

OPERATIVE Stone Masons' Friendly Society

FORTNIGHTLY RETURN SHEET.

From June 10th to June 24th, 1869.

No. 39.—CENTRAL OFFICES, KNOWSLEY ST., BOLTON (Lancashire), JUNE 24th, 1869.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Balance	39	11	7½	Postages	3	15	1
Allithwaite, 1l. 4s. 11d.; Cuckney, 16l.; Hyde, 4l. 21	4	11		Money Orders	1	3	7
Rugby, 3l.; Huddersfield, 5l.; Whitby, 2l. .. 10	0	0		<i>The Builder, Building News, and Trade Circular</i> ..	0	1	8
Stratford-on-Avon, 2l.; Newton Heath, 3l. 4s. .. 5	4	0		Telegrams	0	2	0
Altrincham, 5l.; Southport, 10l.; York, 5l. .. 20	0	0		Trustees attending to sign cheques	0	2	0
Bradford (Yorks.), 55l.; Newark, 5l.; Bury, 5l. 65	0	0		Two members of C.C. attending to enter letters ..	0	12	0
Mossley, 3l.; Cirencester, 1l. 10s.; Ulverstone, 3l. 7	10	0		Central Committee's expenses	1	16	0
Windermere, 4l.; Woolton, 2l.; Lindley, 2l. .. 8	0	0		Special Meeting of C.C.	0	12	0
Hartlepool, 4l.; Malvern, 2l.; Weston Point, 5l. 11	0	0		Quarterly office rent	4	3	4
Doncaster, 10l.; Barnsley, 4l.; Cambridge, 8l. .. 22	0	0		Parochial rate	1	1	3
Mitcheldean, 2l.; Ripon, 1l. 7s.; Hadfield, 3l. 10s. 6	17	0		Secretary's salary	6	0	0
Swynnerton, 5l.; Croydon, 5l.; Leicester, 10l. .. 20	0	0		Assistant's do.	3	16	0
St. Helens, 12l.; Runcorn, 5l.; Clevedon, 5l. .. 22	0	0		Return of June 10th	9	9	0
Eccles, 3l.; Shipley, 13l.; Darlington, 3l. .. 19	0	0		1,000 envelopes	0	4	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 18l. 10s.; Wolverhampton, 2l. 20	10	0		200 initiation forms	0	8	6
Longridge, 5l.; Padiham, 4l. 10s.; Swansea, 7l. 16	10	0		1,000 general placards, posting, &c.	5	14	5
Alderney Island, 2l.; Eastbourne, 1l.; Bacup, 2l. 5	0	0		Wolverhampton, 14l.; Sunderland, 3l.	17	0	0
Barrow-in-Furness, 2l.; Penryn (Britannia), 5l. 7	0	0		Halifax, 26l.; Lymm, 10l.; Hull, 10l.	46	0	0
Luxullion, 5l.; Cheesewring, 5l.; Keighley, 12l. 22	0	0		Birmingham, 35l.; Coventry, 9l.	44	0	0
Gloucester, 3l.; Burton-in-Lonsdale, 3l.; Idle, 2l. 8	0	0		Bedford, 4l.; Fishponds, 13l.; Bolton, 20l. ..	37	0	0
Ollerton, 3l.; Chichester, 2l.; Chester, 5l. .. 10	0	0		Liverpool, 300l.; Manchester, 310l.	610	0	0
Middlesborough, 2l. 10s.; Woolhampton, 1l. 10s. 4	0	0		Wigan, 5l.; Wakefield, 12l.; Leeds, 80l. ..	97	0	0
Bryngwyn, 1l.; Rawtenstall, 10l.; Withicombe, 2l. 13	0	0		Neath, 1l. 15s.; Birkenhead, 8l.	9	15	0
London (South)	30	0	0	Warrington, 12l.; Leicester, 12l.	24	0	0
" (Southwark)	10	0	0	Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12l.; Bollington, 10l. ..	22	0	0
" (Chelsea)	15	0	0	Burton-on-Trent, 2l.; Reading, 2l.	4	0	0
" (Greenwich)	4	0	0	Penryn (Halfway House), 5l.; Lancaster, 12l. ..	17	0	0
" (Battersea Park)	2	0	0	Old Swan, 10l.; Swindon, 4l.	14	0	0
" (Kentish Town)	2	0	0	Tavistock, 2l.; Merthyr Tydvil, 12l.	14	0	0
" (Sydenham)	2	0	0	Mr. Waudby, final instalment for Trade Emblem 52	10	0	0
" (Shoreditch)	5	0	0	Dewsbury—Br. R. Peel's accident provision ..	150	0	0
" (Stratford)	7	0	0				
" (North)	10	0	0				
" (Ball's Pond)	3	0	0				
Ashton-under-Lyne, 2l.; Lancaster, 10l. .. 12	0	0					
Kendal, 12l.; Market Harborough, 2l. .. 14	0	0					
Durham, 4l.; Gateshead, 2l.; Nottingham, 5l. .. 11	0	0					
Portsmouth, 5l.; Staleybridge, 2l.; Kington, 1l. 8	0	0					
Whitehaven, 1l. 10s.; Warrington, 2l. 3s. 5d. 3	13	5					
Bath, 10l.; Chester-le-Street, 4s. 7d.; Usk, 1l. .. 11	4	7					
Accrington, 5l.; Weston-super-Mare, 7l. .. 12	0	0					
Delank, 5l.; Droylsden, 1l.; St. Davids, 2l. .. 8	0	0					
Elton, 3l.; Heywood, 2l.; Chatham, 7l. 10s. .. 12	10	0					
Dewsbury, 5l.; Runcorn Gap, 1l.; Oxford, 1l. 10s. 7	10	0					
Penrith, 3l.; Bradford-on-Avon, 4l.; Disley, 2l. 9	0	0					
Blackpool, 4l.; Blackburn, 20l.; Atherton, 2l. .. 26	0	0					
Burnley, 5l.; Cardiff, 15l.; Macclesfield, 10l. .. 30	0	0					
Over Darwen, 5l.; Rochdale, 5l.; Halifax, 10l. .. 20	0	0					
Mount Sorrell, 2l.; Bingley, 4l.; Dunster, 2l. .. 8	0	0					
Salford, 7l.; Hulme, 2l.; Oldham, 8l. .. 17	0	0					
Drawn from the Bank	550	0	0				
	1233	5	6½				
	1197	6	4				
In hand	£35	19	2½				
					£1197	6	4

We are again induced to offer a few friendly remarks to our numerous lodges on the financial business during the past fortnight. We congratulate the members throughout the society for their hearty response upon such a trying occasion as now occupies the attention not only of its members but of the Employers' General Association. It is, we believe, unprecedented in the history of the society to return the large amount of the fortnightly remittances as there has been on the making up of this Return. Only continue a repetition of such a response, which there is every probability of doing, and a successful issue cannot fail but be the result.—C.C.

DEATHS.—At *Warrington*, June 16th, Walter Thomason, of phthisis, aged 34 years. At *Hull*, June 10th, Thomas Gambles, of cancer, aged 35 years. At *Lancaster*, June 14th, Henry Reed, of disease of the lungs, aged 41 years. At *Leicester*, June 17th, Thomas Newby, of phthisis, aged 28 years. At *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, June 20th, John Keenan, of phthisis, aged 37 years. At *Amsterdam (Holland)*, late a member of Plymouth Lodge, June 9th, John Hurrell, accidentally killed (age not stated). At *Harrisburg, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America*, July 16th, 1868, William Evans, late a member of Merthyr Tydvil Lodge, of sunstroke (age not stated). At *Rockdale*, June 8th, George Gleadhill (neither nature of disease nor age stated). At *Sheffield*, June 10th, Robert Wild, of pneumonia, aged 26 years.—*Friends entitled.*

At *Halifax*, June 12th, Thos. Nicholls, of pleurisy, aged 56 years.—*Friends entitled to half funeral money.*

DEATH OF A MEMBER'S WIFE.—At *Hull*, June 15th, Mary Ann, wife of Charles Parkin, of disease of the bowels, aged 34 years.—*Friends entitled.*

DEATHS OF CHILDREN.—At *London (Shoreditch)*, June 18th, Florence, daughter of Thomas Jones, of cholera, aged 7 months. At *Blackburn*, May 14th, John, son of Wm. Charnley, of dropsy, aged 3 years and 7 months; also, May 31st, Mary, daughter of Wm. Taylor, of scarlatina, aged 4 years. At *Liverpool (North)*, June 21st, James, son of Thomas Eager, of convulsions, aged 10 months. At *Plymouth*, June 17th, Henry, son of Albert Parsons, of convulsions, aged 5 weeks. At *Reading*, June 19th, Charles Henry, son of Thos. Robinson, of convulsions, aged 5 months. At *Bolton*, June 10th, Lucy, daughter of John Unsworth, of typhus fever, aged 10 years. At *Lincoln*, June 10th, Noah, son of John Roper, of mesenterica, aged 9 months. At *Ramsbottom*, June 9th, James, son of John Timms, of whooping cough, aged 7 weeks.—*Parents entitled.*

At *Sheffield Infirmary*, May 18th, Thomas McEwen, of phthisis.—The deceased was formerly a member of London (Southwark) Lodge, and in the spring of 1868 he engaged with the Free Labour Registration Society to go to Sheffield as a supplanter in Mr. Powell's shop, and in the end gave evidence at Leeds Assizes against the persecuted Sheffield members.—*Not entitled.*

GOODS SENT TO LODGES SINCE LAST RETURN.

Alderney Island, 40 contribution cards. *Atherton*, 40 account sheets. *Aughton*, 40 contribution cards. *Bacup*, 18 laws, 40 contribution cards. *Blythe Marsh*, 10 account sheets. *Bollington*, 40 contribution cards, 10 account sheets. *Bootle*, 30 account sheets. *Brighton*, 1 relieving officer's book. *Buxton*, 50 green cheques, 9 shop steward books. *Bury*, 1 secretary's cash book. *Bath*, 40 contribution cards, 100 arrear forms, 100 arrear summonses, 30 lodge addresses. *Cuckney*, 18 laws, 40 contribution cards, 45 trade fund cards, 20 trade and sick fund cards, 300 white cheques, 30 account sheets, 6 shop steward books. *Cambridge*, 10 annual reports. *Canterbury*, 50 green cheques. *Dover*, 40 account sheets. *Doncaster*, 50 laws. *Durham*, 30 lodge addresses. *Disley*, 45 trade fund cards. *Gunnislake*, 40 account sheets, 6 shop steward books. *Hebden Bridge*, 30 account sheets. *Keighley*, 1 secretary's cash book, 10 black lists. *Kidderminster*, 30 account sheets, 1 secretary's cash book. *Kendal*, 40 contribution cards, 6 shop steward books. *Leicester*, 30 account sheets, 20 registration receipt forms. *Littleborough*, 10 account sheets. *Macclesfield*, 50 green cheques. *Malvern*, 300 white cheques, 1 secretary's cash book. *Northampton*, 30 lodge addresses. *Nottingham*, 50 green cheques. *Preston*, 45 trade fund cards, 300 white cheques. *Portsmouth*, 30 lodge addresses. *Reading*, 30 account sheets. *Retford*, 19 laws, 40 contribution cards, 30 account sheets. *Rockdale*, 40 contribution cards. *Seaforth*, 30 account sheets. *Staleybridge*, 6 shop steward books. *Stourport*, 1 secretary's cash book. *Walsall*, 40 account sheets. *Weston-super-Mare*, 40 contribution cards. *Worcester*, 45 trade fund cards, 20 trade and sick fund cards. *York*, 1 relieving officer's book.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The following have paid the amounts named towards their entrance, and left the lodges mentioned:—

Leicester, Ed. Hubbard, 7s. 6d. (fourth time). *Dunster*, John Morse, 5s. (second time).

WORTHY BROTHERS.

FULL SICK PAY.

Bristol, Isaac Dowling, Philip Short; *Birmingham*, Chas. Smith, Henry Mealing; *Birkenhead*, John Williams; *Blackburn*, Thomas Ashworth; *Bolton*, James A. James.

Cambridge, Wm. Thompson; *Constantine*, Richd. Tressider; *Cheeseurning*, Ephraim Beer; *Chatham*, Wm. J. Creber, Ed. Hayward.

Delank, John White, Edmund Coleman, John Knowling, John Evans.

Frome, Henry Rodgers.

Hereford, Thos. Harris; *Halifax*, John Riley, John Nolan.

Leicester, Joseph Walker; *London (South)*, Joseph Sellick, Jacob Climo, Robert Hamilton; *Liverpool (South)*, G. Abbott; *London (Paviors' Arms)*, Ananiah Searle, Geo. Hawkin, Wm. Picton, Fred. Baumber; *London (Chelsea)*, Robert Elliott.

Morice Town, Bill Martin; *Manchester*, Henry Withington, John Lorrimer.

North Shields, Thos. Robson; *Northampton*, Smith White.

Penryn (Halfway House), Wm. Penalurick, Simon Williams, John Medlyn, John Tremayne; *Preston*, Ed. Middleton; *Penryn (Long Downs)*, Hugh Collins, Joseph Thorp, Nicholas Spargo; *Penryn (Britannia)*, Wm. Martin, Chas. Richards;

Plymouth, Michael Penny, Richard Tapley, Richard Squires, John Spiller, James Hooper; *Penzance*, Richard Gluyas, H. James.

Swindon, Thos. Kelly.

Taunton, Thos. West.

Weston Point, David Rees; *Wolverhampton*, John Taviner; *Worcester*, Thos. Bambury.

York, James Prest.

HALF SICK PAY.

Altrincham, Wm. Wilson; *Alderley*, Thomas Davies.

Bristol, Elijah Jones, Wm. Bright; *Birkenhead*, John Parry.

Constantine, John Bishop, Joseph Collins, Henry Jenkin (No. 2); *Cheltenham*, Thos. Gardiner; *Cheeseurning*, Jas. James; *Clevedon*, Ed. Carey; *Chesterfield*, John Clarke; *Chester*, Wm. Queen; *Caerphilly*, Samuel Paynting.

Droylsden, Wm. Edwards.

Fishponds, Rd. Vickery.

Glossop, Jos. Bispham; *Grimsby*, Edwd. Beard.

Keinton, Geo. Brooks.

London (Paviors' Arms), Edwd. Niass, Thos. Bevan, Thos. Daley; *London (North)*, John Macdonald; *Liverpool (Globe)*, William Sutcliffe; *London (West)*, George Stamp; *Leeds*,

Stephen Hudson; *Len Ion (South)*, Joseph Hooper; *Liakaard*, Henry Friend; *London (Chelsea)*, Wm. Probert; *Luxullion*, Wm. Cullis; *London (Stratford)*, Samuel Kerry.

Milford, Abraham Thomas; *Morice Town*, Thos. Prinn; *Manchester*, Samuel Haywood.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wm. Johnson, Geo. Grey.

Penryn (Halfway House), Richard Reed, John Andrews, Humphrey Richards, Jas. Pascoe, Wm. James, John Pascoe; *Penryn (Long Downs)*, John Jennings, Wm. Collins, Thos. Wills, John Dunstan, Thos. Richards, Chas. Frances; *Plymouth*, John Woodward, John Furze, Joseph Brownson, Thos. Treleven, Geo. Pile; *Prince Town*, John James, John Pascoe; *Penryn (Britannia)*, Chas. Richards; *Penzance*, W. Beare; *Preston*, John Bendell.

St. Austell, Wm. Broockinshire; *Swindon*, John Besant.

Tavistock, John Bolt.

Wakefield, Joseph Gill; *Weston-super-Mare*, Wm. Crocker.

SUPERANNUATION.

Receiving 8s. per week.

Altrincham, Wm. Wilson.

Bristol, Wm. Bright, John Price; *Birkenhead*, John Williams; *Blackpool*, Joseph Hepworth.

Chester, Wm. Queen; *Cheesewring*, James James; *Croydon*, Ed. Boothman.

Fishponds, Richard Vickery.

Glossop, Joseph Bispham.

Halifax, Samuel Riley.

London (Paviors' Arms), Thos. Dailey, Thos. Beven, Ed. Niass, Ananiah Searle; *London (West)*, Geo. Stamp; *Leeds*, Wm. Green; *London (North)*, John McDonald; *Liverpool (Globe)*, Wm. Sutcliffe, John Wilson; *Luxullion*, Wm. Cullis.

Manchester, Thos. Thorp, John Watson; *Morice Town*, Wm. Cumbe.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Thos. James.

Preston, John Bendell; *Penryn (Long Downs)*, Thos. Wills, Wm. Collings, John Jennings, John Dunstan, Nicholas Vincent, Joseph Kemp, Hugh Collings, Jas. Pascoe; *Penryn (Halfway House)*, John Pascoe, Richd. Reid, Humphrey Richards, Jas. Pascoe; *Prince Town*, John James; *Portsmouth*, Samuel Bovey.

Sheffield, Wm. Bennett; *Swindon*, John Beasant.

Weston-super-Mare, John Chard.

Receiving 6s. per week.

Aughton, Wm. Cassidy.

Bristol, Elijah Jones.

Chesterfield, John Clarke.

Huddersfield, Bob Smith; *Halifax*, Hugh Boyles.

London (Southwark), Thos. Webber; *London (Paviors' Arms)*, Geo. Trapp; *Leeds*, Stephen Hudson.

