN WILLIAMS, DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF NEW SOUTH WALES, E.C.

and Scotland, for, while the two latter rapidly extended their ramifications as the population of the colony increased, the pioneer of the three British Constitutions moved on at a slow rate. It has been now and again stated that the composition of the Irish lodges in Australia in the early days was exclusive. If so, the slow progress of Irish Masonry was in a great measure a credit, rather than a reproach, to its representatives. The last Provincial Grand Master was reduced to a small following three years before the opening of the regular Grand Lodge, and he had not a single lodge holding allegiance to him when the now No. 1 on the roll of the New South Wales Constitution surrendered its Irish warrant.

The Grand Lodge of England, though later in the field than its Irish sister, nevertheless lost little time in breaking ground, as in 1828, the Lodge of Australia, then numbered 390, meeting in Sydney, was constituted. The first English lodge, however, appears to have been a weakling in its infancy, indeed, it was practically dormant for five years, from which stage it all at once assumed a vigorous and robust life, and now is No. 3 on the roll of the United Grand Lodge. The Lodge of Australia celebrated its jubilee in 1878, and a medal was struck to commemorate the interesting occasion. The Grand Master of England granted a jubilee warrant, there being only another medal and warrant of the

kind in existence, namely, Harmonic Lodge, No. 356, Island of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, West Indies. This lodge was warranted in 1818, and is still working; it has also a Royal Arch Chapter. In the year 1839 the Grand Lodge of England taking a leaf out of its neighbour's book, created a Provincial Grand Lodge of Australia, the ruler appointed to that merely nominal office being "George Robert Nichol, Esquire." At the time of his appointment he had but three lodges under his control, the second oldest being the Lodge of Adelaide, No. 613, constituted under most interesting circumstances in London, in the year 1834, two years before the Colony of South Australia was proclaimed, but of which lodge more anon, under its proper heading. The third lodge in this vast provincial area was that of St. John, No. 668, at Parramatta, near Sydney, warranted in 1838, and erased in 1862. Below are the Provincial or District Grand Masters of New South Wales under the English Constitution:—

|                                     |     |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Capt. George Long-Innes ..          | ... | 1848 |
| Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbs, Bart. ... | ... | 1855 |
| John Williams ... ..                | ... | 1861 |
| Hon. Arthur Todd Holroyd ...        | ... | 1867 |
| John Williams ... ..                | ... | 1877 |
| Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G. ...      | ... | 1888 |

Lord Carrington, it should be explained, went out to New South Wales as Governor of that colony. Six years before his lordship had served the office of Senior Grand Warden of England, but though designated District Grand Master of New South Wales, he was never installed, for the reason that the present United Grand Lodge being then on the eve of its inauguration, he was elected the first Grand Master. The lodges under the English Constitution yearly went on increasing, as many as five being opened in one year, till 1888, when the last warrant was granted, that of the Barrier, No. 2276, at Broken Hill, the Australian Argentina. When the present sovereign body was created, the total warrants then granted by the Mother Grand Lodge of the world in New South Wales, from 1828, in sixty years reached ninety-one. The great personality of the English régime was, undoubtedly, Bro. John Williams, under whose rule the Craft had flourished exceedingly, and it is specially worthy of note that during his reign, the present Benevolent Institution and University Scholarship (named after him) were founded. He was the Deputy from 1850 till he succeeded Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbs. Bro. Williams abstained from any active part in the erection of the now existing Grand Lodge, and his views as to its utility stopped at a union of the English, Irish, and Scottish lodges, excluding those hailing from the unrecognised body started in 1877. An able administrator, in very troublous times, he died in 1889, universally regretted, and he was accorded a Masonic funeral, in which the Past Masters of his Mother Lodge of Australia, No. 390 (No. 3 under the New South Wales Constitution), were most prominent. Bro. Williams was one of the founders of the now famous Cambrian Lodge of Australia in 1855, as was also Bro. Holroyd.

We now turn to the Scottish Constitution in New South Wales, premising that the first lodge was opened in Sydney, in the year 1851, under the designation of St. Andrew, No. 358. This was not by any means the first Scotch lodge in Australia, for eight years previously one had been chartered in Melbourne, in the colony then known as Port Phillip, which, for administrative purposes, was under the government of New South Wales. But this lodge of St. Andrew was subsequently the sponsor—through its Provincial Grand Lodge—of Scotch lodges in the neighbouring colonies, as for instance, in 1858, the Lodge of Judah, in Melbourne (nor No. 20, Victorian Constitution); another St. Andrew, in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1861; and a third, named after Scotland's patron saint, in Brisbane, Queensland, three years subsequently. The Brisbane lodge, as is gathered from a *Historical Review of the late Scottish Constitution*, in New South Wales, compiled by its last District Grand Secretary, Bro. William Higstrim, was granted its dispensation "on condition that the name of the R.W.M. be omitted and some other

brother appointed." The year after, however, the lodge in question "disclaimed allegiance" to the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the chiefs of which, Provincial and District, were:—

|                                  |     |      |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|
| Robert Campbell ... ..           | ... | 1856 |
| Dr. John McFarlane ... ..        | ... | 1860 |
| Dr. John Belisario ... ..        | ... | 1865 |
| Dr. William Gillett Sedgwick ... | ... | 1870 |

In 1876, yet a fourth St. Andrew Lodge was warranted by the Scottish Province of New South Wales, this time at Launceston, in Tasmania. This lodge also eventually shook



THE LATE HON. DR. MACFARLANE, M.L.C., P.G.M. OF NEW SOUTH WALES, S.C.

off the local control, and put itself in direct communication with Edinburgh. It is No. 6 on the Tasmanian roll.

Harking back to the old St. Andrew Lodge, however, as, has earlier been mentioned, it had its troubles, not only with the province, but likewise with the Grand Lodge, indeed, it was the first lodge suspended for refusing to pay dues, and notice of the suspension was intimated to the lodges under the other constitutions in the neighbouring colonies. This was in 1872, and the climax was arrived at when a Grand Lodge was started by the recalcitrant daughter lodge as already mentioned. In the same year, quoting the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge, it was ordered—

"That steps be taken to prevent the Lodge St. Andrew, No. 1, New South Wales Constitution, as well as the suspended Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, Scottish Constitution, holding their meetings in that part of the building devoted to Masonic purposes, and that the directors of the Freemasons' Hall, York Street, be informed of the suspension having been confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

Expulsion from the Craft succeeded the suspension, whilst in 1875, the Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, was reopened, with the District Grand Secretary, Bro. Higstrim, as R.W.M.

There are several incidents connected with the history of the old St. Andrew Lodge, prior to and after the secession, that are worthy of reproduction. In 1857, six years after its foundation, it must have been a lodge of superior standing, seeing that the members paid the expenses of a widow and the large family of a member of the Lodge Journeyman, in Edinburgh, back to the old country, besides remitting to the Grand Secretary a substantial sum to be handed to the



widow on her arrival in Edinburgh. It was, too, the only Scottish lodge in existence at that time in New South Wales. This pleasing reminiscence is noted in Laurie's *History of Freemasonry*.

The Lodge of St. Andrew further distinguished itself, in the person of one of its members, on the occasion of the attempt to assassinate H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, during his visit to Sydney in 1868. The brother who rendered such signal service, and who, no doubt, saved the Prince's life, was William Vial, Provincial Senior Grand Warden, for he seized the would-be murderer, and was considerably knocked about by the mob backing up the miscreant.

The only other allusion to be made to the St. Andrew Lodge, is the fact that in 1881 the Grand Lodge of Scotland authorised the lodge to have its jewels of gold in lieu of silver, thus, as the Grand Committee reported, "placing this old and distinguished lodge on an equality with the Grand Lodge of Scotland itself." Up to this the lodge's clothing was royal blue, with gold embroidery and silver emblems

and jewels—a decided incongruity, it must be confessed. However, as No. 7 of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, this is all changed, and the light blue and silver is now *de rigueur*.

The collection of dues was always a *crux* with the Scotch lodges in New South Wales, and strong measures were continually being taken at the provincial meetings to enforce compliance. Here is a striking minute on the subject:—

"The members were requested to retire who had not conformed to the edict of this Provincial Grand Lodge by paying arrears of fees. The S.W. of Lodge Sydney Tarbolton, declining to retire, the Provincial Grand Master ordered the Provincial Grand Marshal to see him outside of Provincial Grand Lodge, which order was punctually obeyed."

(To be continued).

## RULERS IN THE CRAFT

**B**RO. Thomas M. Woodhead, Worshipful Master of Victoria Lodge, No. 2669, Bradford, in the Province of West Yorks., was initiated in the Harmony Lodge, No. 600 Bradford, in June, 1895. He was exalted in the Royal Arch Degree in Sincerity Chapter, No. 600, October, 1896, and has qualified for one of the Principal's chairs. He was one of the founders of Victoria Lodge, No. 2669, and served as Secretary



BRO. WOODHEAD.

during the formation, and the four succeeding years. The lodge was consecrated by Bro. the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P. (now Lord Allerton), Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, in the presence of R.W. Bro. his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., etc., and many other distinguished Masons, on August 30th, 1897. The programmes issued in connection with the consecration were of an unusually elaborate kind, and we understand that Bro. Woodhead was responsible for the entire production of them. At the end of the first year, as Secretary,

he wrote and published for private circulation, a report of the founding and consecration proceedings, and the work of the lodge for the year. He subsequently filled the offices of Junior and Senior Warden and was installed Worshipful Master on November 16th, 1903, on which occasion there was an attendance of 142 of his friends, and for which he prepared an elaborate programme, which we should say is very much valued by those who have been fortunate enough to have one presented to them. Bro. Woodhead is the last of the founders of the lodge to occupy the Worshipful Master's chair, and has quite recently installed as his successor, Bro. John Hodgson, who was the first candidate initiated in the lodge after its consecration. Bro. Woodhead is a member of the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London, and of the Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Leicester. During the present year Bro. Woodhead has subscribed to the three Masonic Institutions, coming up to London for each festival accompanied by Mrs. Woodhead, who was also a Stewardess for each Institution. He has also presented recently, the valuable and remarkable "T. M. Woodhead Scroll" to the Province of West Yorkshire Library, a full description of which was recently published in the "Ars Quatuor Coronatorum," London, by Bro. W. J. Hughan, who also wrote a paper on Bro. Woodhead's curious set of Tracing Boards, for the "MASONIC ILLUSTRATED," January, 1903. A handsome catalogue of his important Masonic library was edited and printed in 1903, copies being for presentation only. We hope to refer to this collection in a special article, ere long, as it is a compilation of considerable merit and requires exceptional treatment.

