

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IN order to keep our readers *au courant* of all that relates to this important ceremonial, we have to announce that the tickets of admission have been now issued. A circular to the secretaries of the several Lodges has also been dispatched by the Grand Secretary, in which it is directed that as regards the single M.M.'s ticket per Lodge to which it has been found necessary to limit the admission of members of this grade, the Lodge secretaries are to see that the names of those M.M.'s who intend to be present are entered on their tickets, and duly announced to Grand Lodge with as little delay as possible; otherwise they will not be available. The circular further suggests, on behalf of Grand Secretary, that while disclaiming all idea of interfering with the method of selection, he is instructed to say that when the system of balloting for this single ticket is not adopted, it appears to the Committee of Management to be not inequitable that it should be allotted to the oldest subscribing member of the Lodge. For our own part, if the ballot be not adopted, and any objection is raised to this suggestion of the Committee, we respectfully submit a plan which has occurred to some brethren, and to which there appears to be no valid objection, that this single ticket should be offered to the S.D., the senior officer of the Lodge who is not entitled *virtute officii* to be present, only and of course subject to the very natural proviso that he is not entitled to be present in connection with any other Lodge, in which case it might be allotted to the J.D. or the next in rank. As regards the production of Grand Lodge certificates, which may not be procurable by all M.M., any brethren so situated are recommended to come accompanied by some well known member of the same Lodge or Province, who may be able to vouch for their identity. It is further enjoined on all members of the Craft that none shall appear in Masonic clothing outside the Hall, it being strictly forbidden by the laws of our Order that any procession should take place without the authority of Grand Master. So much for the tickets, and the very becoming suggestions of Grand Secretary. But, *apropos* of this event, we see a question has been raised in the *Times*, by a correspondent, who signs himself "A Proprietor, but not a Freemason." He says "Reference has been made in your paragraph of Saturday to every class of the qualified brethren, and notice given that the applications for admission are more than double what the Royal Albert Hall will hold, but not the slightest intimation is given to the proprietors of boxes and stalls as to what is to be done with them and their privileges." This omission, he thinks, may be productive of "awkward consequences, if not properly and satisfactorily explained beforehand." But, on Thursday, another correspondent of the same journal points out that this point had not been overlooked, that proprietors' rights only extended to "public" occasions, and that no difficulty is apprehended as to any one demanding to be present at what will be essentially a *private* meeting. Like this latter correspondent, we anticipate no difficulty whatever on this score. It is hardly probable that so important a question should have escaped the notice of the authorities of the Royal Albert Hall, still less the Committee to which Grand Lodge has entrusted the arrangements. Doubtless the proprietor, who is not a Freemason, possesses more than the average share of that curiosity we all inherit from our parent Eve. For once, we fancy, his curiosity will have to remain unsatisfied. The question is one which, it seems to us, must be settled, if with anybody,

with the authorities of the Albert Hall, certainly not with the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, whose selection of an appropriate place for the Installation was governed, not only by considerations of space and other important details, but likewise by the necessity for absolute privacy, so that the possibility of cowans or eavesdroppers finding entrance into the Lodge should be made, humanly speaking, an utter impossibility.

THE LATEST DENUNCIATION OF OUR ORDER.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of the *Standard*, the Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, has recently published a pamphlet in which he strongly denounces Freemasonry. The right reverend prelate affirms that man cannot be a Christian and a Freemason at one and the same time, "because Freemasonry, in its spirit, essence, and action, is the enemy of Christianity." Voltaire, for instance, was a Freemason. Then there are Masonic Councils assembled in direct opposition to the Œcumenical Council. Then it is "eminently dangerous" as a political body. "By its profound and unceasing political, social, and revolutionary action, it is a constant danger to society; it is the laboratory where revolution is prepared in the dark." It played a great part in the Commune, and all disturbances with which France had previously been afflicted. The Bishop, we are told, closes this violent attack of Masonry by imploring "Christians not to be led astray by the pretended philanthropic programme of the Freemasons, for the realisation of which Christianity itself suffices more than enough, without having recourse to ridiculous means." He also urges them "to shun a society which is the negation of all religion and the enemy of all society."

We have no intention of treating this attack in a flippant manner, but the above remarks appear to us to suggest that his reverence has hardly yet attained to years of discretion, or, perhaps, hardly possesses that amount of discretion which is ordinarily expected in a man of his years. As to the first statement quoted, that Freemasonry is "the Enemy of Christianity," we would remark that Freemasonry, being the enemy of no religion, is certainly not an enemy to Christianity, which is only one out of several religions, recognised as such by men of every religious faith. Masons are a body of religious men, who sink all differences of creed in one implicit and universal reliance on the goodness of the G.A.O.T.U. They are not "eminently dangerous" as a political body. They are not a political body at all, and their obligation binds them to a strict observance of the laws of that country in which they reside. Plots and conspiracies, therefore, against established authority, whether monarchical or republican, are foreign to the nature of Masonry. Thus Masons exert no political action, for politics are a forbidden subject; they exert no social influence in any way hurtful to society, nor is there anything revolutionary in them, for they are sworn to be obedient to constituted authority. There is no pretence about "the philanthropic programme of the Freemasons." The sums annually disbursed in charity by Masons all the world over are a grand reality, not a miserable pretence. This body of men is *not* "the negation of all religion," for in no act or deed of Masonry is religion overlooked, nor can it be "the enemy of all society," when all its acts and deeds are meant to benefit society. Masons are observant of three things, together forming the motto

of their Order. These are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. They who observe these are the enemies neither of religion nor of society.