Manchester, R. Hannah.

Nottingham, Adam Drake.

Preston, John Britton.

Rotherham, Geo. Armitage.

Receiving 4s. per week.

Bolton, John Kershaw; *Blackburn*, Richd. Cranshaw.

Morice Town, Thos. Prinn.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wm. Johnston; *Nottingham*, Walter Calah.

Penryn (Halfway House), John Andrew.

Sheffield, Zechariah Harrison.

Tavistock, John Bolt.

APPOINTED SECRETARIES.

For List of Lodges, Secretaries' Names and Residences, see end of *Return*.

LODGES.

CLOSED.—Alithwaite; box and books sent to Lancaster; £1 4s. 11d. balance on hand sent to the C.C. Swanwick; box and books, and balance on hand of 6s. 0½d., transferred to Etwall. Warrington; box and books transferred to Colmere; £2 3s. 4½d. balance in hand remitted to the C.C.

New lodges will please send the address of the lodge house as well as the secretary's address.

LODGE ADDRESSES.

Elton Hall, Crown Inn.

London (Stratford), The Two Brewers' Inn, High-street.

Tickhill, Carpenters' Arms, Westgate, Tickhill, Yorks.

Wrexham, Coach and Horses, High-street, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

Any lodge finding their address wrongly recorded, will please send in their correct address without delay, so as to ensure a correct list in the future.

FINES.

INFLECTED.—OPPOSITION.—Fined £2 each.

Bingley, *Roe Foulds*, *John Walker*, *Joseph Illingworth*, *Fred Foulds*, *Geo. Hartley*, *Hartley Gill*, *Jonas Leach*, *Jeremiah Foulds*, *Hardy Wilson*. Bradford (Yorks.), *Herbert Kirby*, *John Wilton* (initiated at Chichester, Sept. 25th, 1865), oppositionists in Beanland's firm.

Ilkley, *Joseph Grunwell* (instead of *Grundell*), *James Robertson*.

Oldham, *John Murgatroyd*, *John Jas. Taylor*, *Saml. Hurst*, *Jas. Whitehead*, *Friend Dyson*.

Sheffield, *Joseph Bower*, *John Gretorex*, *Thos. Young*, *John Retts*, *Chas. Harris*, *Alex. Moreland*.

PAID.—OPPOSITION.

Burton-in-Lonsdale, *John Walmsley* 10s. more, recorded by Kendal, May 1st, 1869.

Cambridge, *Alfred Leach* 10s. more, Kirk and Parry's, hour strike, 1861. Cuckney, *Thos. Ratford* 7s. 6d. more, making a total of 17s. 6d., for opposition at Welbeck, April 29th, 1869; *Geo. Ledger Parkins* a total of 10s. for opposition at Welbeck. Chatham, *Robt. Stevens* 3s. more, page 21.

Doncaster, *Robt. Burgess* 10s. more, April 2, page 17.

Exeter, *Henry Stripling* 2s. more, page 21.

Hull, *Wm. Crawford* 32s. 6d., last instalment for opposition at Dewsbury, Feb. 7th, 1867, page 14.

Keighley, *Thos. Wright* 5s., recorded Jan. 25th, 1869. Kendal, *Jas. Freeman* 5s. more, *John Sheern* 5s. for opposition, recorded April 28th, 1869.

London (South), *Thos. Thews* 4s. 6d., hour strike, Lucas' firm; *Benj. Watson* 2s., lockout, Holland's; *Joseph Smith* 5s.; *Henry Jones* 5s., last instalment, Waller's, 1868. London (Chelsea), *John Murphy* 2s. 6d., hour strike, Chelsea Barracks.

Middlesboro', *John Kilvington* 2s. 6d. for opposition, Sept. 16th, 1858, page 2. Market Harborough, *John Chadwick* 5s., recorded May, 1867.

Rochdale, *Henry Whitehead* 5s., recorded page 21; *Reuben Cudworth* 3s. more, page 10.

Southport, *Thos. Halliwell* 10s. more, recorded by Northwich, July 25th, 1867, page 15.

Whitwell, *Jos. Fagan* 5s. 11d. for opposition at Welbeck.

RESCINDED.—Idle, the charge recorded Feb. 20th, 1868, page 19, against *John Farrar*, has been investigated by the lodge, and the fine rescinded. Ware, the fine recorded against *Henry Green* for abusive language, in *Return* Sept. 3rd, 1868.

TO SECRETARIES.—On the receipt of instalments of Fines paid, please state the nature of offence, where committed, and when recorded in the *Black List*.

LOCAL LEVIES.

PAID.—At Leicester, Chas. Warner 2s. 10d., Wm. Thompson 2s. 10d. due to Whitwell. At Retford, John Edwards 2s. 10d. due to Whitwell, per Welbeck strike. At Gloucester, George Banks 1s. due to London (Paviers' Arms). At Lutterworth, Edward Jones, 1s. 11½d. due to Welbeck (Whitwell?)

RECEIVED.—Burton-in-Lonsdale from Lancaster 2s. 6d. per Wm. Charlter; from Barrow-in-Furness 2s. per John Berry, 2s. per Robt. Leek. Hereford from Leeds 4s. per Herbert Thomas; from Birmingham 2s. per Joshua Farr. London (North) from — 1s. 3d. per Alfred Isaacs. London (Stratford) from London (South) 7½d. per Fred. Sutton. London (South) from Chatham 1s. 3d. per Thos. Penaluna, 1s. per Thos. Tremayne, 1s. per Humphrey Richards. Salford from Eccles 6s. per Wm. Hallas. London (Paviers' Arms) from Liverpool (Globe) 5s. 9d. per Ingo Jones; from Derby 1s. per Chas. Cooper; from Gloucester 1s. per Geo. Banks. London (Chelsea) from Chatham 2s. per John Cowley, 2s. 4d. per Alfred Cowley; from Paviers' Arms 1s. per Wm. Dawkins. Bolton from Burnley 6d. per Geo. Taylor; from Bury 6d. per Chas. Jackson.

REMITTED.—Newark to London (Southwark) 3s. 7½d. per John Bennison. Woolhampton to London (North) 1s. 3d. per Alfred Isaacs. Heywood to Blackburn 8d. per Wm. Douglas. Birmingham to Hereford 2s. per —. Burnley to Bolton — per Geo. Taylor; to Liverpool 1s. per Rowland Whalley. London (South) to Paviers' Arms 9d. per Geo. Elliott.

TO SECRETARIES.—In all cases where Local Levies owing have been previously published, it is requisite, to ensure erasure from the *Black List*, to classify the payments thereof as "Recorded Levies Paid."

REFUNDED.

Cambridge, *Augustus Clee* 6s. 7d. more.

Cuckney, *Alfred King* 2s. shop steward's deficiency, recorded by Rochdale, Oct. 29th, 1868. *Geo. Doxey* 5s. more, making a total of 15s. towards several fines and frauds upon the travelling relief, which, including 5s. fine in each case, are as follows:—At Doncaster 6s. 7d., recorded March 7th, 1867; at Hull 8s. 9d., Dec. 24th, 1868; at Sheffield 6s. 10d., Feb. 18th, 1869—total default, 22s. 2d.

Hyde, *Daniel Lawler* 1s. 6d. repaid before publication in last *Return*, along with an expression of regret for having obtained the same; the lodge has therefore rescinded the fine.

Stockport, *Henry Tingley* 10s. fine for abusive language, recorded by Bolton, April 5th, paid under protest.

Whitwell, *G. Chisholm* 11s. 6d., fine and costs for indecency at Mansfield.

All lodges reporting Fines Paid, or Defaults Refunded, will please to enter the particulars on the fly-leaf of their account sheets.

INITIATION MONEY FORFEITED.

Bradford (Yorks.), Wm. Wright,† 7s. 6d., Thos. Riley,* 5s., Robert Metcalf,* 5s., James Gorman,* 7s. 6d.

Kendal, Sam Lawrence, 5s.

Lichfield, Edwin Jones,* 2s.; Leeds, David Lupton,* 7s. 6d.

* Second Time of Entrance.

† Third Time of Entrance.

COMMENCED EMPLOYER.—London (South), Alex. Lathlean, but continues a member under rule 2, class 3.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE TRADE FUND.—Newport (Mon.), Wm. Carpenter, remains a member of sick and children's fund, as per rule 14, page 32.

LEFT THE TRADE.—Paid all demands: Plymouth, Thos. Jago; Blackburn, John Fecitt.

CAUTION.—Dunster, *John Morse* and *Edwin Connor* chose to pick their tools up and leave rather than work agreeably with the society. Shop Stewards will please to look after them, as they are adepts in the art of evading payment.

EMIGRATION.—The following have paid all demands and gone to America:—Withicombe, Wm. Watts; Portsmouth, Jas. Richards; Stockport, Chas. Cooper, Wm. Shufflebottom; Penryn (Halfway House), Hugh Richards,* also Wm. James,* of London (South), card here; Oxford, Robert Gower; Plymouth, Michael Wilton,* James Pearse,* John Truby,* Wm. Truby,* John Light; Blackburn, Wm. Nagle, Henry Dobson. Liverpool (Globe), Edward Laidlow; London (South), Robt. Richardson, Robert Adams,* Wm. Colquhoun,* Bolton, Thos. Graham.

* Under rule 14, page 32.

EMIGRATION DISHONOURABLE.—Withicombe, Henry Watts, appears, 10s.

CARD LOST.—Bolton, Peter Denman lost his card and cheque drawn from Rawtenstall, June 4th, 1869; if in use it must be detained.

ABSCONDED.—Altrincham, one who should be an apprentice, Edward Rabbet, who the members of this lodge had decided to have bound, but who has since made off, and is now attempting to join the society. Lodges will please be aware of him. Blackburn, Michael Nagel; any one knowing his whereabouts will oblige by communicating the same to the Blackburn secretary.

MINOR OFFENCES.—The Preston secretary writes complaints against Peter Dooley and Christopher Bains; the former for duping their host out of 1s. 6d. carriage for a box of tools, and the latter for smashing windows of the lodge-house—damages 1s. 8d. The former case is a private transaction, and has nothing to do with the society, but the latter case does come under the rule; his card must be detained till he pays the 1s. 8d. due. We hope secretaries will not forward such cases as Peter Dooley's.—C.C.

REGISTRATIONS.

Barrow-in-Furness, June 14, Mary, wife of John Souther, aged 33 years. Bath, June 14, Leah, wife of Thos. Delbridge, aged 39 years; Jane, wife of Isaac Delbridge, aged 33 years. Bearwood, June 5, Ruth, wife of John Teakle (age not stated). Bolton, June 14, Jane, wife of Thos. Lewis, aged 41 years; June 21, Alice, wife of John Crompton, aged 36 years; Rachel, wife of Thos. Turner, aged 22 years.

Cheesewring, June 14, Emily, wife of John Robins, aged 22 years.

Halifax, June 7, Bridget, wife of John Condren, aged 28 years; June 14, Maria, wife of Thos. Booth, aged 20 years. Heckmondwike, June 14, — wife of Herbert Cordingley (age not stated).

Keighley, June 14, Margaret, wife of Matthew Stones (age not stated).

Leicester, June 14, Anne, wife of George Duke, aged 41 years. London (Shoreditch), May 31, Mary, wife of Richard King, aged 27 years. London (Southwark), June 15, Emma, wife of Robt. Belshaw, aged 22 years. Leamington, June 14, Sarah, wife of Wm. Paynting (age not stated).

Weston-super-Mare, June 14, Jane, wife of Benj. Nowell, aged 32 years. Wigan, June 14, Alice, wife of Swithin Greenhough, aged 38 years.

WIDOW AND ORPHAN'S FUNERAL FUND.

Doncaster, June 14, Elizabeth, widow of the late Br. Joseph Guest.

Scarborough, June 14, —, widow of the late Br. Wm. Hammond.

Tamworth, June 1, —, widow of the late Br. Wm. Smith.

CHILDREN'S FUNERAL FUND.

Bradford (Yorks.), June 12, Thos. Roper.

Chorley, June 19, Nicholas Taylor.

Hull, June 14, John Dent, John Pepper; Huddersfield, June 14, J. S. Simpson.

Leeds, June 7, David Morris; London (Paviers' Arms), June 15, Henry Sutton.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 14, Geo. Nichol, Geo. Graham, Ralph Crawford.

Weston-super-Mare, May 17, John Porter (not Pirtee).

MEMBERS ADMITTED:

TRADE AND SICK FUND.

Cambridge, June 16, Robert Bullen.*
 Darlington, June 14, John Walker.
 Kirkby Lonsdale, June 16, Robert (not Isaac) Dingwell;
 Kingswood, June 15, Chas. Taylor.†
 Lutterworth, June 14, Geo. Watkinson;† London (South),
 June 14, Wm. Trevarton.†
 Malton, June 19, Joshua Wood.†
 Porthleven, June 5, Henry Bath.†
 Whitby, June 15, Wm. Botterill;† Walsall, June 14, John
 Lea.—Total, 10.

* Under the Apprentices Law.

† Formerly Members of the Trade Fund only.

TRADE FUND ONLY, FIRST TIME.

Bristol, June 22, Geo. Haddon; Bath, June 14, Geo. Sage,
 Alfred Moore; Blackpool, June 14, Geo. Laydens, Joseph
 Stother; * Burnley, June 21, John Bullock; Bradford (Yorks.),
 June 19, James Cross; Bolton, June 14, Thos. Campbell,
 June 21, Robert Evans.

Carlisle, June 15, James McCellan; Cuckney, June 14,
 John Brathwaite.

Doncaster, June 14, Thos. Wood, Thos. Thornton (over 50
 years of age).

Exeter, June 4, Jas. Longman.

Hull, June 14, John Normanton; Huddersfield, June 14,
 Geo. Taylor; * Halifax, May 31, Michael Gibbs, John Isles,
 John Egan, June 14, John Shaw, Jas. Ridley; Hebden Bridge,
 June 14, Jas. Dickinson; Haslingden, June 14, Wm. Lord.

Ilkley, June 14, John Booth, * Geo. Gale; Idle, June 15,
 Frank Hobson.

Keighley, June 14, Michael McLoghlen.

London (Stratford), June 14, Joseph Smith, Jesse Hance;
 Lancaster, June 5, Malcolm Robertson (under Scottish law),
 June 19, Septimus Hinde, Jas. Hinde, Henry Bolton; Leeds,
 June 7, Wm. Thomas, June 14, Geo. Ellis Peel; * London
 (South), June 14, Ed. Oxford, John Beaver, Alfred Parker;
 London (Paviors Arms), June 15, Geo. Gahayan, Edwd. Peek,
 John Edmonds; London (Chelsea), June 15, Chas. Harden.

Mitcheldean, June 14, James Haddon; Mossley, May 31,
 Albert Morland; Middlesboro', June 15, Wm. Meek; Milnrow,
 June 21, Wm. Henthorn, Patsy Brannan.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 14, Wm. Sheriff, Wm. Grey,
 Daniel Geyner, Wm. Blair, * John Wright, Thos. Thompson,
 Benj. Pickford, Geo. Winn (under Scottish law), Wm. Hut-
 chinson; Newport (Mon.), June 15, Henry E. Walters.

Over Darwen, June 22, Jas. Holt.

Padiham, June 14, Isaac Metcalf.*

Rochdale, May 31, John Briggs; Rawtenstall, June 14,
 Robert Andrews.*

Shipley, June 5, Chas. Slater, * Wm. Scott; South Shields,
 June 14, Geo. Dixon, 5s. 3d.; Staleybridge, May 17, John
 Greaves Watts; Sheffield, June 14, Wm. Whitehead.

Todmorden, June 14, John Forte, Mark Edwards, Wm.
 Barroclough, Samuel Charnley; Tamworth, June 14, Wm.
 Smith; Taunton, June 19, Wm. Thomas, * Richard Addicott,
 Henry Thatcher.

Ulverstone, May 31, James Scott; Uxk, June 14, Wm.
 Edmonds.

Whitwell, May 24, Wm. Butler, * Thos. Ludlem, June 14,
 Wm. Braithwaite, Alfred Hammond.

York, June 14, John Lister, Henry Reed.*—Total, 81.

* Under the Apprentices Law.

TRADE FUND ONLY, SECOND TIME.

Bacup, June 15, David Daniels; Bristol, June 22, Wm.
 Tugwell.

Croydon, June 14, Robert Collins; Cuckney, June 14, Wm.
 Adams.

Doncaster, June 14, Thos. Smith, Henry Burns; Durham,
 June 15, Robinson Taylor; Dewslury, June 14, Patrick
 McGuire.

Elton, June 19, John Harden.

Hull, June 14, John Stafford; Halifax, May 31, John
 Firth.

Keighley, June 14, Patrick Jephscott.

London (Greenwich), June 14, Jas. Walters; London (South),
 June 14, Richd. Spriggs.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 14, Peter Henderson, Thomas
 Gibson.

Rawtenstall, June 14, Wm. Worswick.

Salford, June 14, Samuel Stafford.

Todmorden, June 14, Thos. Ward.—Total, 19.

TRADE FUND ONLY, THIRD TIME.

Bristol, June 22, Elijah Parfitt.

Darlington, June 14, Geo. Wharton.

Lancaster, June 19, Geo. Rawes (over 50 years of age);
 London (Greenwich), May 31, Henry Tucker.