**B**RO. Major Duncan has the unique distinction of being the first Worshipful Master of the first yeomanry lodge on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England. For several years it had been Bro. Duncan's ambition and desire to found a Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry Lodge, of which regiment he is second in command, and in due course a petition was presented to the M.W. Grand Master. The prayer of the petition was readily granted, and the lodge was consecrated with great élat by the Grand Secretary, assisted by W. Bros. Clement Godson, M.D., P.G.D.; Col. Sir Alfred Cooper, M.D., P.G.D.; V.W. Bro. Sir Borradaile Savory, Bart., P.G.C., and others at Freemasons' Hall in April last.

The lodge is open to the membership of the past and present members of the regiment, and all members attend the lodge meetings in uniform. The Master's first year of office

has been a decided success; there has been a plethora of work, several emergency meetings have been held, and even now there is a waiting list of candidates. The Worshipful Master is fortunate in having a splendid set of officers, and the whole of the work of the lodge is gone through with true military



BRO. MAJOR DUNCAN.

precision. Bro. Duncan is a P.M. of the Middlesex Hospital Lodge, No. 2846, of which hospital he is one of the senior physicians. In Royal Arch Masonry he, at present, fills the chair of J. in both the Cheselden and the Æsculapius Chapters. Bro. Major Duncan's country seat is Shenley Park, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, of which county he is a justice of the peace.

**W.** BRO. Henry Lehmann, P.M., P.P.J.G.D. Hants. and Isle of Wight, was initiated in the United Service Lodge, No. 215 I.C., at Newbridge, Ireland, on the 3rd of March, 1876, and in due course was admitted a Mark and Royal Arch Companion at Clonmel, 1877, gravitating as most men do, who are connected with the Army, to Aldershot. He became affiliated to the Panmure Lodge, No. 723, and taking office, went through each step until, in 1887, he was installed W. Master. W. Bro. Lehmann has taken a prominent part in all Masonic work, and is widely known throughout the Province. He is a P.Z.

of the Panmure Chapter, No. 723; a P.M. of the Military Mark Lodge, No. 54; a P.E. Preceptor of the William Stuart Preceptory, No. 76; and has filled both the chairs as M.W.S. in the Canute Chapter, No. 41, Southampton; and the Royal Military Rose Croix Chapter, No. 89, at Aldershot; and is further a member of the 30° A and Accepted Rite. Amongst the works with which Bro. H. Lehmann looks back with pleasure, is the resuscitation of the Royal Military Rose Croix Chapter, No. 89, after it had been in abeyance for a period of 14 years. The founding of the Aldershot Masonic Hall, Company, Limited, with which he has been connected from its very inception, and at whose Board of Directors his advice and guidance is recognised as sound, the results speak for themselves, the Craft now enjoying a home



BRO. LEHMANN.

furnished with every requisite and comfort, a prosperous club in connection with the same, and Masonry flourishing in each and all of its degrees. In the midst of this busy life, Bro. Lehmann has found time to look after the Masonic Charities, and has served the office of Steward on several occasions. In recognition of these services, he has received every Provincial collar that it is in the power of the P.G. Master to confer in the Craft, Mark, Royal Arch, Preceptory, &c., but the brethren of his lodge fully believe that with his vigour and enthusiasm, the record of his Masonic life is not yet closed.

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### *Music in the Lodge Room.*

THERE is in many lodges a growing tendency to regard our ritual as a sort of libretto, capable of being made subject to musical expression. More than one eminent brother has composed and adapted music for those express purposes, and lodges have been formed with the object of rendering the ceremonies with the most elaborate musical adjuncts. Such lodges possess a highly trained choir, and there is no doubt but that a very impressive and finished ceremony is the result. There is, of course, always the danger that the candidate for whose benefit most of this exists, may have his attention distracted from the jewel to its setting, in other words, may be more impressed by the beauty of the music than by the intrinsic beauty of the ceremony, but the same thing can be, and often is, said of the cathedral service.

But whilst the accessories of the lodge room may be as ornate as the means of the brethren are able to command,

whilst the Masonic hall may reflect all the skill of the architect, whilst the ceremonies may be rendered with all the eloquence that a brother is endowed with, it would be illogical to limit the employment of music.

Music in the lodge is officially recognized by Grand Lodge. There is an organ within the sacred portals of Grand Lodge, and year after year the Grand Master nominates some eminent brother to play it. And the Constitutions permit the Worshipful Master to do the same thing in the private lodge. A judicious and tactful brother at the lodge organ is of the greatest assistance to the Master. We have, for instance, in the course of our work, processions, and the organist can make all the difference between an orderly rhythmical march and a disorderly saunter.

Even in the most faultlessly rendered ceremonies there are gaps, and the hiatus which might otherwise be filled up with the hum of conversation to relieve the tension of a long silence, can be gratefully filled up by the brother at the organ, and thus all present may be led to moralize instead of chatter.

Nothing can be more conducive to the spirit of devotion with which the lodge should enter upon its work than the hymn at the opening, and the hymn at the close is equally appropriate. To all this may be added the almost universal chanting of the S.M.I.B., and we then come to a point, where, if there is a line at all, it ought to be drawn.

But musical brethren and musical lodges go further. Very often odes and psalms and appropriate scriptural selections are introduced. To what extent is it justifiable, to interpolate, for instance, the well known air from the Hlijah, so often heard in lodge, "Be thou faithful unto death." With the best intentions, it is, after all, making an unauthorized addition to the ritual, and introducing an innovation into the very body of Masonry. If music of this kind is considered desirable, it would be infinitely more appropriate that it should take its place during the subsequent proceedings, where the music and conversation is not infrequently of a kind that weakens the impression already made upon the candidate. There is also a danger, and not a remote one, that in a lodge which is anxious to excel in this sort of thing, a brother may be admitted in whose case more regard is paid to his musical ability than to other excellencies of character. The possession of a fine tenor voice may be held to excuse what otherwise might be considered undesirable.

This is by no means an imaginary danger. The proposer and seconder are sometimes more anxious to prove what an adjunct their candidate will be to the social board, than to show how he will illustrate the advantages of Freemasonry in forming character.

The objection that has been officially made to the use of music within the lodge has been much misunderstood. It fact it is wrong to say that it is music that has been forbidden. It is the interpolation of words and sentiments that may be very excellent in themselves, but still they have no more to do with the authorized ritual than, say, the articles of the Church of England have. The common practice, therefore, of singing the air already referred to, is, in effect, making an innovation in the body of Freemasonry, and very rightly comes under censure. For want of a proper perception of this, there was annoyance and even friction in many lodges. But if the right were once conceded of tampering with the course of a single ceremony, there is no knowing where it might carry us. It is rightly said, on the other hand, that nothing but scriptural excerpts have ever been even suggested, and the musical brother would never dream of introducing, say, Tennyson's "Crossing the bar," suitable as it might be in regard to some of our work. But even then we have no right to introduce any other scriptural excerpts into our work than those provided by the regular working. In many lodges the excellent custom obtains of reading a chapter from Holy Writ, but this is always done before the lodge is actually declared open. It thus takes its place with the hymn, and it comes in quite appropriately.

There is no more necessary obligation taken by the Worshipful Master elect, than that under which he promises to refrain from making any innovation in the body of Freemasonry. We have inherited the traditions of centuries handed down to us, unbroken and unsullied, and there can be no possible question about our duty to posterity. Happily there

is not the necessity for being up to date, that there seems to be in the outer world, and though our language may often be considered as being archaic, and our principles be considered as inculcating a counsel of perfection, precisely the same may be said of the volume of the Sacred Law, and as the one has survived unchanged, the other may well be left in its primitive state. The wisdom of one age is the foolishness of the next, and we should, if successive interpreters of our ceremonies were allowed an unfettered discretion, very soon require a fresh edition every year. The principles on which the Order is founded have never changed, and we may safely predict they never will, and the modes of illustrating them may well be left as they are.



The December Communication of Grand Lodge is always largely attended, and the meeting on the 7th December was no exception to the rule. The Deputy Grand Master occupied the chair, and the Wardens' chairs were filled by Grand Wardens of the year. Preparation had evidently been made for the divisions that were expected to take place on motions of which notice had been given, but it proved to be an unnecessary precaution, as on the one occasion on which a division was taken the show of hands proved decisive.



The nomination of a Grand Master for the ensuing year had been placed in the hands of Bro. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., who performed the duty admirably, in what was probably the shortest speech on record on such an occasion. The same, however, could not be said of the speeches that followed in connection with the nomination of candidates for the office of Grand Treasurer. However admirable and excellent they may have been, brevity was not their distinguishing feature. Bro. Lewis Ferguson, who performed the same duty last year, was the first to present to the brethren the claims of Bro. Edwards to be elected to the coveted honour, in a speech that left nothing to be desired in point of phrasing and delivery, and which elicited warm approval from the large group of his supporters who had sympathetically gathered themselves together. Some little deviation from relevancy, however, drew from the Acting Grand Master a ruling which had the effect of bringing the speech to a speedy termination.