Bishop Dupanloup cannot but remember that—to mention a single case only—a Bull was launched against Freemasons by Pope Clement VIII., in 1738. Since then Freemasonry has gone on flourishing more and more every day. In those days, we were, comparatively speaking, a small and unimportant Order. Now we are legion, and are recognised by Kings and Princes, between whom and revolution there is certainly nothing in common. This prelate appears to have taken a leaf out of the book of a certain Professor Robison, who sought to prove that Freemasonry was at the bottom of everything opposed to religion and good government. He might have studied to far greater advantage “The Ingoldsby Legends,” especially that particular legend, the “Jackdaw of Rheims,” in which we read:—

The Cardinal rose with a dignified look,
He call'd for his candle, his bell, and his book!
In holy anger, and pious grief,
He solemnly cursed that rascally thief!
He cursed him at board, he cursed him in bed;
From the sole of his foot to the crown of his head;
He cursed him in sleeping, that every night
He should dream of the devil, and wake in a fright;
He cursed him in eating, he cursed him in drinking,
He cursed him in coughing, in sneezing, in winking;
He cursed him in sitting, in standing, in lying;
He cursed him in walking, in riding, in flying,
He cursed him in living, he cursed him dying!—
Never was heard such a terrible curse!
But what gave rise to no little surprise,
Nobody seem'd one penny the worse!

LABOUR AND REFRESHMENT.

THERE is, we fear, too marked a tendency in very many Lodges to hasten through its labours, with a view to entering, as soon as possible, upon the business of refreshment. Refreshment, after the Lodge is closed, is often necessary, and always proper, for the Brother who has not done a good day's work by the time he attends the meeting is the exception, not the rule. It may be recorded as an axiom, that every member of every Lodge in town and country will take, at home, a something to recruit “the inner man,” when the Masonic duties of the day are ended. There is not only no harm therefore, but, on the contrary, much good done by his taking that something in the company of his brethren. It promotes, aye, is intended to promote, good fellowship. Man, being a gregarious animal, can never fail to reap some benefit from the society of his fellows, and Masons, who never assemble formally but for mutual enlightenment or the promotion of some worthy object, are not likely to be an exception. But it is possible to carry a matter too far, and doubtless it is within the experience of most of our readers that the time set apart for labour often compares somewhat unfavourably with the time devoted to refreshment. The other day we commented on a recent article in the *Saturday Review*. The good taste of the writer was about on a par with his knowledge of our art. His idea of an “Emergency Meeting,” and the reason he assigned why Popery denounced us so strongly no doubt answered the purpose for which they were written. The ignorant laughed at the sorry jest, while it fell quite harmlessly on us to whom Masonry is no secret. For ourselves, we saw in the reception by the Great City Lodge of our respected Brother, the Lord Mayor, only an act of homage, gracefully rendered to a Mason, who, by his own merits, had risen to be Chief Magistrate of this city. To this the banquet, though on a grander scale than usual, was, as all our banquets are meant to be, certainly subsidiary; and few, we imagine, will deny in this particular instance its necessity, considering the number of hours that had first been set apart to the fulfilment of Masonic duties. While, then, we readily concede that all men who have laboured diligently are entitled to take not only rest, but refreshment likewise; while we admit that an occasional banquet is perfectly legitimate, and promotes good feeling among members, we must still caution our readers against making the banquet of primary instead of subsidiary importance. Lodges which encourage “feeds” that are either too ex-

pensive or too protracted, furnish such silly writers as our *Saturday Reviewer* a certain shadow of an excuse for their attacks on Masonry.

Moreover, apart from this, there are many reasons why the business of a Lodge should not needlessly be curtailed. Masonry inculcates many sublime truths by means of a very beautiful symbolism. To what better purpose can we devote a portion of our time in Lodge than to an earnest study of these truths, and the symbols by which they are illustrated? We have more than once expressed our conviction that those who seek and gain admission into our Order, do so with a sincere desire to obtain, to use a familiar phrase, more light. But how shall any obtain this light, except by study on their own part, and the instruction of older and more experienced Masons? A knowledge of Masonry is no more to be obtained by the unaided light of nature, than is the knowledge of any other art or system; nor can a Mason, who has learnt by rote certain *formule*, and is able to repeat them faultlessly, be said to have acquired a full knowledge of the Craft, any more than a man who has learnt by heart the rules of the Latin Grammar can be pronounced a good Latin scholar. Just as in the study of the Latin language a man must know not only the rules of grammar, but become familiar with the meaning of words, of sentences, of idioms, just as afterwards he must master the different constructions of sentences, and their relation to each other, and then advance to the more difficult, yet far more enjoyable task of reading an author, so as to grasp his meaning, and the allusions he makes to the history or social habits of those who spoke the Latin tongue, as well as note the beauty of style that should be imitated, or the looseness of construction that must be avoided, so in Masonry. Familiarity with certain *formule*, the nature of which our readers will understand, though we are forbidden to specify them, is only the first step in the acquirement of Masonic knowledge. When we have mastered these, and—seeing that nothing can be written—the effort is no light one, we have only, so to speak, mastered the grammar of Masonry, and a mere knowledge of words and sentences. We still have to learn its construction, how this fits with that, how these with those. Then, as in the study of everything that is veiled in allegory, there is still to be acquired the hidden meaning of the many symbols we use, and why we use them. Hence the Lodge of Instruction, so that novices may gradually become more and more proficient in our ritual. Hence, also, the lecture by some experienced and learned brother, when the hidden meaning of all that is beautiful and good in Masonry is made clear to us, so that we can realise, in some measure at least, the immense value of the art we have taken upon ourselves to study. If brethren will only bring themselves to think so, this kind of Masonic work is infinitely preferable to the mere study of the want of the inner man. We fully appreciate the good things of this life. We feel, indeed, something akin to contempt for the man who decries, avoids, or wilfully misuses them. But mere enjoyment of this particular kind is not the “be-all and end-all” of Masonry. Non-Masons enjoy themselves, and are all the better for the enjoyment. But, in becoming a Mason, a man voluntarily commits himself to the fulfilment of certain duties. He hopes that, in the fitness of time, he will attain a certain rank in the Craft, that so his sphere of usefulness may be more and more extended, and his ability to serve Masonry and mankind in general become greater and more effectual. But all this is only attainable after a zealous course of labour, and the Lodge it is which must afford the opportunities for labour. A Lodge which meets periodically for the purposes of instruction in our mysteries may justly take a pride in the work that it does. A brother who takes upon himself to enlighten his fellows in the beauties of the Masonic ritual, and the lessons to be learnt therefrom, does equally good service. With all due respect to our brethren, we should like to see more account taken of labour, and less of the banquet. This latter, as we have said, is mostly necessary, but it is *not* of primary importance.