Mossley, June 14, Wm. Chappell.—Total, 5.

AGGREGATE NUMBER ADMITTED, 115.

CARDS DRAWN.

TRADE AND SICK FUND.

Burton-in-Lonsdale, June 14, John Silverwood, 8s. 5d.,
 John High, 8s. 4d.; Bath, June 14, Wm. May, 12s. 6d.;
 Birmingham, June 14, Jas. Aldrick, 12s. 9d.; Birkenhead,
 June 22, Bartholomew Farmer, 6s.; Blythe Marsh, June 5,
 John Burt, 8s. 6d.

Cheesewring, June 4, Jas. Spargo, 7d., June 11, Abraham
 Winn, 5s. 6½d.

Delank, June 9, John Westington, 1s. 1d., Thos. Cole,
 6s. 7d., Wm. Moses Varley, 9s. 7d.

Hereford, June 19, Wm. Jones, 1s. 8d.; Hulme, June 14,
 Alex. Middlemas, 3s. 8d.

Leicester, June 7, Geo. Weston, 12s. 9d., Job Arthur, 9d.;
 Lancaster, June 12, John Kirkbridge, 9d.; London (Southwark),
 June 15, Noah Kirk, 10s.; Liverpool (Globe), June 22,
 Andrew Lorraine, 9d.; London (South), June 14, Richd.
 Searle, 7s. 10d., Jas. Rowland Jones, 1s. 10d.

Morice Town, June 3, Wm. Taylor, 4½d., June 10, John
 Morrish, 9s. 4½d., Fred. Parker, 9s. 4½d., June 14, John
 Knight, jun., 12s. 9d.

Newark, May 29, Lot Phillips, 12s. 3d.; Nottingham, June
 18, John Jeninson, 4s. 8d.; Newcastle-under-Lyme, June 12,
 Probert Burt, 5s. 7d.; June 14, Henry Jimmis, 1s. 7d.

Plymouth, June 7, John Fox, 7d., Richd. Nicholson, 10d.

Rugby, June 14, Chas. Beeby, 4s.

Stratford-on-Avon, June 15, Wm. White, 5s. 7d.

York, June 10, Geo. Matterson, 10d.

TRADE FUND ONLY.

Bath, June 14, Thos. Davis, 3s. 11d., John Jeffries, 7d.,
 Thos. Ash, 5s. 4d.; Blackpool, June 10, Wm. Jennings,
 4s. 7d.; Bollington, June 2, Thos. Jackson, 5s., June 8, Chas.
 Schofield, 6½d., Geo. Berry, 10d.; Barrow-in-Furness, June 9,
 Daniel McKiddie, 4s. 5d., June 15, Wm. Fisher, 11½d.;
 Burton-in-Lonsdale, June 4, Robt. Shorrocks, 2s. 3½d., June
 8, John Harrison, 5s. 6½d., June 7, John Hughes, 1s. 2½d.;
 Birkenhead, June 15, Thos. Murphy, 5½d., Peter Wotherspoon,
 2s. 8½d., June 22, Thos. Foley, 5s. 9d., Wm. Harper,
 1s. 4½d., John Morgan, 3s. 8d., Chas. Pippard, 5s. 10d.;
 Blythe Marsh, June 12, Jas. Whilock, 6½d., June 19, Henry
 Nutt, 1s., Lewis Blood, 1s., Henry Burt, 1s.; Barnsley, June
 21, Wm. Wardle, 4s. 6d.; Bolton, June 14, Jas. Callagan,
 2s. 9d., Jas. Corrigan, 8½d., John Slack, 4s. 4d., Thos.
 Graham, 2s., June 21, Jas. Armstrong, 1s. 4½d., Richd.
 Harris, 1s. 3d., Robt. Kent, 8s. 11d.; Bradford (Yorks.),
 June 11, Jas. Flaharty, 3½d., June 23, Geo. Fletcher, 1s. 4d.

Croydon, June 14, Jas. Lambert, 11d.; *Chester*, June 12, Henry Clegg, 3d.; *Cuckney*, June 7, John Anderson, 4s. 6½d., Peter Hitchmouth, 5½d., Geo. Watson, 4s. 7½d. (this member must pay 2s. 10d. more, local levy); *Arthur Nadin*, 5½d., June 14, Isaac Smith, 6s. 8½d., June 12, John Ramsey, 4s. 5d. (this member must also pay 2s. 10d. more); *June 7, John Ratcliffe*, 4s. 5½d., *Joseph Towse*, 4s. 5½d.; *Chester-le-Street*, June 12, Thos. Cruddis, 6s. 10d.; *Chatham*, May 29, John Slone, 8s. 1d., June 15, Jas. Inwood, 5s. 6d., Wm. Minton, 9s. 6d.

Derby, June 12, Wm. Drummond, 11d.; *Didsbury*, June 14, Thos. Moss, 1s. 10d., Nathan Moss, 2s. 3d.; *Delank*, June 9, Wm. Pote, 4s. 11d., Uriah Veal, 5s.; *Dewsbury*, June 7, Thos. Dixon, 1s. 1d., June 18, Joseph Slater, 8s. 3d.

Eccles, June 21, Samuel Anyon, 6½d.

Gunnislake, June 5, John Deeble, 4d.

Hull, June 12, Thos. James, 4s. 6½d., June 14, James Botterill, 7s. 8½d., John Normananton, 5s.; *Harrogate*, June 14, Samuel Watson, 4s. 5½d.; *Halifax*, June 9, Jas. Watson, 7½d., June 12, Joseph Maude, 11d., June 10, Robt. Stratton, 2s. 6½d.; *Hulme*, June 11, Wm. Fisher, 5s. 9d.

Ilkley, June 7, Wm. Cornwall, 4s. 9½d., June 14, Wm. Small, 1s. 4½d. (*green cheques*), John McInroy, 1s. 4½d.

Littleborough, June 15, Harrison Stubbs, Joseph Meacock (*green cheques*); *Leicester*, June 7, Geo. Griffiths, 9s. 2d., June 10, Chas. Warner, 10s. 3½d.; *Liskeard*, —, Wm. Evans, 3s. 3d.; *London (North)*, June 15, Wm. Hancock, 7s.; *Lancaster*, June 12, Wm. Laycock, 4s. 4d.; *Leeds*, June 14, Jas. Richardson, 4s. 9½d., Henry Lightfoot, 3s. 0½d., June 16, Chas. Corner, 6s. 5d., June 21, Jas. Richardson, 6s. 2d.; *London (Ball's Pond)*, June 14, Thos. Enerver, 5s. 5d.; *Lutterworth*, June 5, Wm. Roe, 12s. 9½d., Ed. Turner, 9s. 6d.; *Liverpool (Globe)*, June 15, Robt. Duncan, 11d., John Harris, Geo. Harris, 6½d. (*gone to Scotland*), June 15, Ed. Laidlow, 5s. 11½d., June 22, Joseph Allott, 5½d., Henry Bottomley, 1s. 7½d., Daniel Holdsworth, 1s. 10d., Wm. Folkingham, 1s. 4½d., June 15, Michael Doherty, 6½d., Jas. Gabbitt, 1s. 4d., Frank Heseldine, 17s. 3d., John Lambie, 1s. 4½d., Jas. McTaggart, 11d., John McKnight, 5s. 6d., John Seal, 6s. 5d., Robt. Carlisle, 1s. 4½d.; *London (South)*, June 14, John Taylor, 8s. 10d.; *Liverpool (North)*, June 14, Patrick Dooley, 8s. 1d., Wm. Davies, 5s. 6d., Thos. Ogden, 1s. 4½d.; *Liverpool (South)*, June 21, Jas. Horrabin, 5½d., June 14, Wm. Hamilton, 8s. 10½d.

Malvern, June 12, John Hulber, 3s. 0½d.; *Mountain Ash*, June 14, Thos. Perrins, 2s. 4d.; *Market Harborough*, June 19, Joshua Clifton, 7s. 1d.; *Malton*, June 12, Fred. Sykes, 2s. 4d., June 16, Bateman Atkinson, 1s. 8½d.; *Mount Sorrell*, May 31, Dennis Noon, 5s. 3d., George Bianhill, 8s. 4½d., Joseph Lyal, 8s. 4½d.; *Mansfield*, June 14, John Bounds, 4s. 1d.

Newark, May 29, Thos. Robinson, 7s. 6½d., June 14, Wm. Savage, 8s. 5½d.; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, June 8, Jas. Campbell, 9s. 2d., June 10, Alex. Thompson, 8½d.; *Nottingham*, June 19, Edmond Pollard, 4s. 6d., Samuel Walker, 1s. 10d.; *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, June 12, John Pierce, 1s., June 14, Joseph Astle, 9s., Chas. Colclough, 1s., Wm. Johnson, 1s.

Old Swan, June 15, Herbert Green, 11d., Moses Green, 4s. 7d., June 19, Jesse Rollason, 1s. 2d.; *Over Darwen*, June 15, Jas. Musker, 11d.

Portsmouth, June 18, Richd. Creber, 4½d.; *Plymouth*, June 10, Geo. Heard, 5s. 1d., June 17, Thos. Lobb, 5d., June 19, Thos. Lock, 1s. 7½d.

Ramsgate, June 18, Jas. Melmoth, 7s. 3d., Henry Hatchard, 4s. 11d., Richd. Kent, 4s. 11d.; *Retford*, June 12, John Edwards, 10d., John Gard, 5s. 4d.; *Rochdale*, June 14, John Thompson, 5½d., Michael McDonough, 10s. 1d.; *Reading*, June 3, Fred. Nourd, 4s. 9d., June 15, Jas. Bell, 11d.; *Rugby*, June 14, Chas. Robbins, 9s. 8d., Jan. 21, Wm. James, 1s. 6½d.

Shipley, May 29, Jas. Hill, 5s. 3d., June 9, Francis Proctor, 5½d., Robt. Busfield, 5½d., June 16, John McKenley, 6s. 10½d.; *Southport*, June 16, Valentine Knowles, 2d., Ralph Owens; *Stratford-on-Avon*, June 15, Wm. Wade, 9s.; *Symington*, June 7, Jas. Ainsworth, 3s. 10½d., John Fisher, 3s. 10½d.; *Scarborough*, June 14, Wm. Prest, 10s. 7d., Geo. Williams, 4s. 2d.; *Stockton-on-Tees*, June 12, George Briggs, 3s. 3d.; *Saltsburn-by-the-Sea*, June 9, Robt. McNichol, 1s. 3d.,

Jas. Weatherill, 1s. 3d.; *Salford*, June 14, Henry Cadman, 7s. 0½d., June 21, Wm. Pearson, 5s. 10½d.; *Sheffield*, June 14, Henry Lundy, 11d.

Torquay, June 7, Jas. Davy, 8d., Isaac Tertell, 6s. 0½d.; *Todmorden*, June 19, Chas. Fowler, 11d., Richd. Davies, 5½d. (*green cheques*), Wm. Plaskett, 7s. 6d., Geo. Friars, 8s. 9d.; *Taunton*, June 19, Wm. Slade.

Ulverstone, June 10, George Powell, 4s. 7d.

Warmingham, June 4, Wm. Williams, 4s., John Beech, 2s. 2d., June 21, Wm. Pickering, 1s. 4½d., Chas. Pickering, 9½d., Caleb Jarvis, 1s. 4½d., Joshua Jarvis, 2s. 6½d., Andrew Wycherley, 7s. 6½d., John Udale, 4s. 9½d.; *Whitehaven*, May 18, Geo. Graham, 6s. 5d.; *Wigan*, June 14, Michael Mulvaney, 5s. 8½d., Thos. Mulvaney, 11d.; *Ware*, May 29, Samuel Phillips, 4s. 4d., Chas. Chapman, 5s. 4d., June 12, Ratcliffe Ellis, 7s. 6½d., Wm. Smith, 1s. 2d., June 11, Wm. G. Pulford, 1s. 1d., Thos. Cox, 1s. 8d.; *Whitwell*, June 3, Wm. Greenwood, 2d., Jas. Kelly, 5s. 2d., Thos. Dickenson, 4s. 1½d., June 11, Wm. Paul, 6s. 10d., June 19, Chas. Skues, 5d., Geo. Skues, 10s. 8d.

RENEWED.

Croydon, June 4, Robt. Sherrin, 7s. 3d., June 9, Jas. Cook, 3s. 3d. (this member must pay 1s. more, omitted being charged).

Elton Hall, June 19, George Raby.

Liverpool (North), June 14, Jas. Fitzpatrick, 5½d., Wm. Roan, 11d.; *London (Paviors' Arms)*, June 14, Wm. Watts, 3½d.

Plymouth, June 10, Robt. Clark, 4s. 5d.

Sheffield, June 17, John McDonald, 1s. 7½d.

THE VOTES.

⚡ Not any votes due in this Return.

APPLICATIONS.

PLYMOUTH.—We apply to the society for the accident provision of fifty pounds on behalf of the widow of Brother John Hurrell, who was accidentally killed whilst working at the North Sea Harbour Works, Holland, on the 9th day of June, 1869. The deceased left Plymouth last January. Brother Hurrell became a member at Plymouth, trade fund only, August 19th, 1861, and of trade and sick fund, July 30th, 1864, and has never been out of compliance. The particulars of this accidental case, from four members who are still engaged on the same works at Amsterdam, we have submitted.

JOHN LINTERN, President.

JOHN FOX, Vice-President.

JOHN H. JOLLIFFE, Secretary.

List of Payments.

	Arrears.	Paid.
	s. d.	s. d.
1868.		
June 15	10 8½	10 8½
September 21	11 4½	11 4½
December 14	10 0	10 0
1869.		
March 22	9 4	9 4
May 31	6 8	6 8

To the Members of Plymouth Lodge.

North Sea Harbour, North Holland, June 14.

Worthy Brothers,

It has become our painful duty to forward you an account of the sad and melancholy accident that has occurred at the North Sea Harbour Works, Amsterdam, on June 9th, about nine in the morning, wherein our much respected Brother John Hurrell met his death. He was passing four blocks which stood on the staging, and without the least warning the staging gave way, and Br. Hurrell, with many others, went down with it, not having the slightest chance of escape. His death was instantaneous, as there were no signs of life afterwards, one of the blocks coming in contact with his head. This sad affair has cast a gloom over these works that cannot be easily forgotten as long as an Englishman remains. With due respect to our deceased brother we interred his body last Saturday, about mid-day. The funeral was attended by all who are employed on the works. Our employers also attended the funeral obsequies. We are glad to state that a subscription sheet has been made out on behalf of deceased's wife and family, commencing with the handsome sum of £20 by Messrs. Lee and Freeman; likewise various sums from 10s. and

upwards. We trust the same sympathy will be shown at home—we know not what a day may bring forth. We trust this account of the sad affair will be sufficient to enable you to make the application for the accident provision. We have enclosed the doctor's certificate. Trusting you will see everything done satisfactory for the widow,

We remain, yours in Union,

JAS. HURRELL.
GEORGE FREEMAN.
JAMES YEOMAN.
GEORGE SHELLABEAR.

Surgeon's Certificate.

(Attested by an Acting Magistrate and a Minister.)

I, the undersigned doctor, in the parish of Velsen, near Haarlam, Holland, declare that John Hurrell was killed by an accident at the Amsterdam Canal Harbour Works, near this place, on the 9th of June, about nine o'clock A.M., having the skull fractured.

E. KAMBACY.

J. C. ENSCHEDÉ,

The Bourgmestre from Velsen, Acting Magistrate.

JOHN MCILRAITH,

Minister of the English Reformed Church in Amsterdam.

Velsen, 10th June, 1869.

SWANSEA.—We apply to the society for the accident provision on behalf of Brother George Bowen, aged 58 years, who has had a cataract of the eye, which has been the result of a blow he received from the spall of a stone on July 21st, 1868, while working at the trade, and which has disabled him from ever working at the trade any more. Brother Bowen waited on several of the medical gentlemen of the town, and they were of the opinion that he had better go under an operation as soon as possible, or otherwise he would lose his sight totally. Therefore Brother Bowen submitted to their opinion, and went under five different operations, which proved of no avail. Chloroform was administered in four of the operations, and the last proved nearly fatal. They then advised him to go to the Eye Hospital at Bristol, to have the opinion of Dr. Bartlett. He informed Brother Bowen that his case was hopeless, and that he was gone past all medical aid; but we are sorry to inform the society that Brother Bowen was not able to get a certificate from the Hospital, it being a rule there not to give certificates to patients, which no doubt some of our brothers at Bristol can confirm. Brother Bowen has been a member of the society 25 years. He became a member of the trade fund, at Swansea, 11th of August, 1844, and has always been within limits, and likewise one of the most valuable members in this locality. We now leave it in the hands of the society, hoping it will receive a favourable consideration.

WILLIAM COSKER, President.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Vice-President.

DAVID JONES, Treasurer.

THOMAS DAVIES, Secretary.

List of Payments.

	Arrears.	Paid.
	s. d.	s. d.
1869.		
January 11	0 9	0 0
March 8	1 9	1 9
May 17	1 3	1 3
June 14	0 6	0 6

Surgeons' Certificates.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined Mr. George Bowen's eye, and I am of opinion that he is not at present able to follow his usual employment, but that in time, and with proper treatment, he may regain his sight sufficiently to resume his occupation as a mason.