Bro. Edwards' nomination was followed by that of W. Bro. C. E. Mulvey, Past Grand Pursuivant, which was in the hands of Bro. Smith, who created some amusement at the outset by describing his candidate as the father of Freemasonry. This definition appeared altogether too comprehensive to the majority of the audience, and the speaker compromised the matter by limiting the appellation to the district in which Bro. Mulvey's Masonic work had been performed.



Another nomination was still to follow, that of Bro. Stanley Attenborough, whose merits were stoutly championed by a brother Grand Officer, the Rev. C. E. Roberts, P.G. Chaplain, in an equally able and somewhat more lengthy speech, Bro. Roberts combating the objection that had been raised against the principle of electing a brother to the office of Grand Treasurer, who had already been honored by being appointed to office by the Grand Master. The arguments, pro and con, appeared to give much satisfaction to the respective supporters of the two candidates affected, if not altogether convincing to the unbiassed listener. A similar call to order to that raised in the case of the first speaker only resulted in eliciting from the chair an opinion involving a somewhat subtle distinction between the two cases.

Unquestionably there was much to be said in favour of all three candidates; each in his sphere had done good suit and service to Masonry, and it must be left to the discrimination of the Craft, or rather to those members of it whose circumstances will admit of their putting in an appearance at Freemasons' Hall on polling day, to determine which of this trio of worthy brethren shall wear the much prized collar of Grand Treasurer of England.



Two notices of motion having reference, the one to the qualification, and the other to the method of election of Grand Treasurer, also appeared on the business paper. The former was obviously formulated with the view of rendering the election of two of the candidates void, and thus securing the election of the remaining brother, but a ruling by the Grand Registrar that such would not be the result of the motion if it were carried, had the effect of withdrawing all interest from the subject, and paved the way for a favourable reception of Bro. Robbin's amendment, referring the whole question to the Board of General Purposes to consider and to report to Grand Lodge.



This amendment was carried by a large majority, and as it was understood that Bro. Russell, whose motion for the adoption of proxy voting by lodges, which was also on the business paper, also concurred, the discussion ended as so many controversies do, in what appeared to be a satisfactory compromise.



We had hoped that the solution of the question of the election of Grand Treasurer would have been found in the more simple method of including that appointment amongst those conferred on brethren by the M.W. Grand Master. For our part we have never been able to understand why this particular office should be singled out for popular election. The office is a responsible one only in name, the Grand Treasurer has practically no control over the funds, and his duties are limited to the signing of certain cheques for amounts specially voted by Grand Lodge, which must be countersigned by the Grand Secretary. Popular control of the funds is, therefore, not a factor in the argument for retaining the present system, as it perhaps would be if the Grand Treasurer were the banker, and not merely the nominal custodian of the monies.



Failing this method of appointment, it must be admitted that Bro. Russell's proposition is infinitely more equitable and logical, than the present system which either leaves the selection of the Grand Treasurer practically to the London brethren, or necessitates the journeying to London from all parts of the kingdom of a large number of brethren, should a provincial brother offer himself for election, with the possibilities of a recurrence of the scandal of free railway tickets and free luncheons, which are said to have been distinguishing features of some former contests.



The late Bro. James Lewis Thomas, P.A.G.D.C., who died suddenly on the 4th October, on his return home from the Savage Club Lodge, of which he was an original member, was born in 1825, and held a high appointment in the War Office, retiring in 1890 after the long service of forty-six years, when a silver bowl and an illuminated address was presented to him by his colleagues at a farewell banquet, presided over by the late General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications.

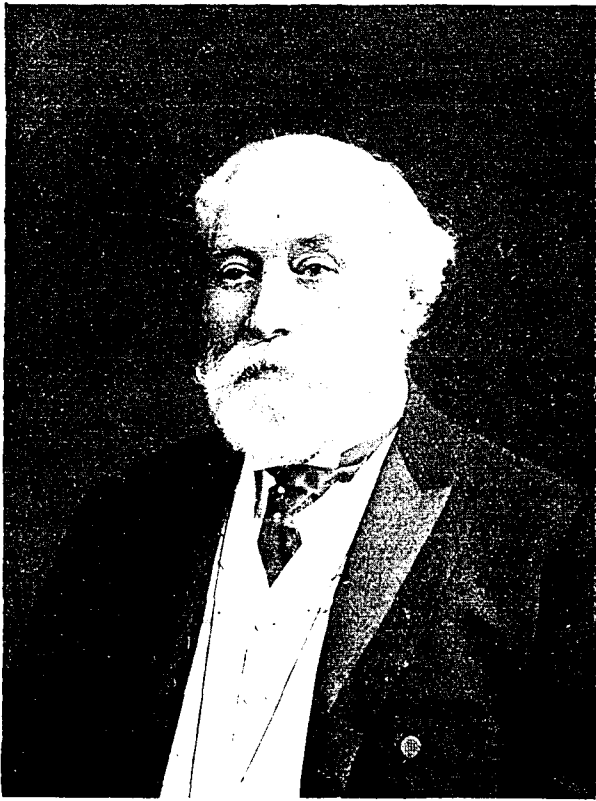


He was admitted into the Order in the year 1848, in the Albany Lodge, No. 151, Newport, Isle of Wight, and was raised in the Caledonian Lodge, Grenada, West Indies, in the same year. In 1851-2 he was Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, Antigua, No. 492. On his return to England he joined the St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 142, and passed the chair in 1871. He was a founder of the Granite Lodge, No. 1328, acting as first P.M., and was Secretary at the time of his death, a position

he had held for thirty-four years. He was also a founder and P.M. of the Campbell Lodge, No. 1415, and an original member of Drury Lane Lodge, and P.P.G.W. Middlesex.



In the Royal Arch he was a P.Z. of the Union Waterloo Chapter, and was the founder and first M.E.Z. of the Granite Chapter, being in 1900 elected M.E.Z. for the third time. In



THE LATE BRO. JAMES LEWIS THOMAS, P.A.G.D.C.

the Mark Degree he was advanced in the Thistle Lodge, No. 8, in 1869, and became Worshipful Master after going through all the offices, and was a member of the Grand Officers Lodge of Mark Master Masons.



In 1887-8, the Secret Monitor Degree was introduced into England by the late Dr. Zacharie and Bro. Lewis Thomas, assisted by the late Bro. Col. Shadwell Clarke, G.S., &c. The Order was soon joined by the élite of the heads of the Craft, and is now in a flourishing condition. Bro. Lewis Thomas was the first Deputy Ruler of the Order, and on relinquishing this office to Lord Brooke (now Earl of Warwick) he was made a Past Grand Supreme Ruler. In other side Degrees he was closely associated with the late Bro. Wentworth Little, and was M.P.S. of the Plantagenet Conclave, No. 2, Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, before the Premier, No. 1, was in working order; was a Preceptor of the Kemys Tynte Preceptory; and was M.W.S. of the Palestine Chapter of the Rose Croix Degree. He was Senior Substitute Magus in the Rosicrucian Society, and had been annually re-elected to the office of Treasurer-General in the High Council since 1883. He was a long way the senior frater on the roll of the college.



In 1875, Bro. Lewis Thomas was made Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works Middlesex, and in the following year Provincial Grand Warden. In 1878 he received the honour of Grand Office, as Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, at the hands of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who that evening occupied the throne, and the same year he was made Grand Sword Bearer in Grand Chapter. The following year he was appointed Senior Grand Deacon in the Mark, and Grand Aide de Camp in the Grand Priory. He filled several Grand Offices in the Red Cross, and finally Junior Grand General. Our brother was Vice-President of the three Masonic Charitable Institutions, and had been Steward of the several Festivals eighteen times. It will be seen that Bro. Thomas had been a Mason fifty-six years, and a Grand Officer of England twenty-six years.

He married in 1851, Eliza Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Honourable Henry Cecil Hodge, Barrister-at-Law, a nephew of the first Marquess of Exeter, and leaves four sons, one of whom is a Mason, viz., Bro. Major G. Harley Thomas, R.A.M.C., P.D.G.S.B. Gibraltar.



Among the many excellent men and Masons who have filled the important office of Grand Treasurer, there has been no more worthy or popular brother than the well known manager of the great firm of Bass, Ratcliffe and Grattan. He has recently been the subject of an article in the *Clubs Gazette*, from which we extract the following:—"Few men, if any," says the writer, "are better known or more highly respected in 'the trade' than Bro. W. H. Bailey. For the past thirty-five years he has been connected with the firm, making hosts of friends both in Burton, where he resided for eighteen years, and subsequently in the metropolis, to which he returned in 1887. Bro. Bailey, previous to becoming connected with the brewery industry, was in the Civil Service. The distinction with which he passed his competitive examination for the Paymaster-General's office attracted the attention of the late Mr. Michael Thomas Bass, then M.P. for Derby. At his request Bro. Bailey quitted the service and settled down at Burton. The change from the quietude of a Government office to the hustle and bustle of a mammoth trading concern was indeed a drastic one, but in Bro. Bailey's case it gave him an unrivalled opportunity to show the qualities of which he was possessed. He threw all his energies into his new duties, and set to work to thoroughly master the complicated details of the business. That Mr. Bass had made a wise selection was soon evident, and step by step Bro. Bailey advanced from one position to another. In each he carried with him the good wishes of all with whom he was thrown into contact, his genial and cheery disposition rendering him universally popular." In 1887, Bro. Bailey, at the request of the firm, and to the great regret of his friends, left there to become London manager.



"It need hardly be stated that Bro. Bailey makes an ideal clubman. He is not only a popular and much respected member of the Constitutional Club, but is also a member of several other clubs scattered over the metropolis. In these institutions Bro. Bailey takes a genuine interest, and watches with great satisfaction the improved condition and tone of clubs used by the better class artisan. Bro. Bailey possesses just those qualities essential to make a good Mason, and it is not surprising to learn that he has filled exalted offices in the Order. He was initiated as long ago as 1873, his mother lodge being at Burton-on-Trent. In 1896 he was elected Grand Treasurer of England—a post highly coveted by members of Craft. In the words of one of his employees, he is 'one of the very best,' and his countless friends are one in hoping he may long be spared to fill the important position in which he is so conspicuous a success and deservedly popular."