Let silly people laugh at us if they will. He laughs longest who wins, and Masonry is bound to win the respect and affection of all, as it has of most, creeds and nations. And he who laughs loudest has the least sense, in accordance with the old and often quoted adage—none the less true because old and often quoted—“The loud laugh betrays the vacant mind.” The Pope may damn us—let not our readers be affrighted at the word, which is Scrip-

tural, and moreover only a simpler form of "condemn"—it is in his nature perhaps. But the ridicule of folly and the condemnation of a Priest will do us no harm; not even to the extent of diminishing our zeal for labour or our appetite for refreshment.

FREEMASONRY IN HOLLAND.

SOME writers fix the date of the first existence in Holland of a Masonic Lodge as early as the year 1725, but the first evidence we have of a Lodge meeting belongs to the year 1731. On this occasion a deputation of English brethren visited the Hague for the purpose of initiating into our Order Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. Our then Ambassador, the Earl of Chesterfield, presided, Bro. Strickland acting as Deputy, and Bros. Hadley and Will. Dueth being Wardens. This, however, appears to have been only a Lodge of Emergency, and it is not till three years later that, under the guidance of Bro. Vincent de la Chapelle, who had received his patent for that purpose, from the Grand Lodge of England, a regular Lodge was constituted, of which the Count de Wagenaer was chosen Grand Master. This Lodge held its sittings at the Hotel "*Lion d'Or*" and took the title of "*Loge des Provinces-Unies et du ressort de la généralité*," and, in 1749, it assumed that of *Mère-Loge de l'Union Royale*. In 1735, a Lodge was established at Amsterdam, and also a new one at the Hague, in the Hotel "*Nieuve Doelen*," under the presidency of Grand Master J. Corn. Rademaker, J. Kuenen being chosen Deputy Grand Master. A notice of this having been published in an Amsterdam journal, the States General took alarm at the spread of Freemasonry, of the nature of which they were in utter ignorance, and issued an edict forbidding Masonic assemblies, imagining that a confederacy had been entered into in favour of the House of Orange, which might be prejudicial to the government. The Book of Constitutions, handed over at a judicial trial by Bro. Dagrán, was narrowly inspected, the consequence being, as we have stated, that all meetings were prohibited. This prohibition was repeated by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, yet the Lodge established in that city continued to hold its meetings, but in secret. Hearing this, the Lodge was ordered to be closed, and the Masters and Wardens were summoned before the assembled Council, when they swore that Freemasons were peaceful, faithful to their country, and, in fact, so succeeded in convincing the authorities of the harmlessness of the Craft that further persecution was abandoned, and, it is said, by Lawrie and Rebold too, that one of the judges was sent to be initiated into the society, and that the rest became themselves Freemasons. However this may be, there is no question that the State not only ceased to oppose the spread of Freemasonry, but when, in 1740, the priesthood refused to grant absolution to those who had joined the Order, it came forward as the protector of the Brotherhood, and enjoined on the clergy not to reject any Freemason, if in other respects an honest man. As some of the Dutch Lodges held their constitutions from the Grand Lodge of England, and others from those of Germany and France, a general assembly of the fourteen Lodges was called, at the instance of the Mother Lodge of the Royal Union, on 25th December 1756, when the Grand National Lodge of the United Provinces was established, Bro. L. Dagrán occupying the chair. Baron Von Aersen-Beyeren was elected the first Grand Master, and the year following the statutes of the Lodge, in 41 articles, were issued. In August 1758, the Count Christian F. Bentinck was elected Grand Master, and, in June 1759, was succeeded by the Baron Carl von Boetzelaar, who held his office for no less a period than 39 years. During his tenure of the Grand Mastership everything was done to consolidate Masonry in the Netherlands, and in 1770, by his mediation, the Grand Lodge effected its independence from the Grand Lodge of England, the latter agreeing to recognise it, and only stipulating that the former should not constitute any Lodge in England or the English provinces. The higher degrees were imported into the country in 1757, and this led Bro. Sauer to address a letter to the Grand Lodge of England, inquiring after their nature. The answer written by Deputy Grand Master Manningham is very interesting, and will be found *in extenso* in Findel. In 1780, an alliance