Swansea, June 1, 1869.

J. D. GRIFFITHS, M.B., Lond.

[Worthy Brothers.—The proper treatment this medical gentleman refers to was taking the eye out, which Brother Bowen could not submit to, in consequence of the near chance he had of his life when under the last operation.—T. DAVIES, Sec.]

Northampton Villa, Swansea, June 1, 1869.

I hereby certify that George Bowen has had cataract of the eye, as the result of a blow. An operation has since been performed, which has not turned out satisfactory. I further certify that up to the present time he has been unable to follow his occupation, and fear may never be able to, as before the accident.

JABEZ THOMAS, L.R.C.P., &c., &c.

Swansea, June 4th, 1869.

George Bowen is, in my opinion, incapable of following the occupation of a mason, in consequence of disease of the eye, caused by injury sustained in his work.

GEO. MOWAT, Surgeon.

Pagefield House, Swansea, June 8th, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have this day personally examined George Bowen, of Ebenezer-street, Swansea, mason. I consider the sight of the right eye is hopelessly lost, and the left eye so seriously affected as to present but slight hope of his retaining sight sufficient to enable him to follow his occupation.

JAMES ROGERS, M.R.C.S., England, L.S.A., London.

Please record your votes on the foregoing applications in 28 days.—C.C.

AMENDMENTS.

TO BOLTON PROPOSITION.

MANCHESTER.—That a levy of one shilling per member throughout the society be adopted for four weeks, and should the lockout not have terminated at that period the question to be again taken up in any way the society may devise.

ECCLES AND NEWPORT (MON.)—That the second general levy be called in on the same principle as the first, viz., one half-day's wage each member, according to the current rate nearest the lodge of which he is a member.

Reasons from Eccles.—We are of opinion that there cannot be a more just and equitable a method by which to make the heavy calls upon our members, so absolutely necessary at the present, and which, perhaps, may be so for some short time to come. All taxation, whether social or national, ought to be laid on the same principle; and as it is true that the working class have to suffer a double sting in the form of a tax upon both wages and food, whenever circumstances compel them to have recourse to mutual taxation, they should be ever ready and prepared to adopt the fairest method, that by so doing they may at the same time secure the confidence and co-operation of each other, and offer a firm protest against all systems of unjust taxation, from whatever direction they may come. With regard to what the brothers of Bolton say in reference to a large capital in the bank, we endorse every word of it; but if our balance there be low, it is impossible to raise it speedily and substantially but upon the most just principle. Let us, therefore, not adopt a course which will only frustrate the end we have in view. Again, the grounds which they assume for a levy of 2s. 6d. each member instead of one half day's wage have no foundation. We rather believe that under present circumstances our members generally are prepared for an indefinite number of levies, and will more cheerfully respond when they are equitably apportioned. And further, the assumption of an equality of benefits accruing to membership, which they incautiously narrow up to direct benefits, and from which they draw their conclusion that an equality of payment is equitable and just, is a false assumption, and therefore improper as an argument. We hold that an increase of wages is as much a direct benefit accruing to membership as anything else that can be mentioned. Are there a dozen instances on record since the formation of our society wherein it can be said that employers have proffered an advance upon the wages of their workmen without being solicited? No sane mind will answer in the affirmative. It has invariably been obtained by our members through the direct influence of our society, and therefore is a direct benefit accruing to membership. If such is the case, how can it be said that members in the lowest have the same benefits as members in the highest paid localities? It is true we assist members in the former as in the latter case to obtain the highest wages possible, compatible with circumstances and common sense; but we should as soon render support to members for the purpose of secret assassination as for the purpose of obtaining an equality of wages upon any other ground; and while there is a difference of wages, or while one member enjoys a right in one place which others have not in other places, it cannot be properly said we have an equality of benefits. Again, the Bolton brothers would have us to believe that because our strength and skill is differently valued in different places, that such is a benefit to us, for they say we have an equality of direct benefits accruing from membership, irrespective of the various rates of wages received in different localities; which means, if anything, that it is to a member's benefit that his strength and skill, which has been valued at 33s. in one place, should only be valued at 17s. elsewhere. This, worthy brothers, is a theory which begets a repugnance to its acceptance. With regard to the other objections urged against the half day's wage levy, they refer to difficulties which it is acknowledged may be overcome, and are therefore unfit to be advanced against the only just method of apportioning the present special calls upon our society in proportion to the current rate of wages paid in different localities. We now conclude, and would urge upon our members throughout to rally up to our common stand-point of *Right* against *Might*. It was there where our forefathers fought, bled, and died, and to which they clung with a spirit and faith unconquerable. Let it never be said that their children have discarded the cause and forfeited the faith which they held so dear; but rather let it be seen that the mantle and spirit of our forefathers has fallen upon us, and as they fought so will we. Using every method, with untiring zeal, which we have a legal and moral right to use, let us pour in our contributions and levies, in order to secure a bank balance competent for every demand. If this is weak we are in danger, if strong we are safe, and no weapon that is formed against us can prevail. Backed and supported by money and moral rectitude, we shall fight our enemy successfully, who, though he made a formidable, but still a despicable and unprincipled attack, has been forced to relax and retreat, and will very shortly disappear.

Reasons from Newport.—With due deference to our Bolton brethren, who are to be commended for their effort to keep up our funds in a time of great pressure, we therefore submit for the society's consideration what we think will act equally as well. Seeing there are great variations of wages paid throughout the society, we think it would be more equitable to sanction a half day's wage levy. For instance, taking the last annual financial report of the society, we find in low paid localities it would cost those members more than three-quarters of a day's labour, while in the higher paid localities it would not cost half a day's wages. The half day rate of wages in London is about 3s. 14d., and at Bridport, 1s. 6d. If the 2s. 6d. levy is carried, the former will pay 7½d. less than their half day's wages, while the latter will pay 1s. more than their half day's wages. Seeing this to be the case, we offer our amendment for a half day's wage levy.

PENRYN (BRITANNIA).—That it be not entertained at present.

Reasons.—We think that the Bolton Lodge is very hasty in its zeal for the welfare of the society. With them it appears the motto is—ask and receive. Their reasons are framed on the idea that the only question is, What shall be the amount of levy? and that the only difficulty the members of the society have is to know how much they must pay—that they are only waiting for the Bolton proposition to be carried to hand out the half crowns. We thought, in reading the proposition, that work was plentiful, and money to be had anywhere for the asking, for they say “it is essential that the society should not be left without a considerable balance in the bank.” Very true; but it is also essential that the members of the society should have a balance in their pockets. For our part we think it doubtful whether we have half crowns as plentiful as the Boltonians seem to think. When a levy is asked for there should be good grounds for asking, as 5s. was first asked for, but the society decided that half a day's wages was sufficient; and before that is paid the Bolton Lodge asks for another one, at two shillings and sixpence. We beg to refer them to the *Return* of April 15th, and ask them to respect the decision therein arrived at, by a majority of 100. We understood that the rate of contribution was raised by the recent revision of our laws, so as to abolish levies; and such being the case, how comes it that “no argument is requisite to prove the desirability of preventing the funds falling below the sum there stated, namely, £5,000?” when within such a short period we are asked for two levies, and those not the 3d. ones of old, but a half day's wages and half a crown. When a lodge applies for a levy to assist them (as at Birmingham) they are told that the society objects to levies; but in the present instance we may be told that the present struggle is unprecedented, but we are not of that opinion, as we think that we have had as heavy, if not heavier storms to contend with, and have done so without continually levying ourselves in heavy amounts; and if our benefits are more than our contributions will admit of without levying so often and so heavily, the sooner that we revise our laws again the better for us, for we feel assured that if the present system of heavy contributions and levies is persisted in, we, as a society, will soon become a thing of the past. The brothers of Bolton must be a singular body of men, for they are quite ready to pay another levy, and assume that because they are, everybody else must be; but we say let's draw breath a little, and look calmly at the practical side of the question, for although they have arranged so as to remove all difficulties that may “tend to delay the collection of the levy, and its transition to the executive,” and as “it is desirable that in these matters all should be straightforward and clear, and carried out with the utmost promptitude, in order to produce the best results,” so we think that there is another thing to be clearly understood, the “best results” of which the brothers of Bolton evidently consider beneath observation, viz., the value of the pockets of our members, and their ability to meet a continued drain in the shape of a 2s. 6d. levy about once a month, and this, we contend, is a question of primary importance. “How's your poor feet?” was the question asked of weary travellers, and we ask the members of our society, before they become weary, *How's your pockets?* Are you all able to pay a further levy of half a crown, and another after that one is paid, and so on? The rule does not say that it is absolutely necessary that levies shall be continually made to retain the sum of £5,000 in hand. The C.C. is to “recommend to the lodges the propriety of proposing an extra levy,” so as to “retain that sum in hand,” and the C.C. having done their duty, and the society having given its decision on their recommendation, we consider the proposition in last *Return* from Bolton as premature, and accordingly move that at present the subject be not entertained, the more especially as they say “We believe the worst of the struggle has been reached;” and such being the case, we think that it is best to wait awhile longer before granting another levy. We having in view, from the depressed state of trade, what the answer of Cornishmen will be, propose this amendment, not from any wish to retard the progress of the society, but to strengthen it, for we feel assured that those levies, if persisted in, will throw a number out of compliance, the amount of whose contributions would be of greater value than the levies combined. May be we shall be called “duffers,” and west country “buffheads,” or something else not complimentary, for moving this amendment; but we have the same spirit, though we cannot boast the number as when it was sung

“There's Tre, Pol, and Pen, and shall Trelawney die,
There's twenty thousand Cornishmen will know the reason why.”

And we propose this amendment to prevent a suicidal policy at the present depressed time.

THE DESIRABILITY OF ANOTHER GENERAL LEVY.

Worthy Brothers,

It was not the desire of your Central Committee to enlarge upon the Bolton proposition for another general levy of half-a-crown per member, or upon the reasons advanced by the Bolton Lodge in support thereof, but the tone of the amendment which has emanated from the Penryn (Britannia) Lodge, renders it imperative that we should lay our views upon the matter before the society. We regret that the Penryn (Britannia) Lodge has not chosen to submit their views in a different spirit. Every one who has the patience to read through the reasons they advance in support of their amendment, if members of principle, will be struck by the jeering tone and off-handed levity in which they treat, not the Bolton proposition merely, but the present crisis through which the society is passing, and if their anticipations of ugly epithets and a “not complimentary” reception of their amendment by the numerous lodges comprising the society be realised, they have themselves to blame for supplying the suggestion, and having temerity to treat with such apparent contempt the first great crisis through which the members of the midland and northern counties have had to pass, resulting from a GENERAL ORGANISED AGGRESSION on the part of employers. A call for support having been made in accordance with the provisions of the General Laws of the society:—“To provide by general levy for present exigencies, and to retain the sum of £5,000 in hand”—(see rule 19, page 54)—the response elicited from a lodge laying almost beyond the shadow of the present contest, instead of being a patriotic and brotherly one, strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of the hundreds of their fellow-members now locked out because they regard the terms dictated by their employers as unacceptable and inimical to their welfare, the response is such as we will forbear to characterise, but the gist of it may be found in the lines they quote, namely—

“There's Tre, Pol, and Pen, and shall Trelawney die,
There's twenty thousand Cornishmen will know the reason why.”

Lines ostensibly chosen to illustrate their own martial spirit, but in reality intended to tickle the ear of our members, and lead their minds astray upon the question at issue. No member ever thought of calling in question the bravery of Cornishmen, but we submit they will best illustrate their spirit and bravery by discarding every selfish sentiment, and generously co-operating with their fellow members in bringing the society safely and speedily through the present crisis. But if their regard for the principle of general unity is not worth half-a-crown per man, on the exceedingly rare occasions on which such calls are made, then we will leave the matter for

Twenty thousand masons to judge the reason why;

for assuredly Cornishmen have no reason to complain either of remissness on the part of the executive, or laggard will on the part of the society, in promptly and cordially responding to and supporting them in every legitimate claim. With regard to the spirit of the members of the society generally, we believe that if the society was completely broken up that there are great numbers who, sooner than yield to the terms dictated by the employers, would break up their homes and quit the country. Let it be borne in mind, in dealing with this question, that the struggle now pending is one against aggression, and in defence of a position gained by much expense and many a hard fought struggle, and a position which in every case the society has ratified; and the simple question now at issue is—SHALL THAT POSITION BE SURRENDERED and the employers be incited thereby to renewed aggression; or shall the fight be nobly and bravely fought, and the honour and unanimity of the society maintained, and the employers be taught a lesson that shall lead them to respect not only the rights and privileges, but also the power of the United Operative Masons of England and Wales. If members feel inclined to bow to the dictation of employers, vote for the Penryn (Britannia) amendment; and when the employers perceive (and the secret cannot be kept) that the bank reserve is being encroached upon, and is rapidly dwindling away, depend upon it they will be encouraged to hold out until it is exhausted, for they, notwithstanding their notorious disorganization, are bent upon achieving the victory, and are straining every nerve to accomplish their end by placard, advertisements in the public papers, and by agents;

they are scouring the country to secure supplanters; it is their only hope—a hope which our members, if they will only be true to each other, will soon succeed in extinguishing. We are sorry to be under the necessity of having to appeal by comment to members generally, nevertheless we congratulate the society that only one lodge has proposed a direct negative to meet the exigencies of the present situation by general levy. The employers have wisely, in their own interests, chosen a time of not very brisk trade to carry out their high-handed policy of aggression, and it must have been foreseen by our members, at the time that the general law was enacted to provide under the most pressing exigencies for the retention of a bank reserve of £5,000, that the means to do so would inevitably press heavily upon many members. Nevertheless, if the contention which has so far been in our favour is to be fought out, if we are not so blind as to surrender with victory staring us in the face, some hardship must be borne, and this hardship will unavoidably be felt more severely by some than others, those feeling it most severely being those members who are locked out, many of whom have left their homes, their wives and families, in search of employment; these things, if members are determined to win, must be borne. Amongst other means resorted to by the employers to secure the victory is a subtle effort in the shape of leading articles in the Builders' Trade Circular, intended to sow dissension amongst our members, and array one portion of the society against the other; hence the various propositions and amendments submitted to the society are commented upon. The Central Committee is invariably denounced, and common cause is made with any lodge in apparent antagonism with the executive, the Devil's maxim, divide and conquer, being well understood by the General Builders' Association; thus when the previous proposition for a general levy was before the society, the editor, in a leading article in the Builders' Trade Circular for May 13th, thus writes:—"It cannot be expected that the London Lodges will consent to the subscription, because their members work under the very rules which the money is to resist." The foregoing quotation can only be regarded as an insult to the intelligence of the London members who are thus invited to enter into the merits or demerits of the pending dispute, and ignore the principle of general unity by resisting the levy. It is by virtue of the principle of general unity that we hold together as a society, allowing each lodge to govern itself locally; and thus, on the principle of general unity, without entering into the merits or demerits of the pending question, each branch or district is entitled to and receives support in resisting that which is considered by the party attacked as unacceptable and inimical to their interests. The principle of general unity recognises that conviction, like charity, must begin at home, and therefore wisely leaves to each branch the privilege of taking the initiative in making their own local arrangements with employers; and if this principle is still to prevail amongst us, and confer impartial benefits upon all, each district comprising the society must be upon its guard against any seductive articles that may appear as leaders in the Builders' Trade Circular or other papers. Let our members remain true to this great fundamental principle, Unity, and act together as one man, and the society will be respected by high and low, rich and poor, and the honourable reputation of the Operative Masons' Society of England and Wales will extend round the globe. With reference to an equal levy of half-a-crown per member, it is on the same basis as that of equal contributions undoubtedly, just as all are entitled to equal benefits; and this principle obviates all difficulties as to determining what shall be considered the average rate in districts where piece work principally prevails. However, there are three amendments, distinct in character, viz., Newport (Mon.) and Eccles for half a day's wages, and Manchester for 1s. per week for four weeks; and we have no desire to unduly bias the minds of members. Any one of the resolutions, except that of Penryn Britannia, will, if carried, be sufficient for present exigencies. In conclusion, let it not be thought that either your executive or the Central Lodge are making a selfish appeal. The principal battle ground is not Bolton but Manchester and Liverpool, and while it behoves every member locked out to avail himself of any reasonable opportunity of employment, and consistently save the funds of the society, it is equally essential that those who are unavoidably on strike or lockout should be sustained by means proportioned to the struggle, and without encroachment upon the bank reserve. We therefore call upon members to bear

the trial with fortitude, and come forward nobly with their aid. The question now lays with the society to decide.

Please take up the proposition in last *Return*, along with the foregoing amendments, and record your votes in time for next *Return*.—C.C.

ACCIDENT PROVISION.

In the financial column of last *Return* appeared an item of £150 accident provision, awarded Br. Edwin Carey, a member of Clevedon Lodge, Somersetshire; the same has been handed over to the recipient in general meeting of the members of that lodge. A representative of the *Clevedon Mercury* was present, and from his notes the following report appeared in the issue of that paper of Saturday, June 19th:—

PRESENTATION TO A STONE MASON.