Nothing could better illustrate the wide divergence between what in France is called Freemasonry and the Masonic cult in almost every other country, than the recent political scandals in connection with the French War Office. It is alleged by M. Vadecard, Secretary of the Grand Orient, that the documents which have been published in various papers showing how espionage is practised in the army were stolen. Recently the *Matin* publishes a story as to how the papers came to be stolen. M. Delpech, senator of the Ariège, who is one of the dignitaries of French Freemasonry, makes the assertion that they were stolen by M. Bidegain, who is the Assistant Secretary of the Grand Orient. For twelve years M. Bidegain had been attached to the office of the Order in the Rue Cadet. He was fully trusted by M. Vadecard, and when the General Secretary went on holidays he invariably performed his duties. When M. Vadecard went on his holiday in August, M. Bidegain was given the key of the cabinet in which all the confidential correspondence and secret papers are kept. It is alleged that, profiting from the General Secretary's absence, he sold the papers for £800.



There can be little doubt that almost every vestige of pure and ancient Masonry has disappeared from the ceremony and ritual, as well as the practice of what still retains the name of Freemasonry in France, and that control of the organisation has been gradually acquired and used by agitators, both political and anti clerical, to carry out, not always too scrupulously, their own particular views.



The *Standard* of November 18th has the following remarks on the subject:—"Freemasons who are unacquainted with the position of the Craft in France may be surprised and bewildered by the charges made against it lately. That the War Office should consult Provincial Grand Lodges upon the character and qualifications of officers in the Army, or, indeed, on any other subject, seems grotesque. But there is no doubt of it. General Andre has admitted that he took advice from those bodies and acted on it. The truth is that Freemasonry in France and England are quite different institutions. They were identical at the beginning; in fact, this was one of the many fashions borrowed from us by the French in the 18th century. Lord Derwentwater is said to have founded the first lodge in Paris, and the Duke of Richmond the second. Lord Strathmore, Grand Master of England, authorised both of them in 1733. But the 'Spirit of the Revolution' soon established itself in the French lodges, as is not surprising, perhaps, and so transformed them in principles and practice that the Grand Lodge of England formally severed connection early in the last century."



Our contemporary is not quite correct in its date of the rupture between the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of England, which took place some twenty years ago, as the result of the exclusion from French lodges of the volume of the sacred law, and as a consequence the omission of a declaration of a belief in the Deity.



Bro. Lord Leigh, who unveiled at Stratford-on-Avon the other day a memorial window to Sir Arthur Hodgson, showed little signs of the circumstance that in another few weeks he will be celebrating his eighty-first birthday: nor would the appearance of Lady Leigh indicate that early in August last she and her husband were marking the fifty-sixth anniversary of their wedding. Bro. Lord Leigh is certainly one of our most wonderful octogenarians, for there is no one in the county who takes a livelier or more active interest in Warwickshire affairs. Bro. Lord Leigh is the doyen of the Provincial Grand Masters, and still takes a very active part in the ruling and governing of his province.



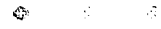
An American clergyman and a Mason, Bro. the Rev Lorenzo Dow, was once travelling in Asia Minor, and was taken with a slow fever at Smyrna. When he had partially recovered his health, he found himself in rather indigent circumstances, and, as he was walking out one day, the thought struck him, as strangers were passing by, that there might be some Masons in this far-off land. Somewhat weak and weary, he sat down by the side of the road, and gave to several travellers, as they passed by, the Masonic sign of distress, which was not recognized by them. At last seeing a well-dressed gentleman approach, he repeated the sign, to which the gentleman cheerfully responded by

*SPECIAL NOTE*—Owing to the pressure upon our space we are compelled to leave the following reports over until the next issue:—Trafford Lodge, No. 1494. Orpheus Lodge, No. 1706. Devonian Lodge, No. 2834. Sheraton Lodge, No. 3019, and Prov. Grand Chapter of Hertfordshire.

inquiring into his circumstances. The result was that the newly found Masonic brother sent a carriage for him, and conveyed him to his own beautiful palace, took care of him till he had fully recovered his health, paid his hotel bill, previously contracted, and sent him on his way rejoicing.—*The Keystone*.



The question propounded by Sir Alan Seton Stewart of Touch at Falkirk bazaar recently, as to whether Adam was a Freemason, set a lot of would-be witty persons writing to a Glasgow paper to show that our first parent was an Oddfellow, a Free Gardener, a Freethinker, a Free Tailor, and other things, but the "wit" became so heavy and far fetched that the editor summarily closed the correspondence.



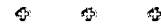
Lady Mary Hozier has been presented by the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons with a marble bust of her husband, Bro. the Hon. James Hozier, M.P., in recognition of the latter's services as Grand Master of Scotland during the past four years. The bust is the work of Mr. W. Grant Stevenson, R.S.A., and is a replica of one which is shortly to be placed in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.



An old Masonic copper seal, which was probably in use over 200 years ago, and which has been found in a perfect state of preservation in an old stone quarry near Biggar. The number 222 corresponds with the number of the Biggar Knight Templar Order of Freemasonry which was in existence previous to the year 1727, when the present Biggar Lodge, No. 157 (Scottish Constitution), was constituted by a right from Linlithgow.



The constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York provides that the dispensation for a new lodge shall not be issued without a certificate that the proposed Master and Wardens have exhibited their work in the three degrees of Craft Masonry. This provision is generally regarded as wise and necessary. Commenting on this principle, the *Masonic Standard* says it is a singular circumstance that after a lodge has been once chartered and set to work, the careful supervision of the Grand Lodge respecting competency of officers comes to an end. In practice there is not infrequently a woeful falling off. The *Standard* has seen many Masters who not only possess an imperfect knowledge of the ritual, but are incapable of presiding over the deliberations of the lodge with even a modicum of credit.



Bro. the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall, has conferred the rank of Past Provincial Junior Grand Warden upon Bro. Thomas Taylor, P.M. and Secretary of Lodge True and Faithful, No. 318, Helston, in appreciation of his constant interest in Masonry. Bro. Taylor was initiated in True and Faithful Lodge over forty-two years ago, and was its Worshipful Master in 1866. In the province he has held the following offices:—P.G.O., 1869; S.G.D., 1870; and P.G. Treas., 1890. The honour just conferred has given great satisfaction to the local brethren.

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TO H.H.M. THE KING

## Music for Christmas.

PIANOFORTE playing is one of the most interesting and entertaining of home pleasures, and playing the piano by means of the Pianola is a form of music production of the utmost interest and charm. Every day since the time when the Pianola was first made known to the public it has



transferred by him to paper for the benefit of Metrostyle Pianola owners. This merely by way of instance; what Paderewski has done so have Chaminade and Bauer and others.

As with many great inventions, this creation of a new factor in music results from very simple means. In playing with the aid of the Pianola, the expression is controlled through what are termed expression levers. To one of these, the tempo lever (so named because its function is to regulate the time at which a composition is played), is affixed a pen. When a composition is played with the Metrostyle Pianola this pen traces a line on the unwinding music roll, which line forms a faithful index to all the tempo and dynamic effects that have been employed in the rendition. All music rolls marked in this way are preserved in order that facsimile reproductions may be made, which give to the world lasting records of great performances. But a greater and more interesting feature of the Metrostyle Pianola lies in the fact that, by following the printed line with the Metrostyle pointer, the artist's playing is reproduced over again. For the first time, therefore, in the history of piano-playing it is possible to fashion

been creating new friends for itself, until now it is almost generally accepted that to realise and complete the piano's usefulness, it is necessary to possess a Pianola also. Musicians, among whom one would naturally expect to find its most severe and exacting critics, have accepted it as an important addition to the pianoforte art, and the most famous pianists and composers, men whose names are known to all, have acclaimed the Pianola, in so many words, "an artistic and valuable aid to pianoforte playing."

The highest development of the Pianola idea is found in the Metrostyle Pianola. Towards the successful evolution of this new instrument Paderewski, Moszkowski, Strauss, Grieg, Bauer, Hofmann, Chaminade, and other equally famous musicians, have given their valuable aid. Its attainment is something unique in music. It enables anyone to play according to the ideas and



style of the above-named authorities. The tempo at which Paderewski plays, the dynamic effects he employs, his individual ideas of interpretation, the subtle changes and nuances that characterise the playing of this great master, have been recorded by him on Pianola music rolls. His whole conception of pianoforte playing, the result of all the knowledge and experiments that such a virtuoso possesses, has been

one's playing on the actual and authorised interpretations of the virtuosi of to day. Recitals with the performances of Bauer, Hofmann, Chaminade, &c., as items on the programme, may be held in one's own home.

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# A NEW "DAILY MAIL."

**T**HE "Daily Mail" has provided a much wanted link in the chain of Empire by the establishment of an important new Friday journal which will serve as a weekly message from the home-stayers in Great Britain to those who are bearing the White Man's burden across the seas.

The "Daily Mail" Over-Seas Edition is issued in time for the Canadian, Indian, African, Australian, Chinese, British Columbian, Newfoundland, West Indian, United States, South America, Japanese, and the Continental and other foreign mails on Friday and Saturday each week.

It consists of nearly one hundred columns of matter, and contains *all the principal home and foreign news*, leading articles, and essays that have appeared in the "Daily Mail" during the previous six days, together with a Review of the Week's Events by a well-known writer.

In addition to the News, the current feuilleton, the book of the week, sport, literary and theatrical notes—in fact, every department that has made the "Daily Mail" so widely read at home—is also included.