was entered into with the Strict Observance, and the result was the installation of a National Chapter, of which Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel was Grand Master. Beside this, however, Grand Lodge continued to flourish. In 1784 Baron von Boetzelaar celebrated the twenty-fifth year of his National Grand Mastership, and in 1798, the very year of his death, a new Statute Book was, by his order, laid before the brethren, in pursuance of which the Grand Lodge only accepted the three symbolical degrees, while the four higher degrees were placed under a Grand Chapter, who were to be entrusted with their distribution. Baron J. van Teylingen succeeded to the Grand Mastership, and the number of Lodges, both at home and in the colonies, was greatly increased during his administration. In 1801 a Lodge (*La Bien Aimée*) was held in the presence of ladies, but in 1810 any further Lodges of Adoption were forbidden by Grand Lodge. Bro. C. J. Byefield was elected Grand Master in 1804. Bro. Bosquet succeeded him in 1810, and his successor was Bro. W. Barncart. In 1808 the Asylum for the Blind, in Amsterdam, was erected at the sole expense of the four Lodges in that city, without any contribution from the corporation, the first impetus to this admirable work being given by Bro. Will. Holtrop, Grand Orator and W.M. of the Lodge *La Charité*, in Amsterdam. When Holland became a part of the French Empire, the Grand Orient of France sought to assume jurisdiction over the Grand Lodge of the United Provinces, but the action of the latter was so firm and dignified, that the Grand Orient renounced its claims, only the nine Lodges constituted by it in various towns remaining under its jurisdiction till 1814. In this latter year Bro. Reepmaker was elected Grand Master, and in 1816 was succeeded by H.R.H. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, who still occupies the throne. In 1817 the Belgian Lodges, at the invitation of Prince Frederick, entered into an alliance with the Dutch Lodges, the result being that a grand central Lodge, or Orient, for the whole of the Netherlands, was erected, with Provincial Grand Lodges, one for the northern division, situated at the Hague, the other for the southern, and situated at Brussels. When Belgium became an independent power, a severance was effected between the two provinces. In 1863, we are told in Findel, there were fifty Lodges under the Netherlands Grand Lodge, thirty-eight of which were in the mother country, and the rest in the colonies.

ATTENDANCE AT LODGE.

THERE are many things which Freemasonry will do for a man in the way of opening his mind and giving him larger and kindlier views of life, but Freemasonry itself, with all its power to polish and refine, cannot eradicate the natural bias of the disposition. Thus, the prompt man flowers into a prompt Mason, the dilatory man is ever behindhand with his Masonic duties; and so, through all the mental gamut, from the man who talks overmuch, down to the man who does not talk at all, Masonry is a microcosm; a world in little, wherein we may behold all the varieties of mankind. These differences of temperament and habit are seen in no relation more clearly than in attendance at Lodge; and in cataloguing a few varieties, in sticking pins through the Masonic butterflies, and in arranging them herewith in our cabinet, we shall be very tender with the specimens, not to rub the faintest blue, not to soil the brightest silver, but to leave jewels and scarlet and gold as unsullied as when free in air they wanted about the Masonic world.

He who marches on the right of the first four in the Masonic regiment is the man who never misses attendance at Lodge. As certain as that you will get from the secretary your notice of meeting, with its due array of initiations, passings and raisings, so certain is it that, come what come may, HE will be in his place. His is probably the first face which will greet you as you pass the sacred portal guarded by the mysterious tyler. A quick, ready man, versed in all the details of the Craft, generally bland and courteous, willing to impart information, and help in the duties which repetition and practice have made a second nature to him, the constant attendant is the safe pilot of the young Mason, the man to find out and follow. A beacon through many a dark passage, at the further end of which burns the shining light of knowledge.

In contrast, next comes the man who is rarely seen.

Something is always happening to the man who is rarely seen. Sometimes he is ill. Sometimes overwhelmed with business. Sometimes he has sickness at home. Sometimes he is out of town. Sometimes his affairs are going badly. Sometimes he is so profitably employed that he cannot spare time, but whatever the reason be sure he is never without an excuse. It is always, "My dear boy, I just missed coming last time, but will be sure to be with you at next Lodge," for the man who is rarely seen is the Prince of Apologists.

The Lodge worker is like a herring caught in June. He is king of his kind. Indeed, without him there would be no Lodge at all. What he works at, or why he works must always remain a mystery to the majority of the world, but he does work, and very hard too. His is a work which cannot be done by deputy, or it would cease to be his. The Lodge worker is therefore the real working man; moreover, he has this advantage over certain other working men not unknown to the franchise, that besides being the actual governing power he has been at pains to ascertain the principles of government. Masonry is, not without reason, proud of the circumstance that kings have stepped from their thrones, generals from the heads of armies, and men of genius from the world's applause to mingle in the obscure rites of the brotherhood; but Masonry is prouder still of those brethren, let their rank in life be what it may, who, led on by pure love of virtue, devote their talents and leisure to mastering our magnificent ritual, and passing it on to new generations of men, perfect and unchanged.

We are living in a world where God has set in every field and copse embroidery of moss and glittering jewels of sunlit rain drops and morning dew; thus, seeing rich beauties in our Mother Nature's face, we are not insensible to the worth of the outside shows of things, but we know it is in the common earth, under the beauty, and hidden from the light, that the principle of growth may be found at work. We do but praise the face of our Mother Nature for the changing tints and flying clouds, the trees and rocks and glistening seas, and all delightful sights which make it happiness to be awake and out in the open air, but we are grateful to our Mother Earth because she grows the corn to keep our bodies alive, because she is, in fact, the Lodge worker.

If the Lodge worker deserves praise, the Lodge talker deserves only "multitudinous laughter." The Lodge talker is a Masonic jack-in-the-box, ready, the moment the cover of opportunity is lifted, to spring up and make a speech. For him no subject is too small, nor any too great. He will make you a half-an-hour's oration concerning an odd sixpence in the charity-box, and finish up with a substantive motion that he will by deed of gift make the nineteen shillings and sixpence into the round sum of one pound sterling. He is a creature who constantly "wants to know, you know," and is for ever asking questions which answer themselves. Not content with the interruption which his own babble occasions to serious business, he generally wears creaking boots, and as he passes about from brother to brother, with the stealthy motion of a sparrow-hunting cat behind a garden wall, his whispered nothings into unwilling ears are scarcely more irritating than the jerky creakings of his dry leather. The Lodge talker is no less a man and a brother because he is ridiculous, but he would confer a favour on his Lodge if he did not talk quite so much.