On Saturday evening, the 12th instant, there was a general meeting of the members of the Clevedon Branch of the Operative Stone Masons' Friendly Society held at the Wagon and Horses, for the purpose of presenting the accident provision of £150 to Mr. Edwin Carey, who was disabled from following his trade by an accident caused through falling from a scaffold, on October 12th, 1867. Br. Thomas Tucker presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said it was a painful yet an agreeable duty they had met together that evening to perform—they were all aware that Brother Carey had the misfortune to meet with an accident which had permanently disabled him from following his trade, for which he was very sorry, yet it gave him great pleasure to know that Brother Carey, through his forethought and consistent adherence to the rules of their association, was entitled to the handsome sum of £150, the accident provision of their noble society. Every payable member who was disabled by any real accident while working at the trade would receive the same amount. This was the third occasion on which a member of the Clevedon Branch had received the accident provision since 1832. The Operative Stone Masons' Society numbered 18,281 members, and since its consolidation in 1840, to 1868, it had expended on the sick members, £40,142; for funerals, £23,118; in assisting members in search of employment, £39,419; to 125 disabled members, £11,666; to the friends of 74 members killed, £3,525; to orphan children, £292; and an annual subscription to the Hospitals of England and Wales of £1,702; for benevolent purposes they had expended £126,032; for trade purposes, £54,159; leaving a balance in excess for benevolent purposes of £71,875.

Brother Edward Tucker, the lodge president, then read some of the regulations of the society, as follows:—"The objects of our society are mutually to support each other while in search of employment, in cases of sickness or accident, and for the interment of deceased members, their wives and children. Members are eligible to the full provision of our laws at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date of entrance. Those who enrol themselves members of the trade and sick funds are entitled to ten shillings per week, when sick, for 26 weeks, and 5s. per week afterwards until recovered. Members who conform to our laws are entitled to £10 on the death of a wife, provided she has been registered six months prior to her decease. For the additional payment of one penny per week, members become entitled to £2 on the death of a child, and on the death of a payable member his friends shall receive the sum of £12. On the expiration of ten, fifteen, or twenty years respectively, of uninterrupted membership, in conformity with the laws of our society, aged and infirm members (on the production of a surgeon's certificate to the effect that they will not again be able to follow the trade) become entitled to the respective sums of four, six, and eight shillings per week superannuation allowance. Any member permanently disabled, by any real accidental cause, from earning his living at the trade, shall receive the sum of £150, but should he be disabled through the rupture of a blood vessel or paralysis he shall receive £75, and on a member meeting death by accident, his next of kin shall receive £50, besides the funeral money. In addition to these benefits the widow and orphans of the member who has lived in compliance with the laws of the society may continue eligible to the benefits of the funeral fund."

Brother Edwin Clark, treasurer, then presented the £150 to Brother Carey, along with the following address:—

ADDRESS

PRESENTED TO BROTHER EDWIN CAREY,

By the Members of the Clevedon Branch of the
Operative Stone Masons' Friendly Society,
OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

IN GENERAL MEETING ASSEMBLED SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1869,

Together with the Society's Accident Provision of £150, in
consequence of his being disabled from earning his
living at the trade through an accident.

Dear Sir and Brother,

It is with mixed feelings of pain and pleasure that we are assembled here this evening—we are pained to see you in the position you are through an unforeseen accident (but which our calling renders us peculiarly liable to).

It is now fifteen years since you enrolled yourself as a member, and it is with much pleasure that we bear testimony to the consistency of your conduct. We are happy in the knowledge that through strict adherence to the laws and principles of our society you are entitled to the handsome sum of £150, by which we hope you may be enabled to establish yourself in business, and so pass the remainder of your days in comfort and respectability.

The privilege you are about to receive at our hands this evening must not be looked upon as a charitable gift, but as the honestly earned reward of your prudence and forethought.

Worthy Brother, accept this short address as a token of our friendship and esteem, and with it our best wishes for your future welfare.

Signed on behalf of the Clevedon Lodge,

EDWARD TUCKER, President.
HENRY COMER, Vice-President.
EDWIN CLARK, Treasurer.
THOMAS TUCKER, Secretary.

Brother Carey in responding observed, I feel myself unable to express my feelings of gratitude on this occasion for the handsome gift of our institution in the time of my adversity. I sincerely hope that what the company have witnessed this evening will be an inducement to men in our trade to become members of the society and to keep themselves clear on the books. In returning my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the society and all members present, I trust the body may continue to prosper: this is indeed the sincere wish of your afflicted brother.

Brother Wm. Gray remarked, it is with feelings of pain and pleasure I am about to say a few words upon this important occasion; with pain as regards Brother Carey's misfortune, being an old and useful member of our branch of the invaluable society of which we are members. I believe I am expressing the feelings of every brother member present, who has ever been acquainted with Brother Carey, when I say we heartily sympathise with him in his affliction. It is with pleasure that he has this evening been the recipient of the liberal sum of £150, being the accident provision of our society. I for one cannot see in what position we should be without the society, we must therefore maintain its present influence and principles at all hazards, especially at this particular juncture. Its trade influences must be kept good now that it is attacked in its strongest position. For trade purposes we have no other tribunal—and since it cannot be under the existing laws of the country, let us each and all put our shoulder to the wheel in keeping ourselves on the right side of the society's ledger, so that if the society should become bankrupt, neither of us may have it to say "I am a debtor." This, however, is one of the least of my thoughts. It is by following a straightforward course that Brother Carey has made himself the eligible recipient of this bountiful provision, therefore I say let this stimulate us to keep on the right side, so that if we at any time fall into a similar misfortune, we may not have been paying in vain. In conclusion I must express my sincere sympathy with Brother Carey, and I hope he may long live to enjoy the reward of his forethought and industry.

The Chairman, in conclusion, said that Brother Carey would still continue a member of the sick and funeral fund, and he trusted that they had witnessed that night would induce every member to do all in his power for the welfare of the society, and he hoped that those members who were out of compliance would get clear on the society's books, so that in case of affliction or accident they would have the benefits for their comfort and support.

TRADES' UNION LEGISLATION.

The Leeds Trade Council convened a meeting of the Trades on Tuesday evening, 25th ult., in the large hall of the Working Mens' Institute, and invited their borough members. Mr. Alderman Carter, M.P., responded to the invitation; the other two members were unavoidably absent. Mr. E. C. Denton, joiner, occupied the chair, and after some preliminary remarks introduced Mr. W. Roylance, mason, to propose the first resolution, as follows:—

"That this meeting, taking into consideration the many unjust, arbitrary, and anomalous laws to which the working classes of this country have been so long subject; and further considering the great amount of prejudice and ignorance amongst a large section of the middle and upper classes as to the real aim and purpose of trades' unions, hereby tenders its hearty thanks to those members of the Royal Commission on Trades' Unions, and to others who have so long and so zealously sought to remedy the defects in the law; and this meeting further begs to express its entire confidence in them, and in the ultimate success of their exertions." Mr. Roylance thought that any one who had watched trade matters of late years must have been struck with the arbitrariness of the law. It was only workmen who were prosecuted for "intimidation," or anything of that sort; and the worst of it was that they could not definitely ascertain what the law really was. What trades' unionists required was, that they should be treated by the law in all respects as their fellow-citizens were. At present they were subject to laws to which their fellow-citizens were not subject, and that was unjust. (Applause.) Referring to the letter in the *Express*, signed "A Reflecting Observer," he challenged the writer to prove a single instance in which masons had objected to use the crane. (Cheers.) That part of his letter was absurd and unwarrantable, inasmuch as it was quite a regular practice for masons to use cranes. (Cheers.) The friends of trades' unions were so few and far between that when unionists met with one they

prized him—(hear, hear)—and they were much obliged to the promoters of the Trades' Union Bill for what they were doing. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that when the bill came up for its second reading some gentleman would propose that it be read that day six months, but if the matter was shelved thus, they must insist upon having a better bill next year. (Cheers.)

Mr. LISHMAN, cloth dresser, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. (Cheers.)

Mr. WOOD, engineer, moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its approval of the provision of the bill to amend the law relating to trade combinations and trades' unions, introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Mundella, and hopes that the proposed measure will receive the assent of both Houses of Parliament." (Applause.) He spoke of the numerous pecuniary benefits resulting to working men who were members of trades' unions. They provided for them when out of work, and in other ways; and they claimed protection for their funds. (Cheers.)

Mr. WHITING, plasterer, briefly seconded the motion.

Mr. Alderman CARTER, M.P., who was received with repeated cheers, supported the resolution, and said he was present to speak on the subject of trades' unions because he was a politician, and because it was an important question of policy so far as working men were concerned. (Cheers.) There were laws upon our statute book that were a disgrace to us as a civilised nation. They were met to protest against some of these laws—to ask that working men in regard to their different trades might be placed upon the same footing as other men. (Applause.) It used to be decreed that if a man objected to work, or stipulated as to what he should have for working, he should be fined £10 for the first offence; for the second offence he was to be fined £20, and put in the pillory; and for the third he was to be fined £40, put in the pillory, and to lose one of his ears. (Laughter.) This was enacted not many centuries ago; and from that time to this there had been laws in force in regard to trade combinations that in the nineteenth century ought to be repealed. Several attempts had been made to repeal them, and an attempt was being made with this view in the bill that had been introduced by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Mundella. In his letter of apology Mr. Wheelhouse spoke of certain difficulties which stood in the way of the bill. Well, in the attempts that had been made to get rid of the combination laws, it had been laid down that threatening should be illegal, and that it should rest with the judge to define what threatening meant; and so with regard to violence, and with regard to "molestation" and "obstruction"—words that had been recently added. Take all these words—"threatening," "intimidation," "violence," "molestation," and "obstruction,"—and it would be found that when a trade charge was brought against any working man, it was usual to put in most of these terms, so that if he slipped through one he would be sure to be caught by another. (Laughter and cheers.) He would express to them his very great pleasure that they had attended in such numbers, because discussion was like letting in the light on the subject, and if they would talk about it in their shops and public meetings the thing that was iniquitous and unjust would be brought to light, the people at large would see it in all its odiousness, and then they would get what was right, just, and equitable. (Cheers.) Working men and others had been looking into the laws by which labour was affected, and had endeavoured to bring the injustice of many of them into the light, so that the great masses of the people might see wherein the grievances lay, and seek for a remedy. But even at this day the question was surrounded by a great deal of prejudice, and he had to ask them, therefore, not to be disheartened should Parliament not carry this year or next year the bill under consideration. He did not say that it would not be carried in either of these sessions, but if he was to express an opinion he should say it was doubtful that it would be carried thus early. He would tell them, however, what had been done by those members who were favourable to the measure. They had resolved to go for what was right in principle, and if they did not carry the bill now to stand by it until it was carried. (Loud applause.) The question was seriously discussed by some twenty members, and their final decision was just what he had given. Several of the members present objected to some of the clauses as being too favourable to the working man, and too stringent as affecting capital and the masters; but the general decision was that the bill was right in principle, and that they should cast aside in this matter, as they had done in some others, the question of expediency, and go for what was right. (Great cheers.) Why, the Trades' Union Commission, including Mr. Roebuck, had sanctioned the principle embodied in the bill. One of the statements signed by Lord Eiche, Mr. Roebuck, and other Commissioners least favourable to trades' unions, was:—"With regard to the general question of the right of working men to combine and to determine and stipulate with their employer the terms on which they will consent to work with him, we hold that provided the combination be perfectly voluntary, and that full liberty be left to all other working men to undertake the work which the parties combined have refused, and that no obstruction be placed in the way of the employer resorting elsewhere in search of a supply of labour,—there is no ground of justice or of policy in withholding such a right from working men." The whole principle of the bill was given up in this statement. Working men did not ask for power to use means contrary to the common law—(hear, hear)—and Lord Eiche and Mr. Roebuck having laid down this principle had no right to go back and frustrate or destroy it by a number of conditions. (Applause.) In every bargain there was more or less of a struggle between buyer and seller, the buyer wanting to buy as cheaply as he could, and the seller to sell for as much as he could. It was thus with capitalists and workmen; but there was this difference. The employer could usually more conveniently wait for labour than the workman for work. (Hear, hear.) After reading another clause from the report of the Commissioners, Mr. Carter said that it was right, and just, and equitable that working men should be dealt with as every other class of

men in the kingdom was. (Hear, hear.) There should not be any exceptional law applying only to trades' unionists. (Hear, hear.) What was the position of trades' unionists at the present moment? Why, just this, that, according to the law, fairly, strictly, and properly interpreted, all combinations and trades' unions were illegal. It had even been thought that a trades' union might be made to pay damages sustained by an employer during a dispute. A workman sent a letter to an employer to the effect that if he did not do a certain thing his men would leave his employment. The master declined to comply with the request made; his men accordingly left; his trade and business suffered; the Judge ruled that the workman was liable for damages; but as he could not pay, the question had been mooted, as regarded the unionists in London, "Are not all these men who belong to the society liable to be proceeded against, to get that money refunded which the manufacturer has lost?" (Ironical cheers.) The proposed bill aimed at repealing all the combination laws, and in defining the common law in such a way that a decision would not be given against a man because anything he had done might have been in restraint of trade. (Applause.) It also proposed that if trade societies sent up their rules and had them examined by a Government officer, and published with their accounts once a year, that those societies should have the same protection as friendly societies, and should be able to appoint trustees, and sue any man who attempted to rob them. (Cheers.) The bill was a very simple one, and he thought the Government and the House ought to take a sensible and reasonable view of the question, and not raise objections as to clauses upon intimidation and obstruction, but leave these matters to be dealt with at common law. (Loud applause.) He was glad that he had come to that meeting, and he should be able to speak with greater confidence on the subject to the chief promoters of the bill, now that he had seen so large a meeting in its favour—so large a meeting of workmen determined to stand faithful by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Mundella until they had carried their bill in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.)

The motion being put to the meeting, it also was carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS ALDERSON, joiner, then moved a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of the bill; Mr. BECKETT, coachbuilder, seconded, and the motion was carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks to Mr. Carter, M.P., for his attendance, and to the Chairman, brought the meeting to a close.

The Bury (Lancashire) secretary reports that the trades of that town have formed themselves in a trade council, composed of representatives from trades in union, and in the course of their deliberations have got up a petition, numerous signed, to Mr. Philips, M.P. for the borough, praying for his support in the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Hughes' bill on the Legislation of Trades' Unions. The honourable gentleman very courteously received a deputation from the Trades' Council, and after a lengthened interview gave his word that he would support the bill in its entirety.

MEETING IN EXETER HALL.

On Wednesday evening, the 23rd instant, an influential meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, to discuss the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Hughes and Mr. Mundella. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. presided; and among those present were Mr. Carter, M.P.; Mr. H. Palmer, M.P.; Mr. Anderson; Sir H. Hoare, M.P.; Mr. Mundella, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P.; Mr. E. Dennison, the Hon. Auberon Herbert, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. Vernon Lushington, the Rev. H. Solly, Mr. Beales, M.A., Sir George Young, Mr. G. Lushington, Q.C., Professor Beesly, Mr. George Potter, &c.

The CHAIRMAN rose to address the meeting, and was received with prolonged cheering. He said he was present in the interest of peace, as an employer himself, to claim for working men rights which he claimed for himself. (Cheers.) He had not the slightest misgiving about working men meeting to consider, it might be to combine, as to the terms on which they should sell their labour, and, therefore, he was prepared to give hearty support to the bill brought into the legislature; not that he was prepared to say that he should not support amendments proved to be necessary; but as to the main principle, that the rights held now in some doubt should be given to the working men, he declared that there should be no time lost in removing this exceptional legislation, and the working men's position would thus be made clear in the future. (Cheers.) Having said so much for his convictions as to the rights of the working men as unionists, he pointed out that there were also the rights of others to be considered—the non-unionists. If the unionists were prepared to receive the assistance of others to acquire their rights, they must remember that there were others in their trade who held views opposed to unionists, and these had rights too. Now, for himself, he was ready in all honesty to help the unionists; but if 500 in a trade desired to carry out a certain course, and 50 differed from the 500, the majority had no right to break the heads of the minority, and the unionists must accept the principle that those who differed from them should be free to differ. (Hear.) This must be clearly understood, but the principle of converting an opponent by throwing into his house the means of destroying life and property must not be allowed, nor must a man's free rights be interfered with. Every man must be at perfect liberty to act as he thought fit. Between him and his constituency there was no difference of opinion upon this, for they and he held that any man who broke the law of the land should be tried by the law, but not by a special law. For years he had worked against class legislation, and

he held that the common law should deal with all cases of crime, as it was powerful enough to do. (Hear.) He pointed out that trades' unions in their restrictions had done harm to trade, and proceeded to say that working men should study the principles of trade, and he urged that intelligent men should discuss the result of their action in the restriction of trades' unions. The tendency of trades' unions had been in some instances to restrict trade, and he had had before him facts which had shown him that certain actions of working men had taken from them something which they would have had, and trade had been turned from us. Now, working men would do well to be very careful how they acted, for the interests of the labouring classes were bound up in the interests of their country, and in these days, when competitions between countries were becoming stronger, it would be well for employers to come into contact with the workmen and exchange their views as to the labour which the one had to sell and the other had to purchase, so that there might be one view between them. Strikes were brute force, and in dealing with force the weakest must fall to the ground, and the weakest was generally the workmen. By strikes money had been lessened in value to the working man, who, though he had an increase of wages, was relatively worse off than before, as his money did not go to the extent it went before. Now the working men were gaining power, and they would go on gaining power, but it was well for them to reserve their power. They should endeavour to bring about a mutual good will, for the value of this could not be over estimated. He reminded them of other times, when both employers and workmen were bitterly set against one another in Nottingham by repeatedly recurring strikes; but now, he said, during the last ten years 60,000 men were bound in a union of conciliation, and he was sure the wages had been higher on the average than ever they were before. He impressed upon the meeting that now there was a greater need than ever for a mutual bond between workmen and employers; for, he said, continental competition was becoming more powerful, and was treading upon our heels so grievously that if our working men made any mistakes their position and trade would stand in the greatest danger. He trusted that the working men and masters would co-operate together, for upon that mutual co-operation depended in no slight measure the well-being of the people and the future prosperity of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers moved, and Mr. DRYTT, of the London Tailors' Society, seconded the following resolution:—

"That combination laws, or laws designed to check the free association of workmen, and to place them under a special criminal legislation, are at once impolitic and unjust, and call for immediate and complete abolition. That the doctrine of the common law which places trades' unions outside the pale of law is a relic of feudalism which requires emphatic reversal, and that all trades' unions which submit themselves to the general civil and criminal law of the land are deserving of complete legal recognition and ample protection from the State."