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It is already assured of a hearty welcome from everyone, wherever he may be, who has an interest of any kind in the Old Country.

## Consecration of the Gordon Langton Lodge, No. 3069.

THE consecration of the above, the latest addition to the roll of lodges in the Middlesex Province, took place at the "Abercorn Arms Hotel," Great Stanmore, Middlesex, on Tuesday, November 15th, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly of brethren of the province and from London. The idea of founding this lodge originated with W. Bro. Wm. W. Mansfield, and such was his zeal, that in a little over two months from the time of the first meeting of the founders, the consecration of the lodge was an accomplished fact.

The ceremony was performed by the Provincial Grand Master, the R.W. Bro. the Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., who was assisted by V.W. Bro. Alderman W. Vaughan Morgan, P.G. Treas., as S.W.; W. Bros. C. E. Keyser, P.G.D., as J.W.; A. R. T. Eales, Prov. Grand Chaplain, as Chaplain; A. Burnett Brown, Grand Steward, Prov. Grand Secretary, as Secretary; J. D. Langton, D.P.G.M. Surrey, as Director of Ceremonies; and J. W. Martin, D.P.G.M. Berks., as I.G.; and was worked in a thoroughly impressive manner, beautified also by the perfect renderings of the various musical portions.

The Chaplain's oration on the nature and principles of the Institution, in which he traced Freemasonry from the earliest times to the present, being exceedingly interesting.

The consecration ceremony ended, W. Bro. J. Gordon Langton, P. Prov. S.G.W. Middlesex, was installed into the chair by W. Bro. Vice-Admiral W. H. C. St. Clair, P.G.D., D.P.G.M. Middlesex, who performed the duty in a faultless manner, and was most ably assisted by W. Bro. J. D. Langton.

After the appointment and investiture of the officers, the

consecrating officers were elected honorary members and presented with a founder's jewel, followed by the announcement of presentations of various requisites to the lodge by each of the seventeen founders.

The lodge being closed the brethren adjourned to a banquet presided over by the Worshipful Master.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts, including those of "The Grand Officers, the Provincial and Deputy Provincial Grand Masters of the Province," having been duly honoured, the Provincial Grand Master, Lord George Hamilton, said it was his pleasing duty to propose "The Gordon Langton Lodge," coupled with the name of their Worshipful Master, after whom the lodge was named. Bro. Gordon Langton was a thorough Middlesex Mason, being a P.M. of a Middlesex lodge, a Past Provincial Senior Grand Warden, a Past Provincial Grand Treasurer, and a Past Provincial Grand Secretary, and in this latter capacity he was of the greatest help to him (the Provincial Grand Master.) He wished the lodge so happily inaugurated that day every prosperity, and to the Worshipful Master a successful year of office.

The other regular toasts followed, and "The Tyler's toast" brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

The roll of the Middlesex lodges is thus increased to forty-six, and Great Stanmore, with a population under 3000, claims three of them, viz., the Abercorn, the Collindale, and the Gordon Langton.

During the evening the Worshipful Master announced his intention of going up as Steward for the "Girls," and his list already amounted to eighty guineas.

### SPECIAL APPEAL

## St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A Special Appeal is being made for the rebuilding of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the oldest Hospital in the Country, and the only one in the City of London.

Grand Lodge has generously voted to the rebuilding of this Institution the sum of 500 guineas, and Grand Chapter the sum of 100 guineas. We are now anxious to enlist the sympathy of the Brethren of the Craft in the same good cause.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital has never appealed for public aid for upwards of 150 years, nor does it participate in the benefits of King Edward's Hospital Fund, or the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday or Sunday Fund.

Last year 6,899 In-patients passed through the Wards, and 130,000 of the Sick Poor were treated in the Out-patients' Department. In half-a-century over 300,000 In-patients and six-and-a-half million Out-patients have received treatment within its walls.

No part of the endowment is available for the purposes of rebuilding, and the reconstruction of the Hospital to meet modern requirements being inevitable, the Governors have no resource but to appeal to the generosity of the public.

We feel sure that such an Appeal to the Brethren of the Craft, endorsed as it has been by the response of Grand Lodge, will not be made in vain.

We are, faithfully and fraternally,

REGINALD HANSON,  
*Past Grand Warden.*

BORRADAILE SAVORY,  
*Past Grand Chaplain.*

HORATIO DAVIES,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

ALFRED NEWTON,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

CLEMENT GODSON,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

T. G. A. BURNS,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

ERNEST FLOWER,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

JOHN SMITHERS,  
*Past Assistant Grand  
Director of Ceremonies.*

JOSEPH C. DIMSDALE,  
*Past Grand Warden.  
Past Grand Treasurer.*

ROBERT GREY,  
*Past Grand Warden.*

W. VAUGHAN MORGAN,  
*Past Grand Treasurer.*

EDWARD LETCHWORTH,  
*Grand Secretary.*

J. C. PARKINSON,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

ALFRED COOPER,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

D'ARCY POWER,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

F. P. ALLISTON,  
*Past Grand Deacon.*

H. L. FLORENCE,  
*Grand Superintendent  
of Works.*

Subscriptions should be sent to Bro. Sir ERNEST FLOWER, M.P., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, London.

*Whittington Lodge, No. 862.*

THE installation meeting of the above lodge took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, November 21st, when Bro. Percy F. Driver installed Bro. Arthur T. Chamberlain as his successor.

The Worshipful Master appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Geo. Geen, S.W.; W. Reynolds, J.W.; James Weaver, P.G.S.B., Sec.; G. H. Wavell, Asst. Sec.; A. V. H. Pouncefort, Treas.; H. Kemp, Benev. Treas.; S. E. Wavell, S.D.; A. G. Lister, J.D.; W. C. Tyler, D.C.; J. Williams, I.G.; S. C. Driver and G. Thomas Stewards; and J. Gilbert, Tyler.

Bro. Chamberlain then initiated two candidates in a most impressive way, which drew hearty congratulations from all.

At the banquet which followed, the usual loyal toasts were duly honoured.

In reply for "The Grand Officers," Bro. Harry Nicholls said he was taken by surprise, as he had only thirty minutes notice, so had not had time to prepare any weezes. He found there was not any fun to be got out of them. On his appointment as G. Std. B. he rushed home to his wife, and she said, "G. Std. B.," what's that? "Who gave you that, the Prince of Wales?" "Well, as an actor you ought to know how to carry a banner better than anyone else, and I suppose that as you get on he will give you a speaking part." He had been associated with the name of Whittington at the Drury Lane Pantomime, when he used to act the part of the idle apprentice. They should all try to emulate the industrious citizen the lodge was named after, and "turn and turn again."

Bro. Driver, in proposing "The Worshipful Master," said he had never had greater honour than in giving them that toast. By the way he had done his work they would not be surprised to have a good Master, in fact, all expected it of him from the energy he had displayed in the past. All were pleased to see him in the chair, and drank heartily his health.

Bro. Chamberlain thanked them from the bottom of his heart, and assured them he should do all he could to carry out his duty to their satisfaction. He recognised and appreciated the able manner in which the I.P.M. had carried out the work of the evening, and also throughout the year. It afforded him great pleasure to present him with a P.M.'s jewel, which he had so well earned. The initiates of his year had also given him the P.M.'s collar, which showed their intelligence, and he hoped he should be equally fortunate.

Bro. Driver expressed his thanks. He considered that the happiest moment of his Masonic life.

The Worshipful Master, in proposing "The Initiates," said he had known both of them for more than twenty years, and he knew they would prove a credit to the lodge.

Bros. Keys and Tozer briefly responded.

Bro. Hedges, Secretary of the R.M.I. for Girls, in reply for "The Visitors," heartily congratulated Bro. Nicholls on being able to go home that night and tell his wife that he had now a speaking part. He thanked the Worshipful Master for undertaking to serve as Steward for the Girls' Institution, and the lodge for voting fifteen guineas on his list.

In proposing "The Past Masters," the Worshipful Master referred to the long service of Bro. Weaver, who had acted as Secretary for thirty years. Bro. Weaver assured him they, the Past Masters, would do all they could to support him during his year of office.

There are not many lodges which can boast of retaining the services of old Masons as this lodge has done. Consecrated in 1862, it has still living one of the founders, Bro. Thomas Brook Wavell, who was Master in 1863 and 1864, and who initiated Bro. Weaver during his year. Bro. Wavell acted as Secretary from 1864 to 1874, when he went to Hamilton, Ontario, and joined the Lodge of Strict Observance, and, although now 80 years of age, still takes a keen interest in Masonry. Bro. G. H. Wavell, the Assistant Secretary, in his eldest son, and was Master 1896 and 1897, and Bro. S. E. Wavell, S.D., is his grandson.



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*Kirby Lodge of Instruction, No. 263.*

THE thirteenth festival of the above took place at the Midland Grand Hotel on Tuesday, November 22nd, the President for the year being V.W. Bro. John W. Woodall, P.G. Treas., some three hundred brethren being present.

The first lecture was worked, Bro. M. V. Cassel, the Preceptor, acting as Worshipful Master, and the several sections taken by Bros. C. E. Hutchinson, G. E. Ureh, S. Chalkley, C. A. Wright, F. G. Barnes, F. W. Byles, and H. W. Laurie. The lodge cannot be too heartily congratulated on the way the work was carried out, each showing marked ability, great care having been taken in studying expression.

A banquet was subsequently held, the President being supported by several Grand Officers.

The usual loyal toasts were duly honoured.

Bro. Clowse, P.G. Std. Br. responded for the Grand Officers. At his side sat three other Grand Officers, and he thought them a nice quarter of a dozen, himself being only a sample. Personally he took a keen interest in lodges of instruction. They helped Masonry to be carried out in the right way. He congratulated the Secretary on the success of the festival.

Bro. Col. C. E. Cassel, in proposing the President, said their success was in a great measure due to the Grand Officers who presided over them from year to year. They were very gratified in having him to preside over them.