Now, for the least hurting pin, and the nicest bit of cork for our harmless brother, the "Wallflower." Through thy somnolent centre, O, harmless brother, let us press tenderly, for we well know not even pain would elicit complaint from thee. As thou sittest by the wall, silent, with grave face, looking out under placid brows, who shall say what is passing within the deep caverns of thy unvoiced brain. Thou seest the Masonic world go by in panoramic procession, thyself the silent observer of other men's mouthings. What brilliant strokes of policy mayst thou not have engendered, being all too modest to formulate them into words. What Demosthenic orations mayest thou not have delivered to thyself, what wit, what humour, dimly floating in a sea of inarticulate elaboration, may not have been thine. Brother Wallflower, sit silent and be happy. Saying too much has often got a man into a scrape, yea, even the newspaper scribe is not free from the vice of wordiness, but thou art safe. A bunch of wallflowers in a cottage window shall scent you the house through with a sweet savour, so that a man, grateful for all sorts of blessings, shall be likewise grateful for thee.

Worse than the man who never misses, and than he who is rarely seen; not to be compared with the worker, lower than the talker, infinitely less worthy than the wallflower is he who never attends at all; so bad, so wicked, so much to be blamed is he that some day he shall have a small essay all to himself.

The worst offence of which a Mason can be guilty is indifferentism, and the worst compliment he can pay to a good Worshipful Master is to stay away from Lodge. It has been brought against Masonry that it is clannish. Let us accept the sneer. As the terms Whig and Tory were first terms of opprobrium, and came afterwards to be accepted as the honourable titles of the two great parties in the State, let us also take to ourselves this reproach of clannishness, the first principle of which is loyalty. The Worshipful Master is head of the clan for the time being, when he summonses us let us rally round him, and prove that we are faithful to our allegiance by a regular attendance at Lodge.

OUR CHARITIES.

A Quarterly General Court of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held on Saturday, the 10th instant, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Bro. Major Creaton P.G.D., Vice Patron and Trustee, in the chair. Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, Secretary, read the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed. Bro. Samuel Tomkins, Grand Treasurer, was elected Treasurer to the Fund. The following brethren were elected on the Committee of Management, viz., Bros. Browse jnn., Cargill, Corben, Farnfield, Gossett, Kingston, Law, H. Massey, Moore, Peacock, Turner and H. M. Levy. The general business was disposed of, and an election by ballot took place for thirteen children from a list of candidates, with the following result:—

| On List. | On Poll. |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 31. M. E. Bingham | 1 1284 |
| 15. L. S. Stranson | 2 1270 |
| 24. E. Owens | 3 1080 |
| 10. E. Case | 4 1029 |
| 3. M. S. Rogers | 5 1018 |
| 23. A. E. Scott | 6 997 |
| 12. M. Phillips | 7 940 |
| 8. F. Craig | 8 927 |
| 26. E. Trumble | 9 885 |
| 22. E. E. Tippee | 10 811 |
| 5. E. S. Christie | 11 809 |
| 6. M. E. Barsby | 12 806 |
| 9. A. E. Kite | 13 759 |

The numbers of votes recorded for unsuccessful candidates can be obtained on application at the Secretary's Office, and will be duly carried forward at the next election if the Candidates are then eligible. Votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman, scrutineers, &c. Among those present were Bro. Hugh Sandeman P.G.M. (Bengal), Capt. Smith, R. Spencer, Hyde Pullen, C. A. Cottebrune, G. Bolton, Tattershall, E. Cox, F. Binckes, Jas. Terry, A. D. Loewenstark, J. Stevens, H. Massey, Stephens, &c.

The Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, of which Her Majesty the Queen is Patron, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales K.G., M.W.G.M., is President, was held on the 12th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. Bro. John Symonds V.P. in the chair. The general business having been disposed of, a ballot was taken for the election of eight Boys from an approved list of forty-eight Candidates, and the following were declared duly elected:—

| On List. | On Poll. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 31. Davies, James Sanders ... | 1 2139 |
| 37. Armitage, Charles Edgar ... | 2 1841 |
| 12. Swallow, John Tom ... | 3 1828 |
| 48. Pilling, Thomas Smith ... | 4 1765 |
| 2. Buttrey, Jas. Armytage ... | 5 1749 |
| 1. Marks, Jas. Thos. ... | 6 1637 |
| 27. Jackson, Wm. Henry ... | 7 1599 |
| 11. Kerr, Arthur David ... | 8 1554 |

The votes of the unsuccessful Candidates will be carried to their credit at the election in October 1875. Lists

of the Candidates, with the votes polled for all, successful and unsuccessful, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Bro. Frederick Binckes, at the Office, 6 Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C. Votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman, scrutineers, &c.

The regular meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons was held on Wednesday 14th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. The Secretary, Bro. Jas. Terry read the minutes of the former meeting. Several deaths of annuitants were announced, one of them, had he lived until June next, would have attained his 100th year. The report of the finance committee was read and adopted. The list of subscribers is to be published annually, instead of once in two years. Among those present were Bros. Jas. Brett, C. A. Cottebrune, J. Constable, Hilton, G. Stephens, T. White, J. Smith, H. Massey, H. M. Levy, Griffiths, Smith, J. Bellerby, T. Cubitt, J. Newton, L. Stean, C. Lacey, C. Hogard. The meeting was adjourned to the following month.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL HILL.