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M.P., who was received with long-continued cheering, said he had never expected to see what was presented that evening—a large employer of labour presiding over a trades' unionist meeting, and he had hopes now that the working men would have justice done to them. (Cheers.) He believed that the bill which he and Mr. Mundella had introduced into the house was a really good bill, and it contained nothing more than it was right should be passed. The chairman would not have been there if he did not believe it to be a good measure, and, for himself, he should never have introduced it into the House of Commons if he had not believed it to be an honest measure. (Cheers.) It was a measure which would knock away class legislation, give fair protection for trades' union funds, give fair remedies for offences committed against unionists, and, on the other hand, it pledged the unionists to give that full publicity to all they did, and to all their accounts, which the public was entitled to receive at their hands. (Hear.) He was of opinion that trades' unions had a right to do all that was fair, and that was a reason why they had accepted the bill in a right-minded spirit. If the bill had been a one-sided, an unjust bill, there would have been more excitement about the matter; but as it was only a moderate measure, good men had supported it, as they only wanted justice, and every inquiry that had been held pointed to the same conclusion—from the inquiry of 30 years ago to the last Royal Commission—and that conclusion was that the laws in restraint of trade should be abolished. (Cheers.) He proceeded to say that these laws had been in existence from the reign of Edward I., and they made it a conspiracy for men to fix wages, a law which remained down to 1825; and now that the similar laws applying to dealers—"the forestalling laws"—had been swept away, so should these in supposed restraint of trade. He concluded by declaring that if a member could push a private bill to a division he would.

Mr. MUNDELLA supported the resolution, and gave the heads of the different clauses of the bill.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. GEO. POTTER, of the Operative Carpenters' Society, in a short and well delivered speech, proposed, and Mr. GULE, of the Iron Founders' Association, seconded the following resolution:—

"That the bill of Messrs. Hughes and Mundella, the aim of which is to remove exceptional legislation and to protect trades' unions in the enjoyment of their property, deserves our hearty approval and earnest support; that this meeting of the trades' unionists of the metropolis pledges itself that it will omit no effort to urge this bill on the legislature, on the government, and on their representatives personally, and will continue to exert every method of constitutional agitation to obtain the passing of this or a similar measure; and in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions, it hereby empowers the trades' conference and delegates to wait upon the Home Secretary to solicit the support of the government to this bill."

The resolution was supported by Professor BEESTLY, and by Sir H. HOARE, M.P., who in the course of his remarks said he would heartily support the bill. The resolution was eventually carried unanimously.

The following resolution and the usual vote to the chairman concluded the proceedings:—

"That this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to the framers and introducers into parliament of this bill, and begs those earnest friends of trades' societies to accept the sincere gratitude of the trades of London and the country generally for their disinterested and valuable services."

THE MASONS' LOCKOUT.

MEETING OF THE BUILDING TRADES AT LIVERPOOL.

On Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst., a meeting of operatives connected with the various branches of the building trade was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, St. Anne-street, to "take into consideration the present dispute." The room was well filled, upwards of 800 persons being present. There were the following representatives on the platform:—Messrs. John White, Clark, and Miller represented the masons; Mr. S. Prince the bricksetters; Mr. John Clark the plasterers; Messrs. A. Sharp, J. Fraser, T. Massey, and Geo. Leves, the joiners; and Mr. Butterfield the shipjoiners. Shortly after the time at which it was announced the meeting would commence,

Mr. DAVID FEARN was voted to the chair, who at some length explained the object of the meeting, and called on

Mr. CLARK, of Manchester, a representative of the stonemasons, who commenced by stating that it was not his intention to occupy their time to any great length, but he would like to say a few words as to the kind of organisation for which they were there to express their sympathy. He would begin by asserting, in the language of some of our greatest warriors and statesmen, the stubborn fact that union was strength. (Hear, hear.) Thirty years ago it occurred to a master mind to try the practical application of those words to the English masons, and it had produced the most advantageous results, notwithstanding all the inventive powers of evil genius, for nearly 20,000 masons were willing to proclaim that night the benefits and privileges they had received from it. It had put them in possession of an institution having its ramifications extended to almost every town and village in England and Wales, and which, in its endeavours to promote and defend the interests of its members, was second to none in the country. (Applause.) And what could be more sublime than to see the hand of fellowship ever extended to their suffering brethren? (Hear, hear.) The institution had enabled them to raise their heads and stand boldly forward in the face of their unrelenting taskmasters, and tell them that the days had gone by when they could exact the last drop of their blood, and that they must now have fair remuneration for their labour. So long as it was not satisfactorily and clearly shown that the capital and trade of the country had decreased, so long should they continue to contend for what they believed to be essentially necessary for the development of their mental and physical capabilities. (Hear, hear.) It was true that many of their opponents did not hold with that doctrine; Colonel Maud did not believe a word of it. (Hisses.) But they had the proud satisfaction of knowing that in their efforts to better themselves they were doing something to advance freedom, and in inducing others to follow their example. The present system, introduced by their employers, was about one of the most dangerous that had ever been introduced, but the question of the hour system, arbitration, and the law of classification, as regarded the payment of wages, had been so ably dwelt upon by the previous speaker, that there was no need to dwell upon them. He would never be a party to consent to the introduction of a third party to decide cases of dispute between masters and men, for it was almost the only birth-right he possessed to defend his trade from the inroads of tyranny. (Applause.) The institution which he represented had made many sacrifices, but it had enabled them to raise themselves from the depths of servile serfdom in which they once wallowed to the position they now enjoyed. For thirty years it had withstood the storms of tyranny and capital, and they had no hesitation in saying that it would outlive the present attack. He was further encouraged in that idea when he saw that large assembly congregated for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with them, and he believed the society had not yet reached its climax of prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. GEORGE LEECH moved, and Mr. W. REEVES seconded, the following resolution:—

"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the operative masons in their present struggle, is of opinion that they are justified in resisting the adoption of the hour system."

The resolution was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, ship joiner, said he thought the great object of the meeting was to prevent the adoption of the hour system. (Hear, hear.) The adoption of such a system would act very prejudicially if adopted in his trade, as they worked very short hours in winter, and received the same wages as in summer. He moved—"That this meeting pledges itself to support the operative masons in the present lockout by every means that lies in their power." (Applause.) By responding liberally to this they would show the amount of sympathy they had with their fellow workmen. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOSEPH FRAZER, joiner, seconded the motion. He said that some years ago his trade was in a similar position to that of the masons at present, and every assistance possible was given to them by those who now in turn required aid and sympathy. He considered that assisting the masons at present was only making a good return for a good turn done by the masons in the past. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JAMES EASTWOOD, joiner, moved as an amendment—"That each tradesman of Liverpool pledges himself to subscribe one shilling a week towards a fund for the relief of the masons now locked out until the existing dispute is settled." (Applause.)

Mr. WARD, joiner, seconded the amendment, remarking that there was nothing like putting on a bold front at the beginning of a movement of that kind. He could not see for the life of him what object the masters could have in bringing forward the hour system, but he thought they were trying to get a point in advance of them. However, let them come forward and honestly tell the public whether it was for their (the masters') benefit or that of the public that they wished the change to the hour system. (Hear, hear.) He was there to put his shoulder to the wheel, and to give help to the utmost of his power. (Applause.)

The amendment and the original motion were then put to the meeting, the former being declared to be unanimously carried, amid loud cheers.

TRADE EMBLEM.

In the Financial Table of this issue will be observed the final item for the completion of the Trade Emblem, and having received the fourth and last proof of the engraving, this lengthy pending memento of the trade is now complete. There will be no time lost in furnishing lodges with an Emblem struck off on India paper; the quality of this paper is selected for the impression of such a highly-finished work of art—emblematical of great architectural and practical merit—which has been well displayed by the artist. It will be useless to dwell on the work at length, but leave it to the members to form their own opinions when the Emblems are circulated.—C.C.

AGGREGATE STRIKE ACCOUNTS.

SUNDERLAND LODGE,

From January 1st to June 8th, 1869.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
From C.C.	226	10	0	Strike Pay	199	14	0
From Lodge Funds ..	8	6	2½	Committee	28	1	0
Fine	0	6	0	Delegations	0	15	0
				Advertisements	0	6	0
				Postages	0	7	4
				Stationery	0	5	6
				Printing	0	5	0
				Telegram	0	1	0
				Room Rent	3	6	0
				Passing men away ..	0	17	6
				Auditors	0	6	0
				To Lodge Fund	0	17	10½
	£235	2	2½		£235	2	2½

* This item to be refunded by local levy.

JOHN McMILLAN, }
WILLIAM TURNER, } Auditors.
JAMES THOMPSON, }

ILKLEY LODGE,

From June 7th to June 9th, 1869.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
From Lodge Box	3	8	0	Strike Pay	2	12	0
				Committee	0	16	0
	£3	8	0		£3	8	0

JAMES FRASER, }
JOHN WM. SYKES, } Auditors.

CHELTENHAM LODGE,

From April 10th to June 7th, 1869.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
From C.C.	35	0	0	Strike Pay	17	17	0
				Committee	9	6	0
				Delegations	1	16	0
				Room Rent	0	10	0
				Postages and Stationery	0	3	0
				Hassing away supplants*	2	5	5
				Secretary	1	5	0
				Auditors	0	5	0
				To the Lodge Fund ..	1	13	0
	£35	0	0		£35	0	0

* This item to be refunded by local levy.

ALFRED WALL, }
GEORGE SKET, } Auditors.
JOHN BROWNETT, }

NOTICE.

The Central Committee have at various times been applied to through lodges to favour members working out at Country Jobs with a copy of the *Fortnightly Return*. This has been granted when it has been shown there were from three members and upwards, with the understanding that a communication should be forwarded to the C.C. periodically; this arrangement, however, has not been carried out. If nothing is heard from those correspondents before the issue of next *Return*, their addresses will be struck out of the Address Book.—C.C.

HOSPITALS.

Recipients of Hospital Treatment.

Leicester, Joseph Walker, Wm. Smith; *Leeds*, Stephen Hudson.

Portsmouth, Joseph Sellick.

Sheffield, John Worth, Joseph Keeling, Wm. Hughes.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS

ON BEHALF OF THE BIRMINGHAM MEMBERS ON STRIKE.

Birmingham Lodge gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the undermentioned lodges:—

	£	s.	d.
Oxford	0	4	7
London (Southwark)	1	18	0
	£2	2	7

HENRY HARDING, Strike Secretary.
WILLIAM HATCH, Strike Treasurer.

George and Dragon, Steelhouse-lane.

MANCHESTER.—We beg to return our sincere thanks to the brothers of Welbeck for their voluntary subscription on behalf of the masons of Manchester.

	£	s.	d.
Welbeck	0	17	0

JOHN COWDEN, Strike Secretary.
JOHN REED, Strike Treasurer.

Commercial Inn, Hardman-street.

STATE OF TRADE.

Extracts from the "Builder" and "Building News."

The construction of new docks at Fleetwood, which will cost about £50,000, have been commenced. The dock will be 600ft. by 400ft., and will cover about 6 acres.

It is proposed to restore the parish church of Odecombe, Dorsetshire, which is at present in a very ruinous condition.

It is rumoured that another large "Tabernacle" is to be built in London, for the congregation of Mr. A. G. Brown, one of Mr. Spurgeon's "young men." It is to cost £12,000, and to hold 3,000 people.

The foundation stone of a new Methodist chapel has been laid at Aberton, Essex.

A new railway station is in course of erection at Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

The Great Western Railway Company has decided to build a passenger station at Corsham, Wilts.

The foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Charles, Bishop of Milan, has been laid at Tudhoe, Durham. The style is pure Gothic.

The Guardians of the Fylde (Lancashire) Union have decided on borrowing £2,600 for the erection of a new workhouse infirmary.

The foundation stone of a new lighthouse has been laid on Souter Point, a headland on the Durham coast, between the Wear and Tyne.

A new fever hospital is about to be erected at the Fulwood Workhouse, for the accommodation of the fever and small-pox patients in the Preston Union. The cost will be about £2,000.

The foundation stone of the new church of St. James has been laid at Yarmouth.

The foundation stone of St. Luke's schools has been laid at Gloucester. The cost will be £2,642.

The Congregationalists of Thornton, near Bradford, are about to erect a new chapel, at a cost of about £3,000.

The foundation stone of a new mechanics' institute has been laid at Basingstoke.

The foundation stone has been laid of a new church at Shaw, near Oldham. The cost will be from £7,000 to £8,000, and it is intended to be in the Early Decorated style.

The corner stone of a new chapel and schools, for the Primitive Methodists, has been laid at Leigh, Lancashire. It is estimated to cost £1,512.

The miscellaneous estimates contain a vote of £21,850 for the purchase of a site for a new post-office at Birmingham.

The foundation stone of a new United Presbyterian church has been laid at Sunderland. The style is Gothic, and the total cost will be about £3,500.

The Guardians of King's Norton Union, Worcestershire, are about to erect a new workhouse, at a cost of about £18,000.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For English Presbyterian church at Lewes; Mr. Sawyer, £1,888. For pianoforte manufactory at Woodgrew; Messrs. Crabb and Vaughan, £2,320. For villa residence at Addiscombe; Mr. Hart, £1,380. For the erection of St. David's National Schools at Birmingham; Mr. Ravenscroft, £1,400. For new stabling and billiard-room, &c, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield; Messrs. Jeffery and Pritchard, £1,336 10s. For the erection of a new workhouse at Penkridge, Staffordshire; Messrs. Parnell and Son, £6,810. For alterations and additions to a villa residence at Lee, Kent; Mr. Morter, £2,016. For the erection of a pair of semi-detached villas at Tuffnell Park; Mr. Ennor, £3,170. For rebuilding Montpellier Baths, Cheltenham; Messrs. King and Godwin, £3,075. For various works to Paper Mills, Ilford; Mr. Robinson, £1,077. For the erection of two chapels, a lodge, outbuildings, boundary-walls, fences, gates, &c., for the new cemetery at Copthill, for the parish of St. Mary, Dover; Mr. Richardson, £2,563. For new hot and cold baths at St. Winnifred's Well, Holywell; Messrs. Anderson and Co., No. 1, £729 15s., No. 2, £926 5s.

Bradford (Yorks.).—Brisker than it was; all seem to be employed, along with a goodly number of new hands lately engaged.

Cheltenham.—Very slack.

Longridge.—Three or four banker hands may obtain employment here; wages, 27s. 6d. per week, 9 hours per day.

Torquay.—Dull, and no prospect of improvement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

AUGHTON.—Some five or six members in the employ of Mr. Preston, a Wigan employer, suspended work here at the instigation of the Wigan Lodge, on the ground that they were working under the local rules of Wigan. This part of the report is not very definite, but it is presumable that they were working under the old rules and not on the new terms which the employers are attempting to enforce. Two of the members are reported to have obtained work elsewhere after four days' cessation; whether the other four members are still upon the funds the report does not state. Four supplanters, along with improvers and apprentices, are reported to be carrying on the work.

BIRMINGHAM.—Nothing new to communicate; 26 members on the strike roll.

BINGLEY.—Two delegates waited upon Messrs. Foulds Bros., and came to an arrangement, which brought the strike reported in last *Return* to a termination, work being resumed on the morning of the 11th of June.

BIRKENHEAD.—One or two other contentions of a slight character with employers are reported. Four supplanters had arrived from London *via* Macclesfield. The strike reported in last *Return* was against Messrs. Harkness and Dempster, for an alleged infringement of the local rules relating to sub-contracting. Two other employers are mentioned in this fortnight's report, namely, Mr. Grounds and Mr. Lovatt. The cause of the dispute with Mr. Grounds was an infringement of the local rule relating to lodgings. The nature of the contention with Mr. Lovatt is not stated. There are five members on the strike roll.

BOLTON.—On June 24th, 11 members were reported on the lockout roll. The Manchester contractors still hold on to the notice they tendered. All the other works in the town are progressing uninterruptedly.

BRISTOL, under date of June 16th, reports the lockout terminated in favour of our members. Messrs. Foster, Davis, Stephens, and Coates had each sent for their men to return to work on the old terms, and since that date the remaining contending employers conceded. Work resumed.