Bro. Woodall, in reply, said it was nineteen years ago since he was Grand Treasurer, and he was gratified to think that he had not lost any of their friendship. Having been brought up in the Province of Yorkshire he had had many opportunities of seeing how Masonry bound brethren together, and it seemed to him to be the same in London. He asked, "did we believe" in Freemasonry? He hoped all did, and that we carried out in our lives the precepts inculcated in the Craft.

Bro. Cassel, in rising to reply for the lodge, was enthusiastically cheered. He was proud of the lodge and the work taught in it. He considered it a great privilege to be the Preceptor and to have the support of the brethren, which he knew would bring success.

The Tyler's toast concluded a successful festival.

*The Power of the Grip.**A Military Masonic Story.*

IT was guest night with the ——— rifles, dinner was over, and I left the mess room with my nephew, a lieutenant in the regiment, for his quarters; here we were joined by a captain of the corps, and spent an hour in earnest conversation. We all three were Masons, and our theme Freemasonry. Did you ever find Freemasonry aid you during your service? queried my nephew. Yes, I replied, many times, once I remember it saved my honour, probably my life. Tell us the tale major, said the captain. The glamour of old times was upon me, the uniform which I had once worn and so dearly loved around me, and my recollection hailed back to Lang Syne. I put down the cigar I had been smoking, threw myself back in the easy chair, and related the following story which happened during my early soldiering in the ranks, and which brought back memories of nearly half a century ago. I was quartered in a small town in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in the early part of the year 1859. The battalion being composed of the depôts of regiments serving in India, whence I had lately returned, having been wounded at the assault and capture of the City of Delhi during the terrible Indian mutiny. I had been convalescent for some time, for youth and an unimpaired constitution had prevailed, and I at last was reported fit for duty. I speedily won my sergeants' stripes, although I was looked on by the older sergeants as "a bit of a boy," for I write of a time when stature and physique were the royal road to promotion, when many non-commissioned officers could barely read and write, and nearly every private made his mark in the shape of a cross when signing his monthly account. I had a fair education, and was employed as a clerk in both the orderly room and paymaster's office, but I loved duty far better, and got along fairly with my work, worked hard, and was trusted by my superiors. Yet it was known I was a Mason, and every privilege that was accorded me was attributed to this cause. But I held my own,

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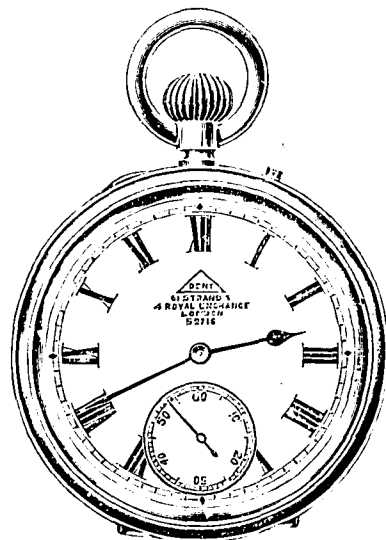
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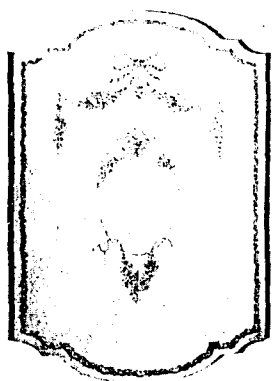
made but few friends, and had but one enemy, an old color-sergeant, the senior in the battalion, who was the drill sergeant, and assisted the sergeant-major. He posed as belonging to the Craft, and wore a ring with a Masonic emblem, but on one occasion I exposed him, and thus brought down his enmity on my head. He was fair enough to my face, yet I felt sure he would not hesitate to injure me should an opportunity present itself. I felt it was his work when I was told off for escort duty. The adjutant warned me that it was a very dangerous duty I was undertaking, for it was to fetch a man from a village some thirty miles off, who had been given up as a deserter by his own brother. Twice the police had been attacked when attempting to hand him over to the military authorities, and they now objected to try again. He cautioned me to be careful, to avoid any violence if possible, but, he added, in a low suppressed voice, "You are not to allow your prisoner to be taken from you ALIVE." Two men composed the escort, and I wondered why such a small number should be sent on so dangerous duty, but I felt it would look like cowardice if I spoke about it. Next morning I "carried arms" in returning the salute of the quarter guard as I marched the escort through the barrack gate, and started off for the village at which I was ordered to stop for the night, some sixteen miles distant. Nothing particular occurred during the day's march, the greater part of it being across the "bog of Allen," and we halted at our destination, remained at the little public house in the village, rested awhile, turned into bed and slept soundly. Marching off next morning we arrived at our destination just after sundown, and at the police barracks which contained our prisoner. I took the advice of the inspector who offered us accommodation, stayed there for the night. Next morning at daybreak I paraded both prisoner and escort, read them my orders, which was to prevent the prisoner being taken from me by every means in my power, I proceeded to load the rifles with ball cartridge. The ringing of the ramrods as we rammed home the charges rang on the morning air, and we started off on our return journey. The country for the first few miles was flat and boggy, but at length we approached a rising

ground, through which the road was cut, the banks of red sand rising several feet on each side, and both sides planted with fir trees. I saw we were to be interrupted, as right across our path at the further end, was a party of men strolling about. Turning about I could see a similar party following us, thus hemming us in. If the place was singularly well chosen to attack us, it also had its advantages for defence. My mind was made up at once, and halting the escort, I took off the handcuffs from the right wrist of Kelly the prisoner, and clasped it round that of Shaw's, one of the escort. Kelly never murmured, but Shaw cried out that he did not like to be killed like a dog. I loosened my ammunition and placed two or three cartridges in the spaces between the buttons in front of my tunic, telling Hutchinson the other man of the escort to do the same. Then I got escort and prisoner with their backs close against the bank. Hutchinson and myself standing in front and covering them, I warned Kelly of what I should do if he was taken, but he made no reply. As both parties now began to crowd around us, we came to the charge, and presented our bayonets to our attackers. They were evidently disconcerted at the means I had taken to retain my prisoner, and awed by the two loaded rifles pointed at them. They drew off to some distance and remained in consultation. I warned Hutchinson not to fire till I told him, and directly he did so to at once take Shaw's loaded rifle. To Shaw I asked him to do his best, and re-load with the one hand, no easy feat with a muzzle loader. The party now moved forward till within a few paces from us and halted, and a tall, military looking young fellow, came forward and demanded Kelly, promising to allow the escort to proceed unmolested if I did so. I told him of my intentions. Without another word he leaped forward, gained the left side of rifle and attempted to seize it. To prevent this I loosed the hold of my rifle and seized his fore-arm as it descended: in doing so my hand slipped down to his wrist, which I firmly held: to my surprise he caught my wrist in a similar manner. Our eyes met. "Is it so?" he asked. "Yes," I replied. He leaned over, and placing his mouth to my ear whispered a word. I did the

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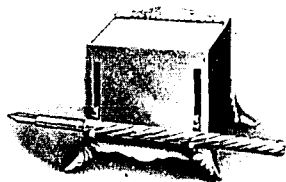
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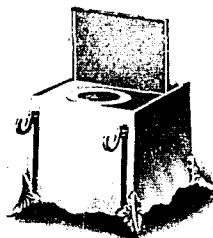


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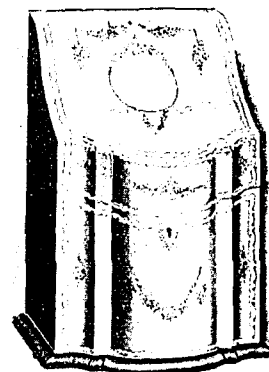
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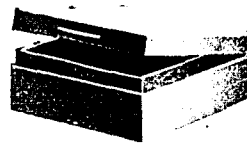
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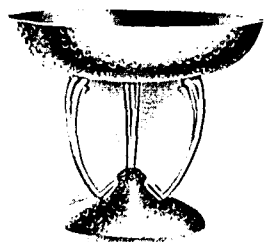


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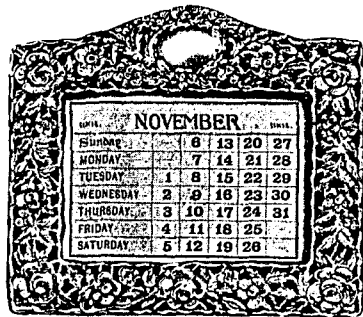
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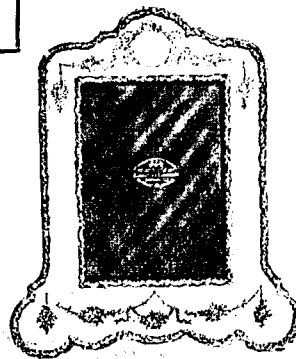
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same. Then he sprang back, took out a whistle and blew three blasts. All this was the work of a moment; I looked around, and on my right saw Hutchinson bareheaded and bleeding from a cut in his forehead, but he had the look of grim determination on his face. Now, from above, stones and any missile handy were showered down upon us from the top of the bank; indeed, we were surrounded. I felt the critical moment had come. Again the whistle sounded; this time the whole of our assailants gathered round their leader, who again came over to me. Try to do what you can for Kelly, he said. I replied I would. He then motioned for us to go on. We got ourselves together and marched off, but before doing so I released both Kelly and Shaw from the handcuffs, and allowed my prisoner to have his hands free. I did this in recognition of his conduct during those trying moments: as we passed our late assailants who had lined the road, this was noticed and applauded. We soon settled down after a few miles march, and in the conversation our escape fully discussed between us all. A few miles further on we noticed a party of soldiers approaching us, and from them a mounted officer galloped towards us. It was the adjutant: it appears that on the second day, and not till then, the color-sergeant had informed him that only two men had been sent with me as escort. The commanding officer at once ordered out the party, who met us, and we quietly returned to barracks. I related the way we had been attacked, the way Kelly and the escort behaved, and it was attributed to the manner in which I had acted that saved us, yet in my mind I knew it was the "power of the grip." I concluded. Did you reap any benefit, my nephew queried. Yes, I replied. Kelly was tried by court-martial, but his sentence was remitted. Both Shaw and Hutchinson were promoted corporals, and I was recommended, and within twelve months received my commission as ensign in your regiment.