THIS day fortnight will take place the opening ceremonial of the new Alexandra Palace, erected on the site of the building so disastrously burnt down in June 1873, just when a fortnight's experience had raised, in every one, the hope that a sterling and permanent addition had been made to our places of entertainment. The former palace was opened on 24th May 1873, and in the afternoon of 9th June following nothing remained of it but tottering walls and smouldering ashes. In the short interval of time, however, 124,124 persons had visited the place, there having been on Whit Monday alone, within a few score of 60,000. But the directors, hastily summoned to the spot by the news of the great disaster, even while the fire was rapidly destroying what had cost them so much money and labour to erect, pluckily resolved to build a New Palace, that should outvie this one. Hardly had the fire died out when measures were taken to build a fresh. All honour to so grand an illustration of British pluck! At one time hopes were entertained that the new Palace would have been opened during the August of last year, but it was found undesirable to commence a season just when London would be emptying itself of its fashionable people, and the opening was accordingly, and, we think, very properly, deferred till the spring of the current year. As our readers are, no doubt, anxious that we should lay before them the programme of this season's entertainment, so far as it has been possible to arrange it, we hasten to fulfil our promise of last week, and submit the following summary of the arrangements for their enlightenment.

We have said the opening is fixed for Saturday, 1st May. On this occasion a grand ceremonial will be observed, and Bro. Sir Michael Costa will have charge of the musical portion of the proceedings. Among the eminent *artistes* who will support him, the names of Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Campanini, Herr Conrad Behrens are already announced. The Company's choir will be assisted by members of Choirs, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Her Majesty's Opera, and the band will be greatly enlarged, while the vocalists and instrumentalists will, together, number fifteen hundred performers. On Whit Monday, 17th May, which is also a Bank Holiday, there will be a grand National Festival, to include a grand Concert in the Great Central Hall, under the conductorship of Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. H. Weist Hill. Among the vocalists will be Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Sterling, Miss Edith Wynne, and Messrs. Sims Reeve, E. Lloyd, and Santley. Six Military Bands, including those of the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Scots Fusilier Guards, will perform in the Palace and Park. There will also be a Balloon ascent, Athletic Sports, and performances in the Theatre and Hengler's Circus. A special programme is also announced for Saturday, 29th May, on which day will be publicly celebrated Her Majesty's Birthday. In June, the most important features are the Alexandra Palace Races for the 1st and 2nd, the Choral Festival of the Tonic Sol Fa Association on the 9th, a Temperance Fête on the 14th, the Horse Show—for which the arrangements, if at all like those of former years, cannot fail to be unexceptionably good—on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, Rose Show and Garden Fête on the 24th and 25th, and two London Swimming Club Fêtes on the 7th and 26th respectively. The Committee for the Horse Show includes the Marquis of Conyngham, the Earls of Aylesford, Guilford, and Portsmouth, Sir George Wombwell, Bart., Colonel Luttrell, Messrs. A. Rushout, E. Tattersall, H. Villebois, and others. Over £1,000 will be awarded in prizes, and the horses will be arranged in sixteen classes, for thoroughbreds, stallions, hunters, roadsters, agricultural horses, ponies, &c. In

July, will be held the Dramatic Fête on 3rd and 5th, Licensed Victuallers Fête on the 12th, the Scottish Fête on 17th, the Hound Show on 14th and 15th, Nottingham Odd Fellows Fête and Excursion Fêtes. In August, a special programme will be provided for the Bank Holiday on the 2nd, there will be another Race Meeting on the 17th and 18th, and a Flower Show on the 24th and 25th, while Monday, the 23rd, will be set apart for the Great Fête of Railway Officials and Servants. Additional fixtures will be made as the season advances, but our readers will gather from the foregoing details that a full and sufficient programme is already arranged, and that it will be no fault of, or owing to any lack of energy in, the directors if the public do not thoroughly enjoy themselves in the new Palace, and the Park in which it is situated.

We have passed unnoticed such attractions as the Picture Galleries, the Grove, the Japanese Village, and others, simply because a proper judgment of their attraction can only be formed after personal inspection, and this we have been unable to make as yet; but if they at all realise the description given of them in the programme, they cannot fail to please. It only remains to add that we wish the directors every success, and we hope the public will show their appreciation of the plucky efforts of the Company by bestowing upon it all the patronage they can. The directors have done their duty well by catering liberally for the public. Let the public return the compliment by patronizing them to the full extent of their ability.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The nightwind whistles through brake and bush,
The owl flaps moodily by,
The moonbeams glance with a pale weird flush,
Where clear in the rill, at the base of the hill
The glist'ning pebbles lie.

And the shade of the vigorous Saxon thane,
Looks round on the land of his race:
Each cherished feature seeking, in vain,
For how changed is his dwelling-place!

Tangle of briars has grown on his grave,
And thorny thickets have crept
Around the spot, where his kinsmen brave
Covered his bones with a mound of stones,
And laid all he loved best, in the place of rest,
Where the Saxon noble slept.

He knows not the land where his kindred dwelt,
Of which they spoiled the effeminate Celt:
For all is gone, or changed.
The glorious forests are levelled low,
But many a ruddy and cheerful glow,
Peeps from many a homestead, where goodwives sew,
And platters are cosily ranged.

But yet, though the land is changed and tilled,
Though ev'ry spare acre is used and filled,
The sons of the men whom the Normans quelled,
Have increased a thousand-fold.
The Saxon race is the same as then,
The Normans have vanished from Saxon ken,
And the land gives birth to a race of men,
With the Saxon hearts of old.

Instead of disputing the right to the soil
With Briton, and Pict, and Dane;
Three powerful kingdoms are firm in their sway,
Beneath Saxon rule the same Sov'reign obey,
And more; with unyielding and conqu'ring toil.
Realms, realms upon realms have been linked in the coil
Of the sons of the Saxon thane.