CHESTER.—Mr. Thompson, who has been contending for upwards of two years with the Scottish Society, at the Gilmore Hill College, has now commenced his works at the Chester Cathedral, and is attempting the hour system and the prolongation of the day until six o'clock, the established time for leaving work being half-past five. These infringements upon the established local rules the members have resolved to withstand.

COVENTRY—Two supplanters are reported. Six members still upon the lockout roll.

DIDSBURY reports one member on the funds in connection with the Manchester dispute.

ECCLES.—There are two members on the funds here, in connection with the Manchester strike.

EXETER.—The members employed at the Victoria Hall, Queen-street, suspended work on the 9th instant. The contractor is under obligation to have the work completed in August, for the meeting of the British Association, and has brought himself into collision with the men, by driving and tyranny, to which, after much forbearance, the members resolved no longer to submit. Summonses were obtained by the contractor, Mr. Dymont, against five of the members, but the case was not proceeded with, owing to some defect; but fresh summonses have been obtained by the foreman, and the charge, the precise nature of which is not stated, was to be heard on the 21st of June. Six payable and five paying members suspended work.

FISHPONDS.—The lockout here is ended. We went to work on Thursday morning, June 17th, on the old terms.

HALIFAX.—On June 18th, the lockout here was reported at an end, the employers having withdrawn the notice. Work was accordingly resumed on the old terms on Monday, June 21st.

KEIGHLEY reports the termination of the strike there, all the members have obtained employment.

LIVERPOOL.—No signs of any settlement. Supplanters find their way here from all quarters. A batch of nine came on Sunday, June 20, from Glasgow, and nine more are reported coming to-day per boat. Delegates were sent, one to Glasgow and one to Edinburgh, and succeeded in stopping a great number from coming. The Edinburgh delegate reports that great numbers in that city were deterred from accepting engagements when they heard the statement of how things stood in Liverpool. Most of the supplanters coming from Glasgow are from Gillmore Hill College. The numbers on the lockout roll are as follows:—Liverpool (Globe) Lodge, 136; South Lodge, 33; North Lodge, 23; Woolton, 12; Birkenhead, 10; total, 214.

LEEDS, JUNE 23.—There are fifteen of the associated employers contending for the introduction of the hour system, who would require about 150 masons as soon as the works are opened. There are twenty-six master builders who have conceded the old terms, and employing at present about 130 men. Our position in the main is unaltered; 59 members are reported upon the lockout roll.

LYMM.—There are three members on the lockout roll. There is a prospect of several important works coming out, which most probably will materially alter the situation.

MANCHESTER.—The strike is in about the same position as reported in last *Return*. The employers got a few more supplanters from Beanland's, of Bradford, this week, but the number does not increase, as others keep leaving the city. They are terribly pinched for men, as they have advertised for lads 17 to 18 years of age to become apprentices. In fact they are holding out every inducement to men and boys to become oppositionists, and with very little success in proportion to the number they require. The numbers on the strike roll are as follows:—Manchester, 147; Salford, 38; Hulme, 38; total, 223.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—A strike took place here against an infringement of the local rule prohibiting piece work. There are three members on the strike roll.

OLD SWAN.—Affairs unaltered. Two supplanters have appeared. Eight members on the lockout roll.

SHEFFIELD.—Thirty-eight members on the lockout roll.

SUNDERLAND.—The strike here terminated on Tuesday, June 8th.

WAKEFIELD.—Only three supplanters have put in an appearance here. All the members locked out have got work with the exception of three.

Penzance secretary reports:—"I have been on the lookout for the appearance of the Master Builders invitation for masons to come to work, but there was no such notice up until this morning, the 21st inst. This week, having occasion to go to Camborne, a distance of 14 miles up from Penzance, there it was at the railway station, in a beautiful frame, and written at the back of it, "Put this in the most public place you can." It is said they are on every station from Bristol down here.

WIGAN.—The number on the lockout is gradually diminishing. Messrs. Winnard and Son have conceded the old terms, and their men have resumed work. Other employers are wavering. Six members on the lockout roll.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Not much to report beyond the coming and going of a few stray supplanters. There are six members on the funds.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The reports received during the fortnight show the existence of strikes in eight towns, which, with the respective numbers on strike are as follows:—Birmingham, 26; Birkenhead, 5; Chester, 6; Didsbury, 1; Eccles, 2; Exeter, 6; Manchester, 223; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 3; making a total out on strike of 272. Partial lockouts still exist in nine towns, which, with the numbers locked out, are—Bolton, 11; Liverpool, 214; Leeds, 59; Lymm, 3; Old Swan, 8; Sheffield, 38; Wakefield, 3; Wigan, 6; Wolverhampton, 6; total, 348; making an aggregate, with those out on strike, of 620 members on the funds, showing a reduction, since last *Return*, of 239. This reduction is accounted for by the associated employers having withdrawn their notices in Bristol, Fishponds, and Halifax, the members in those towns having resumed work on the old terms. Several minor strikes have also terminated in favour of the men, namely, Bingley, Keighley, and Sunderland. During the fortnight delegates from Manchester and Liverpool, carrying with them placards explanatory of the present dispute, have visited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, while others have gone into the remote country places of England. The result of their labours has been to deter large numbers from accepting engagements as supplanters, and the employers are now driven to such straits as to advertise for lads as apprentices from 17 to 18 years of age, and are holding out every kind of inducement for men to become oppositionists, and, according to the foregoing reports, with but small success. The larger works in the towns on lockout are nearly at a dead stand. At the new Town Hall, in Manchester, the sheer legs have remained unmoved for many weeks, a sure indication that little or no progress is being made in the upward movement of that important public work. At the Bolton new Town Hall works all remains quiet, the only sound of an hammer being that of the lewiser lewisings the large stones that are now and then brought in to be filled up until the lockout terminates. While all the other works in Bolton are progressing uninterruptedly, that remains at a dead stand. The local employers are acting on the principle of making hay while the sun shines, while at the Town Hall the best of the season is

passing away unimproved, and, owing to the nature of the work, and the tackle requisite for the setters, only a limited number can be employed, and therefore the time lost cannot well be retrieved. In conclusion, there is not the slightest disposition on the part of our members to give way. The income of the society is improving, and likely to continue to do so for some weeks to come. If, therefore, the employers are still determined to hold on to the terms of the original notice, and cannot find a sufficiency of efficient supplanters, the fight will be an almost interminable one.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESTER.—The members Quinn and Roscoe have been frequently advertised to write for their letters, and there being no response they had better be returned to the Dead Letter Office.

PORTRHELVAN.—The restriction with respect to age on entering the sick fund is 45 years—none to be admitted or re-admitted above that age. The initiation fee of 2s. 6d. is only available to all healthy members who have been good on the books for the previous twelve months.

LUTTERWORTH.—Please state how many members there are working at Kincote church.

BEARWOOD.—Please forward the arrears of Allen McInnes to Oxford Lodge.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Please state the number of members at Newport (Solop).

MANSFIELD.—Please forward the certificate of health of Samuel Angliss.

WHITWELL.—You had better forward those members' names for publication in the *Return* who are subject to the local levy you allude to between Feb. 25th and April 12th, 1869.

WANTED.

AMERICAN.—The address of JAMES O'DONNELL. His brother-in-law, Edward Cooney, of 64, Sherman-street, Chicago, Illinois, United

States, will pay his passage to Chicago if he can find him. Any one knowing his whereabouts will oblige by forwarding the same to the Central Office, Bolton.

By Idle, the arrears of James Mann.—By Wolverhampton, the particulars as to lodge and date of Alfred Isaac's initiation.—By Market Harboro', the arrears of Frederick Charnock.

REPLY TO CHATHAM.—Porthlevan, John Jewell, initiated to trade and sick, March 14th, 1868, first time, arrears on June 19th, 1869, including levy of 2s. 6d., £2 5s. 3½d. Simon Jewell, trade only, at Porthlevan, December 6th, 1867, first time, arrears June 19th, 1869, £1 7s. 7½d.

Jas. Hacking to Benj. Hardy, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. Wm. Turner to Henry Cook, for two letters, address 20, Commercial-road, Bedford. Herbert Bowers to the Mason's Arms, East Retford, for a letter, also to his wife, prompt. Jas. Bentley to Stephen Collins, Fleece Inn, Rochdale. Wm. Herbert to Wm. Rawling, 49, Great William street, Stratford-on-Avon. Wm. Paul to Reuben Blakeman, Fitzherbert Arms, Swynnerton, prompt. Thos. Lewis* and Henry Dudley* to the Hereford secretary for a letter each. George Poulson to Mrs. Morgan, Much Dewchurch, prompt. Robt. Duncan and David Howe to Edward Lodge, Plawsworth, near Chester-le-street, Durham. Edward Lowes* to the Buxton secretary for a letter. Wm. Healey to the Preston secretary for a letter. John Briton,* supposed to be in London, to Josiah Willis, 165, Warde-street, Hulme, Manchester, for a letter. Geo. Unwin to Jas. Turner, Green Dragon, Leeming-street, Mansfield. Alfred Williams* to Joseph Butt (or Bull?), Bearwood, for a letter. Joseph Noah to Fred. Tilling, 9, Senior-street, Paddington, London W.

Those marked thus * are requested to send a Postage Stamp each to the party named, for a letter.

NOTICE.—Presidents of lodges will much oblige by giving precedence, in reading the *Returns*, to "Correspondents." In consequence of the omission of the above many letters lay from week to week unclaimed, and important communications affecting the interests of members are entirely overlooked.

LIST OF LODGES, SECRETARIES NAMES AND RESIDENCES

☞ The Names of Lodges within parenthesis, thus (*Alderley*), are not to be repeated in the address given.

<i>Ashton-under-Lyne</i>	John Bradbury, 126, Brook-street	<i>Blackpool</i>	Wm. Eaton, 3, Hounds Hill, Lancashire
<i>Abergavenny</i>		<i>Blythe Marsh</i>	Thos. Bailey, Black Cock, near Stone, Staffordshire
<i>Aberystwith</i>	John James, 3, Union-street, Cardiganshire	<i>Bollington</i>	Wm. Altman, Palmerston-street, near Macclesfield
<i>Accrington</i>	Richd. Smithies, 102, Grange-lane, Lancashire	<i>Bolton</i>	Thos. Butterworth, 68, Albert-st, Brownlow-fold, Lancashire
<i>(Alderley)</i>	John Leadbeater, mason, Chorley, Cheshire	<i>(Bootle)</i>	Joseph Moorhouse, 3, Everton-place, Derby-road, Liverpool
<i>Alderney Island</i>	George Summers, Longey-road	<i>Box</i>	Geo. Pillinger, Box Hill, near Chippenham, Wilts.
<i>Altrincham</i>	William Ratcliff, 2, Lord-street, Cheshire	<i>Bradford-on-Avon</i>	John Bollen, mason, Bearfield
<i>Alton</i>	Henry Bailey, mason, near Cheadle, Staff.	<i>Bradford, Yorkshire</i>	Mark Shepherd, 37, Broadbent-street, College-road
<i>Ash Hall</i>	Philip Meakin, mason, Ash Hall, Etwall, Derbyshire	<i>Bridport</i>	Geo. Squibb, mason, East-street, Dorsetshire
<i>Ashby-de-la-Zouch</i>	Thos. Ault, mason, Wood-street.	<i>Brighton</i>	John Bannister, 30, Sloane street, Sussex
<i>Atherton</i>	Fred. Cross, Market-street, Atherton, near Manchester	<i>(Brinscall)</i>	R. Kelly, at Mr. Slater's, near the Church, Withnell, near Chorley, Lancashire
<i>Aughton</i>	Ed. Blythin, mason, New Church, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancashire	<i>Bristol</i>	John Bowden, Bowden-place, nr. Gas Works, St. Philips
<i>Birmingham</i>	Wm. Harding, 210, Heneage-street	<i>Brockenhurst</i>	John Stourton, Mr. J. Jenvey's, nr. Lymington, Hants.
<i>Bacup</i>	Thos. O'Brien, 6, Alma-street, Lancashire	<i>Brynquayn</i>	Henry Keyse, Swan Inn, Much Dew Church, Herefordshire
<i>Barnard Castle</i>	Wm. Burns, mason, Demains	<i>Burnley</i>	William Tee, 8, Helena-street, Fullige-road, Lancashire
<i>Barrow-in-Furness</i>	Wm. Gaudie, Cross-street	<i>Burton-in-Lonsdale</i>	Joseph Graham, Westhouse-green, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Yorks.
<i>Barnsley</i>	James Clegg, 32, Pontefract-road	<i>Burton-on-Trent</i>	Robert Holmes, Ordish-street
<i>Barnstaple</i>	Wm. Miner, mason, Gaydon-street, Devon.	<i>Buxton</i>	John Worrall, 2, High-street
<i>Bath</i>	John Ball, King William Inn, Thomas-street	<i>Bury</i>	John Hague, 41, Barratt-street, Lancashire
<i>(Bearwood)</i>	M. Bull, mason, Rose-street, Wokingham, Berks.		
<i>Bedford</i>	H. Cook, 20, Commercial-road		
<i>Beverley</i>	John Grunwell, mason, Well-lane		
<i>Bingley</i>	Wm. Wild, Hill-street, Yorks.		
<i>Birkenhead</i>	Wm. Cowell, 6, Rose-street		
<i>Bishop Auckland</i>	Thos. Goddard, Southgate-street, Durham		
<i>Blackburn</i>	Alex. Wilson, 13, Hodson-street, Brookhouse Fields		