## Order of the Temple.

### Meeting of the King Edward VII. and Installation Meeting of the Empress Preceptories.

THE above well known preceptories met at Mark Masons' Hall on Thursday, October 27th. The King Edward VII. Preceptory was opened under the command of the Eminent Preceptor, R. Clay Sudlow. The Knight Capt. Richard Rigg, M.P., was, on the proposition of the Knight Will. O. Welsford, seconded by the Knight R. Palmer-Thomas, elected as a joining member.

The following candidates for admission into the Order were then elected, and those in attendance were duly installed Knights of the Order, the beautiful ceremony being conducted in a most perfect and impressive manner by the E. Preceptor, R. Clay Sudlow.

The E. Preceptor then said that the Very Eminent Knight Thomas Fraser, K.C.T., G.M.B.B., E. Preceptor elect, being abroad, had requested him to instal the officers at this meeting, and that the V.E. Knight Frazer's own installation would take place at the next regular meeting of the preceptory.

The following appointments were then made:—Knights Geo. Rankin, 1st Constable; W. Baddeley, 2nd Constable; C. I. Kiralfy, Chaplain; F. C. Van Duzer, Treasurer; Will. O. Welsford, Registrar; W. R. Bennett, Marshal; A. Cadbury Jones, Almoner; F. R. Brough, 1st Herald; H. Thorpe, 2nd Herald; E. P. Fisher, 1st Standard Bearer; M. W. Blackden, 2nd Standard Bearer; J. O. Evans, Captain of Guards; Herbert Hodge, Organist.

The Past Eminent Preceptor, the V.E. Knight Imre Kiralfy, K.C.T., then, in the name of the Preceptory, pre-

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sented a P.E.P. Cross to the E. Knight Clay Sudlow, and in doing so spoke of the great services the latter had rendered to the preceptory. The E. Knight Sudlow would, in relinquishing office, take with him the high regard and sincere esteem of every knight under his command.

E. Knight Sudlow thanked the members of the preceptory for their presentation, and V.E. Knight Kiralfy for the terms in which he had made it; but said that, as time was very short, and much work remained to be done, he would defer what he had to say until the better opportunity that would occur later in the evening.

The preceptory was then closed.

The Empress Preceptory was opened by the E. Preceptor, the V.E. Knight Kiralfy, assisted by his officers, and the Knight H. H. Montague Smith, of the King Edward VII. Preceptory, was elected as a joining member.

The Eminent Preceptor elect, the Knight R. Palmer-Thomas, 1st Constable, having been presented by the E. Knight Sudlow, was thereupon duly installed Preceptor of the Empress Preceptory and Prior in the Order of S. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, the ceremony being performed by the V.E. Knight Kiralfy in his usual able manner.

The new Eminent Preceptor then appointed his officers as follows:—Knights Will. O. Welsford, 1st Constable; Rev. H. Oliver, 2nd Constable; A. E. Kiralfy, Chaplain; F. C. Van Duzer, Treasurer; W. E. Garstin, Registrar; G. R. Blades, Marshal; J. F. Langford, Almoner; Col. Craster, 1st Herald; H. J. Homer, 2nd Herald; F. W. Allvey, 1st Standard Bearer; J. M. Bathgate, 2nd Standard Bearer; S. E. Hipwell, Captain of Guards; A. G. Hamilton, Organist. The E. Preceptor then said:—"A most pleasing task now devolves on me. The V.E. Knight Kiralfy having already attained the rank of Preceptor, and being, therefore, in possession of the P.E.P.'s Cross, I will ask him, as our 1st Preceptor, to accept this silver rose bowl as a slight token of our esteem, and also of our gratitude for his untiring work, not only for us as a preceptory, but for the whole Order. An equivalent of our debt to him we cannot offer, but we hope that he will receive this as just a small reminder to himself that he has the warm appreciation and sincere affection of his brethren of the Empress Preceptory."

The V.E. Knight Kiralfy, in thanking the E. Preceptor and knights for their presentation, said that he would greatly value it as a testimony of their kindly feeling toward himself. What he had done in endeavouring to promote the accurate and worthy rendering of the ceremonies of the Order had been a keen pleasure to him. He thanked those knights who had assisted him, and trusted he should long be enabled to work with them on the same lines and for the same ends.

There being no further business the E. Preceptor closed the preceptory.

Subsequently the knights sat down to an excellent banquet at Freemasons' Tavern, under the Presidency of the E. Knight R. Clay Sudlow.

The toast of "The King" was given and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The E. Knight Sudlow, in proposing the toast of "The M.E. & S. Grand Master, and the Great Officers," alluded to the special value of the services rendered to the Order of the Temple by the Right Hon. the Earl of Euston and the delegates who accompanied him to America. The E. Preceptor expressed the satisfaction felt by all upon their safe return, and welcomed one of their number, the V.E. Knight, T. P. Dorman, K.C.T., who had honoured the preceptory by his presence that evening.

The V.E. Knight T. P. Dorman replied, and thanked the knights for the hearty welcome extended to him. He promised that on some future occasion, if suitable arrangements could be made, he would give them an optical lantern demonstration of photographs taken during the recent tour in America.

The next toast proposed was that of "The E. Preceptor elect, the V.E. Knight Thomas Frazer," who, on account of

## "CHARITY NEVER FAILETH."

THE LIBERATOR RELIEF FUND IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR.

The very word "Liberator" brings with it a train of memories. First of all, what appeared to be a gigantic industrial scheme, then a terrific crisis and a horrible fiasco. Afterwards, a great and prolonged moan from hundreds and thousands of hardworking souls who had invested their all in what was now an abyss of failure. Probably, in the whole of financial history there has never been so sweeping a failure as this, certainly never a more cruel one, or one involving representatives from so many classes.

To many, the most appalling part of the whole thing lay in the fact that those who had organised the scheme were prominent in their professions of Christianity. And certainly from a moral point of view this made the matter all the more serious. It is therefore the more beautiful and touching to find how full of faith many of the most hardly hit of the victims still remain, plainly showing that they have indeed stored their treasure where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt.

The Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, in the moment when the heart-breaking cry was first heard, gave up his cure, and came to the rescue of the thousands who, it would seem, had been swindled under the very cloak of religion. Perhaps it was fitting, whilst it was also very brave, that a minister of religion should undertake this mission. But Mr. Watts had a very definite and practical idea in his head. Many people had a superfluity of this world's goods, everybody was overflowing with sympathy for the victims. Both these classes must be asked to practically show their sympathy with those who had lost, unfortunately in many cases, their earthly all.

A Fund was started, a very responsible Committee watched over the development of the work, and the Rev. J. Stockwell Watts became honorary secretary, as he was also the founder. H.R.H. Prince Christian graciously consented to be the patron, and the General Committee consists of many well-known public men. Steadily for over twelve years this little ship of refuge has been ploughing the troubled sea wherein the victims of the cruellest commercial disaster of the nineteenth century were being submerged. One by one the most heartrending tales were unfolded, looked into and proved to be correct. Aged clergy, spinsters who had taught whilst health and strength lasted, and lost all their savings in this cruel scheme, and hard-handed sons of toil—one and all came to the Relief Fund for assistance.

Up to the time of writing no less than 2926 grants have been made, and these were always to people in dire financial straits. The total expended during the last year was £6,654; of this, 1,267 grants were to cases of over seventy years of age, and 698 grants were to people mostly over sixty, generally invalids, and these are mostly treated as Annuitants.

Alas! as the years go on ever fresh cases come to light. These latter have, so far, nobly abstained from asking for help, though many of them were far on in life's journey, because they still hoped to be able by hard work to retrieve a little of their lost savings. But no, that disease from which every creature is born to suffer, the coming of old age, has overtaken them, and their heroic struggle is of no avail. Indeed, to read of these cases in a pamphlet issued by Mr. Watts makes one's heart ache. This, then is why the work must still go on, because the aftermath of suffering is so inconceivably greater than one had any idea of. The annual grants are very small—only about an average of £7—which as a help to existence does seem a small sum, and it would be a blessing indeed to be able to enlarge this.

I would suggest to all my readers that they write to the Rev. Stockwell Watts, at 2, St. David's Road, Southsea, enclosing 6d., and a stamped addressed envelope for his little brochure entitled "The Meaning of the Mystery." This booklet cannot fail to excite their sympathy, and show them why the Fund requires continued and enlarged support. And, by the way, the proceeds of the sale of this book go towards helping the Liberator Relief Fund.

In conclusion, may we hope that at the time when peace and goodwill is preached from every pulpit, when our hearts receive again the old merciful lesson, this truly Christian charity may be remembered by all who love their fellow men. For it is an old and time-honoured saying that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

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**Cheques and P.O.'s should be made payable to the "Liberator" Relief Fund, crossed "The London City and Midland Bank," and sent to the Sec., Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.**

his absence in America, had been unable to be present for installation that evening.

The E. Preceptor expressed confidence that the good work of the King Edward VII. Preceptory would be continued under the command of so eminent and enthusiastic a knight.

The I.P.P., the V.E. Knight Imre Kiralfy, proposed the toast of "The Eminent Preceptor, R. Clay Sudlow," and paid a well deserved tribute to the enthusiasm and devotion he had thrown into the work of the preceptory during his highly successful year of office, and also to his invaluable work in the Preceptory of Improvement.