He gazes on Worlds that his time never knew:
His mechanical agencies simple and few
Are supplanted by magical might;
And the creed that his sons had embraced to his shame,
The nation has cherished with fervour and fame,
That have given the Saxon a glorious name,
Radiant with halo of light!

So regrets are made light, as he sees thro' the night,
The great deeds his race has achieved.
He ponders in thought, till the first streak of dawn,
Proclaims the approach of the health-breathing morn,
On the wonders that Hengist had scouted with scorn,
And Alfred would scarce have believed.

Then in peace and in pride, by the green hill-side,
His shade seeks blest repose.
And the pebbles gleam in the sparkling stream,
That in murmur'ing ripples flows.

WALTER SPENCER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

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MASONIC CLOTHING AT THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY ON THE 28TH INSTANT.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—It should be well understood by our brethren who are members of Provincial Grand Lodges, that at the approaching ceremony of Installing the M.W. Grand Master, they must wear the sky-blue Craft Collar, which denotes their Past Master's rank, over that of their office in Provincial Grand Lodge, or go without the latter. The purple and gold Apron of Provincial rank may be worn instead of the sky-blue Craft Apron, but the purple Collar must be veiled or discarded.

Yours fraternally,

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

MASONIC PHRASEOLOGY IN SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I was for the moment nonplussed a few days since by a remark of a friend of mine that, though reference to almost every conceivable subject was to be met with somewhere in our great poet's writings, there was nothing indicating in Shakespeare any knowledge of the existence of Freemasonry. I had seen a similar remark in the pages of some Masonic work, but I had also seen, as I thought, a passage from one of his plays quoted in one of the Masonic books I possess, which, at all events, implied a certain degree of familiarity on the part of Shakespeare with the forms of expression in use among Freemasons. Accordingly, I made a search, and at length found quoted *Antony and Cleopatra*, in Captain Smith's *Use and Abuse of Freemasonry*. On further reference to the play itself, I found two or three other and almost equally suggestive passages. Captain Smith boldly infers that Shakespeare was a member of our Order. I will not go to such a length, but as the references are interesting, I have transcribed them and send them herewith for your columns, if you deem them worthy of a place. Some of your readers who have studied this play more critically than I have done may like to venture an opinion as to the value of Captain Smith's inference. I have italicised the Masonic terms or allusions in each quotation.

In Act II. Scene 1, Pompey says:—

"'Twere pregnant they should *square* between themselves;
For they have entertained cause enough
To draw their swords: but how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know."

In Act II. Scene 2, Mæcenas, in conversation with Enobarbus, remarks of Cleopatra:—

"She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her."
In the following scene (3), Antony thus addresses Octavia:—

"My Octavia,
Read not my blemishes in the world's report:
I have not kept my *square*; but that to come
Shall all be done *by the rule*." *

In Act III. Scene 2, occurs the following, in a short speech by Caesar:—

"Most noble Antony,
Let not the piece of virtue, which is set
Betwixt us as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it *buildd*, be the ram to batter
The fortress of it."

In Act III. Scene 11., Enobarbus says:—

"Mine honesty and I begin to *square*."

For the benefit of those who may feel disposed to accept Captain Smith's idea that Shakespeare was one of our brethren, I will just recount a few facts and dates, which certainly enjoy the merit of being singular coincidences.

James I. of Great Britain, when yet only James VI. of Scotland, patronised Masonry. Lawrie mentions that in "The Privy Seal Book of Scotland 61, F. 47," is a letter dated Holyroode House, 25th September 1590, and granted by the King "to Patrick Copland of Udaught, for using and exercising the office of Wardanrie over the art and craft of masonrie, over all the boundis of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, to had wardan and justice courts within the said boundis, and there to minister justice." This letter, by the way, thinks Laurie, proves that the King nominated the office bearers of the Order, that Lodges existed in these remote counties of Scotland, and destroys Robison's assertion in his *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, p. 21, that Elias Ashmole, initiated a Freemason in 1646, is the only instance of a person who was not professionally an architect being initiated into the Order. The subject is referred to in Bro. D. Murray Lyon's

* This is the quotation referred to above as appearing in Captain Smith's work.

Freemasonry in Scotland—a most valuable and exhaustive work, but Bro. Lyon differs with Lawrie's views as above stated.

James was also a great admirer of Shakespeare's works, and, on arriving in London, took into his pay and patronage the Shakespearian Company of Actors, calling them royal servants, and granting them letters patent.

Antony and Cleopatra, according to Gervinus, was written in the year 1607-8, the first mention of it occurring in 1608.

According to Preston, James I. laid the foundation stone of Whitehall in 1607, there being present Inigo Jones, Grand Master of England, and his Wardens, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Nicholas Stone, Esq., Master Mason of England.

In the *Encyclopædia Britannica* Inigo Jones's name will be found in the list of Grand Masters anterior to 1717, as having held the office from 1603 to 1618, and again from 1636 to 1646.

There is then something decidedly suggestive in this use of Masonic terms by the poet. Many a freely accepted theory has long rested on more imperfect data than Captain Smith's—that Shakespeare was a Mason.

Yours fraternally Z.