<i>Chester</i>	Samuel Henshall, 6, Union-place, Cuppin-street	<i>Keinton</i>	Geo. Bailey, mason, near Somerton, Somersetshire
<i>Caerphilly</i>	Samuel Paynting, mason, Glamorganshire	<i>Kendal</i>	John Airey, mason, Farcross Bank, Westmoreland
<i>Cambridge</i>	Geo. Hartley, Little St. Mary's-lane.	<i>Keswick</i>	R. Hodgson, mason, Shoeley Croft, Cumberland
<i>Canterbury</i>	Francis Somerford, Burgate-lane	<i>Kidderminster</i>	Wm. Finlay, 8, Bird's Buildings, Blakebrook, Worcestershire
<i>Cardiff</i>	Wm. Fletcher, 42, Sandon-street, Newtown	<i>(Kingswood)</i>	John Cox, mason, St. George's, near Bristol
<i>Carlisle</i>	Joseph Hewitson, 3, South-st., Botchergate	<i>Kington</i>	Henry Jones, Duke-street, Herefordshire
<i>(Chatham)</i>	N. Willing, 42, King-street, Rochester, Kent	<i>Kirkby Lonsdale</i>	John Barton, mason, Fairbank, Westmoreland
<i>Cheesevring</i>	John Buckingham, Granite Works, near Liskeard, Cornwall	<i>Liverpool (Globe)</i>	Ed. Reigan, 186, Upper Frederick-street
<i>Cheltenham</i>	Fred. Musty, 13, Gloster-place, Gloucestershire	<i>" (North)</i>	Wm. Kelly, 85, Priory Grove, Everton
<i>Chesterfield</i>	Thomas Longdia, Hollis-lane, Derbyshire	<i>" (South)</i>	Wm. Pickford, 5, Oak place, Threlfall street, Toxteth Park
<i>Chester-le-Street</i>	Thomas Dadds, mason, via Fence Houses, Durham	<i>London (Paviors' Arms)</i>	James Tyler, 1, Page-street, Westminster (S.W.)
<i>Chichester</i>	Wm. Melmoth, Lennox-place, Sussex	<i>" (North)</i>	Ed. Fry, 55, Murray-street, Shepherdess Walks, Islington
<i>Chorley</i>	Martin Isherwood, 47, Hollinshead-street, Lancashire	<i>" (South)</i>	Wm. Bowman, 8, Smart's-terrace, Addington-street, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.
<i>Cirencester</i>	Peter Joynes, Gloucester-st., Gloucestershire	<i>" (West)</i>	T. Jenkins, 21, Desborough-place, Harrow-rd., Paddington, London, W.
<i>Clevedon</i>	Thos. Tucker, Grape Vine Cottage, Old street, Somerset	<i>" (Balls Pond)</i>	M. S. Kitteringham, 9, Gerrard-street, Duncanterrace, Islington, N.
<i>Colmere</i>	Saml. Owen, mason, New Church, Colmere, near Ellesmere, Salop	<i>" (Battersea Park)</i>	J. Vick, 11, Power-st., Steward's-lane, Battersea
<i>Colne</i>	Sagar Brown, mason, Colne-lane, Lancashire	<i>" (Chelsea)</i>	John Beddow, 15, Lower Sloane-st., Chelsea
<i>Congleton</i>	Wm. Walker, 111, Astbury-street, Cheshire	<i>" (Greenwich)</i>	Anthony Carr, 4, Curlings-row, Victoria-road, Deptford, S.E.
<i>Constantine</i>	Alex. Caddy, Trewardreva Cross, nr. Falmouth	<i>" (Kentish Town)</i>	Thos. Smith, 3, Gospel-terrace, Highgate-rd., Kentish Town, N.
<i>Coventry</i>	Jas. Mullis, No. 3, Court 3rd, Much Park-st.	<i>" (Shoreditch)</i>	Chas. Gibbons, 7, Tuilerie-place, Tuilerie st., Hackney-road
<i>Crewe</i>	Jas. Kennedy, mason, Pedley-street, Mill-street, Crewe, Cheshire	<i>" (Southwark)</i>	Charles Barningham, 10, Shepherd's place, Upper Kennington-lane
<i>Croydon</i>	Wm. Groom, 2, Arthur's Cottages, Church-road, Surrey	<i>" (Stratford)</i>	Henry Legate, 4, Rob Roy-place, West Ham, Essex
<i>(Cuckney)</i>	Geo. Bower, mason, Carburton, near Ollerton, Notts.	<i>" (Sydenham)</i>	Wm. Camplin, 1, Caroline Cottages, Paxton-yard, Hamilton-rd., Lower Norwood, Surrey
<i>Dover</i>	Thos. Cole, 8, Tower Hamlets	<i>Lamorna</i>	Chas. Trenoweth, Lamorna Inn, St. Bunyan, near Penzance
<i>Darlington</i>	John Pearson, 6, Bruswick-street	<i>Lancaster</i>	Thos. Parker, 18, Chapel-street
<i>(Delank)</i>	John Lillicrop, mason, St. Tudy, nr. Bodmin, Cornwall	<i>(Leamington)</i>	Stephen Stroud, Wharf-street, Emscote, near Warwick
<i>Derby</i>	Chas. Wellings, 8, Exeter-street	<i>Leeds</i>	Wm. Roylance, 17, Corporation-street, Kirkstall road
<i>Dewsbury</i>	Jas. Pearson, Wood-street, New Wakefield, Yorks.	<i>Leek</i>	James Wilson, Rose Bank, Staff.
<i>(Didsbury)</i>	Wm. Miller, Barlow Moor, near Manchester	<i>Leicester</i>	John Castles, 59, Hutchinson-street, Upper Kent-street
<i>Disley</i>	Thomas Brelsford, mason, Cheshire	<i>Lichfield</i>	J. Lamb, Star-street, Staffordshire
<i>Doncaster</i>	Geo. Leedle, 23, Low Fishergate	<i>Lincoln</i>	Wm. Shaw, Industry-place, Norman-street
<i>Douling</i>	Henry Merrick, at Jasper Witcombs, Shepton Mallet, Somerset	<i>(Lindley)</i>	Jas. Bates, mason, Birchenclyffe, near Huddersfield
<i>Droylsden</i>	John Walker, White Hart, near Manchester	<i>Liscard</i>	Jas. Allison, 3, Belmont-terrace, New Brighton, Cheshire
<i>Dunster</i>	J. Beet, Church-st., Dunster, West Somerset	<i>Liskeard</i>	Thomas Lark, Barras-street, Cornwall
<i>Durham</i>	Mark Hopper, 50, New Elvet	<i>Littleborough</i>	Jas. Bentley, Bay Mare, Littleborough, near Rochdale
<i>Eastbourne</i>	Henry Dodd, 21, Terminus-place, Sussex	<i>Lladerfel</i>	Peter Jones, mason, Pali Hall, Llanderfel, near Corwen
<i>(Eccles)</i>	John Jackson, Moor-lane, Swinton, near Manchester	<i>Llanelly</i>	Griffith Davies, mason, Furnace, Carmarthen-shire
<i>Elton Hall</i>	Owen Calvert, mason, Elton Hall, near Oundle, Northamptonshire	<i>Longridge</i>	Isaac Wilkinson, Swarbrick Arms, near Preston
<i>Exeter</i>	George Westacot, 4, Poltimore-place, St. Sidwells.	<i>Luton</i>	Henry Harrison, 25, Park road, Beds.
<i>Fishponds</i>	Wm. H. Weadon, Freeland Buildings, Fishponds-road, near Bristol	<i>Lutterworth</i>	Jas. Price, Bank-street, Leicestershire
<i>Fleetwood</i>	John Johnson, 34, Wharen-street, Lancashire	<i>Luxullion</i>	Wm. Varcoe, mason, Cross, near Bodmin, Cornwall
<i>Froggatt Edge</i>	James Morton, mason, via Sheffield, Derbyshire	<i>Lydney</i>	T. Morgan, Queen's Head, Gloucestershire
<i>Frome</i>	Henry Barnes, 5, Percy Cottages, Somerset	<i>Lymm</i>	Wm. Williams, mason, Church-green, Cheshire
<i>Glossop</i>	Chas. Bentley, mason, Rose-green, Derbyshire	<i>Manchester</i>	Robert Campbell, 3, Anson-street, Hulme
<i>Garston</i>	John Cottrell, Arthur-street, Speke-road, near Liverpool	<i>Macclesfield</i>	Joseph Gosling, mason, Bridge-street, Sutton
<i>Gateshead</i>	George Stenhouse, 12, Cobden-street, Mount Pleasant	<i>Maidstone</i>	Dennis Lamb, mason, Bower lane, Kent
<i>Gloucester</i>	T. Bourne, 1, Wellington-street, Tredworth	<i>Malton (New)</i>	Wm. Taylor, Church-street, Norton, Yorks.
<i>Grimsby</i>	David Pick, mason, Kent-street (North), Lincolnshire	<i>Malvern (Great)</i>	W. Hulbert, Smart's Cottages, nr. Brompton-terrace
<i>Guernsey</i>	John Opie, 1, Albert-terrace, Mill-st. Steps.	<i>Mansfield</i>	Joseph Thrall, Stone-court, Church-street, Notts.
<i>Gunnislake</i>	John Robins, mason, Cornwall	<i>Market Harborough</i>	W. Allsopp, Coventry-street, Leicestershire
<i>Huddersfield</i>	Luke Beaumont, Eastwood Buildings, School-street, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	Richard Bond, mason, Cefen Cymmer
<i>Hadfield</i>	Jas. Smithies, Derbyshire	<i>Middlesboro'</i>	William E. Salton, 28, Hunter street
<i>Halifax</i>	David Armistage, 32, Victoria-street, Haley Hill, Yorks.	<i>Milford Haven</i>	John Matthias, mason, Robert-street, Pembroke-shire
<i>Hanley</i>	Jas. Rutter, 27, New-street, Staffordshire	<i>(Milnrow)</i>	Thos. Jones, Cotton Tree yard, Newhey, near Rochdale
<i>Hartlepool (West)</i>	John Balmer, 31, Hilda-street	<i>Mitcheldean</i>	Wm. Webb, mason, Gloucestershire
<i>Hastings</i>	Jas. Smith, Bake Foot, Lancashire	<i>Moreton Hampstead</i>	John P. Rex, mason, Cross-street, Devon
<i>Hastings</i>	W. Rodman, 7, Prospect-place	<i>Morice Town</i>	Thos. Spencer, 108, Navy row, Devonport
<i>Hebden Bridge</i>	James Crabtree, 8, Garden street, Yorkshire	<i>Mountain Ash</i>	William Evans, 82, High-street, Glamorganshire
<i>Heckmondwike</i>	Thos. Ellis, Kaye-street	<i>Mount Sorrell</i>	James Ruse, mason, Leicestershire
<i>Hereford</i>	T. Meredith, 27, Berrington-street	<i>Mossley</i>	Wm. Batley, Roaches, Lancashire
<i>Heywood</i>	John Day, 38, Wild-street, Lancashire	<i>Mumbles</i>	Thos. Richards, mason, John-street, Glamorganshire
<i>High Harrogate</i>	John Allinson, mason, Skipton road	<i>Nottingham</i>	John Ward, 1, Salisbury-square, Curr-lane
<i>Hulme</i>	John Fogg, 34, Boundary street, Manchester	<i>Neath</i>	Thos. James, mason, Windsor street, Glamorganshire
<i>Hull</i>	Ogerby Sugden, 13, Booth street		
<i>Hyde</i>	Wm. Emery, mason, Hyde-lane, Cheshire		
<i>Idle</i>	John Wood, New Brighton, near Leeds		
<i>Ilkley</i>	Jas. Fraser, Wellington road, near Leeds		
<i>Jersey</i>	John Curry, 13, Windsor-road, St. Heliers		
<i>Keighley</i>	Joseph Whittaker, mason, Westgate, Yorks.		

<i>Newark</i>	Wm. Sills, 34, Albert-place, Notts.	<i>Shrewsbury</i>	Jas. Crystall, Belle Vue
<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>	John Rodger, 12, Mill-street, Scotswood-road	<i>Skipton</i>	John Varley, Thompson's Passage, High-street, Skipton-in-Craven, Yorks.
<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>	Silas G. Picken, 25, Garden-street, Staff.	<i>Southampton</i>	Richard Hulbert, mason, Sholing Common, near Southampton, Hants.
<i>Newport (Mon.)</i>	John Garraway, Greyhound Inn, High-street	<i>Southport</i>	Albert Bosker, 75, Tulketh-street
<i>Newton Heath</i>	Chas. Mirfin, mason, near Manchester	<i>South Shields</i>	Joseph Heslop, 10, Hardwick-street, Durham
<i>Northampton</i>	Thos. Smith, 28, New Town-road	<i>Staleybridge</i>	Charles Lee, 2, Queen-street, Millbrook, Cheshire
<i>North Shields</i>	Thos. Robson, 6, North Church-street	<i>St. Austell</i>	Robert Warden, Mount Charles, Cornwall
<i>Northwich</i>	Samuel Walker, Black Bear, Apple Market, Cheshire	<i>St. Davids</i>	Owen Cole, mason, St. Davids Cathedral, Pembrokeshire
<i>Oldham</i>	Henry Bentley, 8, New Radcliff-street, off Rochdale-road	<i>St. Helens</i>	John Wilding, 42, Arthur-street
<i>(Old Swan)</i>	Ed. Newton, 32, Leigh-street, Stanley, near Liverpool	<i>Stockport</i>	James Price, 35, King-street, Heaton Norris
<i>Ollerton (New)</i>	Wm. J. Walker, Wellow-road, Ollerton, Notts.	<i>Stockton-on-Tees</i>	David Richmond, Cooper-street, Norton-road
<i>Oswestry</i>	Joseph Ashley, Chapel-street, Salop	<i>Stone</i>	Edward Stone, mason, Green Bank, Stone, Staff.
<i>Over Darwen</i>	Thos. Fagan, 25, Hannah-street, Lancashire	<i>Stourport</i>	G. Harrison, mason, New Bridge Works, Worcestershire
<i>Owlerton</i>	John Mottley, Greave-street, Walkley, near Sheffield	<i>Stratford-on-Avon</i>	C. Bumbury, 1, Great William-street
<i>Oxford</i>	Edward McCracken, 5, Canal-street, Jericho	<i>Stroud</i>	Edwin Lewis, mason, 10, Middle Hill, Gloucestershire
<i>Preston</i>	Wm. Bennett, 304, North-road	<i>Sunderland</i>	Andrew Dalziel, 28, Back Mill-street, Bishop Wearmouth
<i>Padiham</i>	Ed. Hope, Patridge Hill, Lancashire	<i>Swansea</i>	Thos. Davies, 21, Aberdyberthy-street, Hafod
<i>Penarth</i>	Thos. Meazey, 19, John-street, near Cardiff	<i>Swindon (New)</i>	Thos. Kelly, 11, Oxford-street, Wiltshire
<i>Penrith</i>	Wm. Gardiner, mason, Mealting house lane Cumberland	<i>(Swynnerton)</i>	Thos. Rhead, Cotes Heath, near Stone, Staff.
<i>Penryn (Long Downs)</i> ..	John Sim, mason, Antron Gate, Mabe, near Penryn, Cornwall	<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>	Edward Windsor, 3, Calverley-street
„ <i>(Britannia)</i>	John Datson, mason, Commercial-road, Cornwall	<i>Tamworth</i>	Oliver Harris, Queen's Head Inn, Lichfield-street
„ <i>(Halfway House)</i> ..	Wm. Dunstan, mason, Hearness, near Halfway House, near Penryn, Cornwall	<i>Tarporley</i>	John Pinnington, Swan Hotel, Cheshire
<i>Penzance</i>	Robert Rogers, Mrs. Rosewane's, Wesley-street, Camborne, Cornwall.	<i>Taunton</i>	Simon Crawford, Wood-street, North Town, Somerset
<i>Plymouth</i>	John Henry Jolliffe, 15, Hampton-street	<i>Tavistock</i>	David Lark, Mr. C. James', Brook-street, Devon
<i>Pontypool</i>	Geo. Tyler, Bridge-street, Pontypool, Mon.	<i>Tickhill</i>	G. Rook, mason, Sandbeck Hall, Tickhill, nr. Rotherham, Yorks.
<i>Pontypridd</i>	Wm. James, near Rhonda Chemical Works, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire	<i>Tiverton</i>	Wm. Fewings, Star Inn, St. Andrew-street, Devonshire
<i>Porthleven</i>	John Cocks, at Mr. Richards', grocer, Centenary-street, Camborne, Cornwall	<i>Todmorden</i>	Adam Whittam, Dobroyd Castle
<i>Portland</i>	Richard Smith, mason, Easton, Dorset	<i>Torquay</i>	William Andrews, No. 14, Wellington-road, Ellacombe, Devon
<i>Portsmouth</i>	Ed. White, 104, Wingfield-street, Landport	<i>Ulverstone</i>	John F. Rigg, mason, Kent place
<i>Potterne</i>	H. Milsom, Alma Cottage, Potterne, Devizes, Wilts.	<i>Usk</i>	Ed. Moses, Baron-street, Mon.
<i>Prince Town</i>	Samuel Dawe, mason, Devon	<i>Worcester</i>	Geo. Wright, 23, Sidbury-street
<i>Runcorn</i>	Ben Thorp, 38, Surrey-street, New Town, Cheshire	<i>Wakefield</i>	Wm. T. Thresh, Pincheon-street, Wakefield, Yorkshire
<i>Ramsbottom</i>	George Barlow, mason, Nuttall-lane, Lanc.	<i>Walsall</i>	John Lea, 93, Wolverhampton-street, Staff.
<i>Ramsgate</i>	Chas. Gully, 2, Rose Cottages, Boundary-road, Kent	<i>Ware</i>	Henry Coat, Three Jolly Farmers, Bengo-st., Hertford.
<i>Rawtenstall</i>	Wm. Waddington, Spring-terrace, Lancashire	<i>Warrington</i>	John Booth, Hart's Buildings, Bridge street
<i>Reading</i>	James Smart, 3, North street, Berks.	<i>Wells</i>	Chas. Jarmin, Sym's Cottage, St. Thomas-st., Somerset
<i>Retford</i>	Wm. Gregory, mason, Union-street, South Retford, Notts.	<i>Weston Point</i>	Alfred Bailey, mason, near Runcorn, Cheshire
<i>Ripon</i>	Wm. Buttery, mason, Somerset-place, Yorks.	<i>Weston-super-Mare</i>	Levi Stock, Foley Cottage, Alma-street, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset
<i>Ripponden</i>	Wm. Henry Stott, Bank Top, Ripponden, Yorkshire	<i>Whaley Bridge</i>	Joseph Hallam, mason, Cheshire
<i>Rochdale</i>	Jas. Howarth, Mount-street, Spotland-road	<i>Whitby</i>	John Goodwill, 94, Cragg, Yorks.
<i>Rotherham</i>	Thomas Bradford, mason, Eastwood-lane	<i>Whitehaven</i>	John Stockdale, 29, Ginns, Cumberland
<i>Rugby</i>	John Holyoake, 30, Queen-street, Warwickshire	<i>Whitwell</i>	John Horncastle, Belp Moor, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire
<i>Rugeley</i>	John Lyons, Church Dale Cottages, Staff.	<i>Wigan</i>	Thos. Woods, 79, Great George street, Wallgate, Lancashire
<i>Runcorn Gap</i>	John Griffiths, 4, Pit-street, Widnes, near Warrington, Lancashire	<i>Windermere</i>	M. Stephenson, Mr. Crosthwaite's, grocer, Westmoreland
<i>Sheffield</i>	Thomas Longden, 9, Arthur-street, near St. Stephen's Church	<i>Withcombe</i>	James Symons, mason, near Exmouth
<i>Saddleworth</i>	James Wood, mason, Upper Mill, Yorks.	<i>Wolverhampton</i>	Fred Rollason, Cannock Road-terrace
<i>Salford</i>	John Forrest, 2, Clare street, Liverpool street	<i>Woodlesford</i>	
<i>Salisbury-by-the-Sea</i>	Thomas Agar, Ruby street	<i>Woolhampton</i>	Geo. Heath, Midgham Church, near Reading, Berks.
<i>Scarborough</i>	Wm. Gambles, 6, Friarage Garden, Friars' Entry, Yorks.	<i>Woolton</i>	Chas. Mott, Rose-street, near Liverpool
<i>(Seaforth)</i>	John Warren, 4, Cross-street, Waterloo, near Liverpool	<i>Workop</i>	Ed. Chalonier, Shire Oaks Inn, Westgate
<i>Selby</i>	Thos. Ankers, Mustard Mill Yard, Gowthorp, Yorks.	<i>Wrexham</i>	Thos. Wooley, mason, Bersham, near Wrexham, Denbighshire
<i>Shipley</i>	Wm. Cowling, Regan-street, Seltaire-road, Yorkshire	<i>York</i>	John Precious, 63, Bishop Hill

By Order of the Central Committee,

RICHARD HARNOTT, C.C. Secretary.