In replying, the Eminent Preceptor said:—"I not only desire to thank you for the cordial way in which you have received the toast of my health, proposed in such generous terms by our illustrious Bro. Kiralfy, but I particularly desire to add the expression of my appreciation of your goodness in presenting me with the beautiful jewel I am now privileged to wear as your Past Eminent Preceptor. You all know that I am but young in the Order of the Temple, but on the occasion of my first appearing in Great Priory, I noticed that some of the eminent knights present were distinguished by a special and a very artistic jewel, and I confess I was immediately fired with the ambition one day to possess it. That ambition, by your kindness, is to-day satisfied, and since I have so far taken you into my confidence, I am sure no further words of mine are necessary to assure you of the pleasure you have given me in this presentation. I saw, of course, on the occasion I have referred to, other orders and distinctions, but as I consider that for me they are unattainable, I do not allow my memory to dwell upon them. To-night, brethren, is quite an important one in my Masonic career, inasmuch as, so far as I can see, it is the last time that I shall occupy the position of head of a Masonic body. Bearing this in mind, I was naturally anxious that the year

of my government of King Edward VII. Preceptory should be not only successful, speaking generally in the interests of the preceptory, but agreeable to all the members, and I am deeply grateful to the Eminent Knight Kiralfy for the



BRO. PALMER-THOMAS, K.T.

expressions he has used in connection with my year of office, and to each and all of you for the cordial support you have given me during that period."

The toast of "The new Companions in Arms" was given

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and enthusiastically received, suitable response being made by the Knights Henwood and Brandon.

The E. Preceptor then proposed the toast of "The V.E. Knight Imre Kiralfy, K.C.T., and the E. Knight R. Palmer-Thomas," the newly-installed Eminent Preceptor of the Empress Preceptory, in the following terms:—"There is one toast without which we feel that no meeting of the King Edward VII. Preceptory would be complete—that of our first Preceptor, the V.E. Knight Kiralfy. What he has done for us is well known and appreciated by you, and the affectionate regard in which we all hold him is, I am assured, equally well known and believed by him. To recapitulate those services and to repeat the assurance of our feelings towards him would be unnecessary, this being one of those toasts which carry their own commendation with them. With regard to the second name mentioned in the toast that I ask you to honour, I would like to say that the Empress Preceptory is most heartily to be congratulated upon having Eminent Knight Palmer-Thomas as its Preceptor. To have the advantage of communion with Bro. Palmer-Thomas is to increase one's enthusiasm for Knight Templary to the highest possible pitch. It has seemed to me in my conversations with him on the subject, that there is nothing in the history of Knight Templary that he does not know, and I owe, I believe, in no small measure, my own enthusiasm in the Order to my valued intimacy with him. Moreover, in the actual work that has to be done in connection with the preceptories, you know that he is on the Committee of the Preceptory of Instruction, and he has worked as hard as anyone to assist Eminent Knight Kiralfy in instructing the knights attending said preceptory in the knowledge of the ritual."

The V.E. Knight Imre Kiralfy replied, thanking Eminent Preceptor Sudlow for the manner in which he had spoken of him, and the knights for the cordiality of their reception

of the toast. He did not propose to speak at any length as the hour was rather late, and he wished to hear what the new-installed Preceptor of the Empress Preceptory had to say to them, on this his first opportunity of addressing them in that capacity.

Responding to his share of the toast, the E. Knight R. Palmer-Thomas said:—"Eminent Brother Preceptor, very eminent and eminent knights and brethren of the Temple, I greatly appreciate the honour you have just done me; but, in thanking the E. Preceptor of the King Edward VII. Preceptory for the terms in which he has proposed my health, I cannot help thinking that I owe much of what he has said, more to the kindness of the valued friend of mine that he is than to the unbiassed judgment of the excellent critic of Masonic competence that we all know him to be. The heartiness of your response, my brethren, is only one more instance of the kindness that I have always received at your hands, and which has enabled me, thus early in my career, as a Templar, to realize an ambition I have entertained ever since I was admitted into an Order to which I am entirely devoted. We of this preceptory are, I believe, sometimes spoken of as enthusiasts; but which of the Orders, more or less connected with Masonry, is more calculated to inspire and maintain enthusiasm than that of the Temple? I will not enlarge on my own views as to the history of our Order for they are pretty well known to you already; but, whether I am right or wrong in my opinion, that links really do exist, connecting us with an older association, I think you will all agree with me that the Order of the Temple is at least a worthy attempt to preserve in these prosaic times the noble ideal of that chivalry which was the light of the dark ages. Brethren, let me assure you that no endeavour shall be wanting on my part to justify your trust in me, and if my past efforts to be of service have been in any measure

# THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

**Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.**

ESTABLISHED 1852.

*Convalescent Branch*:—**CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE, N.**

**Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.**

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| THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES. | HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN. |
| HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.                  | TREASURER—J. F. W. DEACON, Esq.            |
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**200 BEDS AT GREAT ORMOND STREET.**

**50 BEDS AT HIGHGATE.**

This Hospital treats only the sick and deformed Children of the Poor. Last year 2403 cases passed through the Wards, while no less than 117,263 attendances were made in the Out-patient Department.

The Committee have to face every year, between assured income and expenditure,

**A DEFICIT OF £5000.**

Will you please help to relieve the sick and suffering Children of the Poor by sending either—

2s. Od. the cost of treating a new Out-patient.

4s. 8d. the cost per day of treating a Child in the Wards.

£1 12s. 9d. the cost per week of treating a Child in the Wards.

or

£5 13s. 2d. the average cost of treating a Child until it is cured.

All Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by

**E. STEWART JOHNSON, Secretary.**

successful, I can best express my sense of the very real honour you have done me in electing me Preceptor by, if possible, increasing those efforts in the future, continuing to work for, and with you, for the good of our beloved Order."

In proposing the toast of "The Officers of the King Edward VII. Preceptory," the E. Preceptor expressed confidence that they would all assist in maintaining the high standard of work, which is a main feature of this preceptory, and trusted that each would continue to perfect himself in accordance with By-Law XVI., which makes such efficiency a qualification for office. With this toast E. Knight Clay Sudlow coupled the name of the Registrar, Knight Will. O. Welsford, whose devotion to the Order was well known, and whose valuable services to both preceptories, and in connection with the Preceptory of Improvement, were so fully appreciated by all.

The Knight W. O. Welsford, Registrar of the King Edward VII., and 1st Constable of the Empress Preceptories, in replying, thanked the Eminent Preceptor of the King Edward VII. Preceptory for the kind words he had spoken of the officers, both those who had served under him and those appointed that evening. They had but endeavoured to emulate the earnestness of their Preceptor, whose deep religious fervour in rendering the ceremony could not fail to impress them. It had that evening been a source of great gratification and satisfaction to him to see his valued friend, the Knight R. Palmer-Thomas, who had worked zealously with him for the welfare of both preceptories, and whose zeal and enthusiasm were infectious, installed into the dignity of Eminent Preceptor of the Empress Preceptory. He was proud to hold the post of 1st Constable under him, and could promise him, on behalf of all his officers, their loyal support in realising his ideal, and making the Empress Preceptory valuable and indispensable to the parent

preceptory—the King Edward VII.—by supplying a set of fully qualified workers to step into any breach which might occur.

A most delightful evening was then brought to a close, and we must not omit hearty commendation of the excellent and charmingly rendered musical programme under the direction of the Knight H. Hodge, Organist to the King Edward VII. Preceptory, and Great Organist to the Order of the Temple.

W. Bro. R. Palmer-Thomas, whose portrait we have the pleasure of presenting, was initiated into Freemasonry in 1876, in the Invicta Lodge, No. 709, Ashford, Kent. He was exalted in 1878, in the Thanet Chapter, No. 429, and advanced to the degree of Mark Master in 1882, in the Duke of Connaught Lodge, No. 199. He was a founder, and is now senior subscribing Past Master of the Mozart Lodge, No. 1929, a founder and P.Z. of the Mozart Chapter, and is Life Governor of the three Masonic Charities. He is M.W.S. of the Orpheus Rose Croix Chapter, has taken the degrees conferred under the authority of the Grand Council of the Allied Masonic Degrees, and is a member of the Soc. Ros. in Anglia. In Scotland he is an affiliated member of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), No. 1, of S. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 83, and has been received into the Royal Order of Scotland, in the Grand Lodge of that Order in Edinburgh. He is, however, specially devoted to the Order of the Temple and its history. He is an original member of the King Edward VII. Preceptory, a founder of the Empress Preceptory, of which he is now Eminent Preceptor, and a member of the Committee of Management of the King Edward VII. Preceptory of Improvement. Our brother is also a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, a Fellow of the Zoological Society, and a member of the Royal Institution.

# EMPTY HANDED!

# HEAVY HEARTED!

The COMING OF WINTER means the COMING OF WANT to the DESERVING POOR  
(or rather it means the increase of want already existing).

Last year the **ST. GILE'S CHRISTIAN MISSION** provided  
**CHRISTMAS DINNERS**  
for considerably over 5,000 poor persons.

FUNDS SOLICITED FOR THIS WINTER'S WORK.

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & Co, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Superintendent: WM. WHEATLEY, 4, Ampton Street, Regent Square, W.C.

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A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this terrible disease who are admitted free without the trouble of procuring a Subscriber's Letter. A number of beds are provided for Patients who may remain for life. All Applicants are seen each week-day at Two o'clock. The Hospital has been opened 53 years, and has given relief to over 58,000 persons suffering under this terrible scourge to humanity. The Diet provided has to be of the most generous, and the Treatment of the most expensive kind.

**New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Solicited for General Purposes and for the Research Department.**

Secretary—**FRED. W. HOWELL.**

**FORM OF BEQUEST OF A LEGACY.**—To those benevolent persons who kindly desire to become benefactors by Will to this Institution, the following Form of Legacy is respectfully recommended:—

*"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ (free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."*