DOMESTICISM AND MASONRY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The duty of brethren dwelling together in unity is forcibly urged upon us all by the Divine Psalmist, and Masons, I both hope and believe, are not neglectful of the inspired advice offered to them. Many a deep and lasting friendship, many a relationship even closer still than that of friends, owes its origin to the casual meeting of two brethren in the Lodge. It is well then that we should all of us encourage a society which is the means of establishing such friendly ties among its members. At the same time, the claims of the household must not be overlooked and made of less importance than the fulfilment of our Masonic duties. Again, it must be borne in mind that Masonry urges us to do as much good as lies in our power both to brethren and others, but it enjoins us, also, strictly not to do this to the detriment of ourselves and our families. Nor is it otherwise than praiseworthy when we find a young brother anxious to attain position in the Craft, with the very harmless desire of wearing sundry jewels, and commanding the admiration of those below him in rank. But he should not exert this ambition to the neglect of his own duties at home, or at an outlay which the requirements of his family demand. Let him, if he have a little to spare for one of our charities, bestow it ungrudgingly, but let him first look to where charity begins. So shall he be both a good man and a good Mason.

I am, fraternally yours, A PAST MASTER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters and communications must be addressed to the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

P.Z.—We know of no such work as you speak of.

LL.D.—We cannot entertain the question.

OMEGA.—There is no law on the subject, but, in our opinion, a member should either—not attend the Lodge, go out before the ballot, or vote if he remains.

QUINTUPLE.—Consult your Book of Constitutions, under that particular heading.

EXPECTANT.—We fear you will be disappointed, but there is no harm in trying.

SEE TO IT.—Four is the number usually given, but some say six.

ERRATUM.—In the "Cagliostro" correspondence, at lines 21 and 22, second column page 230, for "This Council of the Philaletheans" read "This Convention."

THE MAIDEN'S "PSALM OF LIFE."—Tell us not in idle jingle "marriage is an empty dream," for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real, life is earnest; single blessedness a fib; "Man thou art, to man returneth," has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment and not sorrow is our destined end or way, but to act that each to-morrow finds us nearer marriage day. Life is long and youth is fleeting, and our hearts, though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beating wedding marches all the way. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb driven cattle—be a heroine—a wife. Trust no future, how'er pleasant; let the dead past bury its dead, act, act to the living present; heart within and hope ahead. Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and departing leave behind us such examples as shall "tell;" such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn unmarried brother, seeing shall take heart and court. Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart on triumph set; still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The long and trying winters in this variable climate sap the foundations of health in the strongest constitutions, and prepare the way for the intrusion of disease and premature decay, and the results frequently show themselves when the advent of spring, with its brighter and warmer days, calls into activity latent mischief. The peccant humours which infect the frame can be readily cast out by the use of these well known and long esteemed Pills. They address themselves directly to the stomach, promote and perfect the assimilation of the food, and thus effect permanent and life-long good. They thoroughly cleanse the blood, regulate disordered digestion and circulation, and by so doing restate failing, weak, or unsound health.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, 67 Barbican, E.C.

Letters Sent Home.—Out and Home Again by way of Canada and the United States; or, What a Summer's Trip told me of the People and the Country of the Great West. By William Morris, author of "France and the French," "Ireland and the Irish," &c. Swindon: Printed at the *Advertiser* Office, 10 Victoria-street.

IN his introductory remarks Mr. Morris tells his readers that these letters are reprinted from the columns of the *Swindon Advertiser*, having appeared therein at regular intervals during the year 1874. They were sent home during a two months' journey through parts of Canada and the United States. Mr. Morris does not, of course, offer himself as an authority on American matters. His object was to describe in a genial chatty style what he saw, the people who journeyed with him across the Atlantic, the incidents that occurred aboard ship, and in his brief visits to sundry Canadian and American cities, as well as the aspect of the country, its resources, and the wonderful advance it has made of late years. We think he has achieved this object in a manner highly creditable to himself and very entertaining to any one who is content to obtain just a slight and superficial knowledge of these countries. He went out in the Moravian, and, naturally enough, we have sketches of his fellow-travellers. There is, of course, a funny man, curious people, little children, and all the varieties and types of character we expect to meet on board a ship journeying with emigrants and others from Liverpool to New York. Observant men find plenty of matter to interest them during a twelve days' ocean trip. Ludicrous incidents occur from time to time, and help to while away the tedium of the journey. Thus, waking up the first morning after starting, the occupants of the four berths—of whom the writer was one—which filled one cabin, spring simultaneously from between sheets into the confined space allotted them for dressing. Of course, they get so wedged together, that putting on their clothes is out of the question; so, after a laugh over the scene, two of the number good naturedly tumble in again, while the others get through their task as well as they can. The singing of young children affords Mr. Morris an opportunity for a little sentimentalism, and we have a brief dissertation on the Gulf stream. We presume no observant traveller to or from the States would dream of committing so gross an oversight as to pass unnoticed this most important of ocean-currents. Quebec is the first Canadian city Mr. Morris makes acquaintance with; this he describes at some length, noting all such matters of interest that come under his notice in connection with the buildings, fortifications, customs, markets, the price of meat, the sale of land in the province, the emigrants' barracks, schools, &c. Next we reach Montreal, and then Ottawa, the capital of the Canadas, and indeed of the Dominion. Kingston and Toronto are also visited, and of them, as of Niagara and its Falls, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, New York, and other American cities, we have a general description of all things likely to fix the attention of a traveller. The last two letters contain a summarized account of the journey home again, with the inevitable reflections which it is only natural that every visitor to the States should indulge in. The subject of emigration is, of course, referred to, and the yet undeveloped resources of Canada have their fair share of notice. All these topics are treated pleasantly, and if Mr. Morris has been able to tell us but little that an average reader may not get from histories and the writings of other travellers, what he does say comes before us in a concise and genial form. Take the following passage in reference to Chicago, as an example:—

"Within a period of from twenty to forty years there had been growing up, both in Canada and America, cities and towns of so vast a magnitude that we in England can really form no idea of them, either as regards the magnificence of the buildings, the area occupied, or the number of inhabitants massed together. The existence of these places is brought to our notice now and again, by some great and startling event. We know of Chicago"—with all due respect to Mr. Morris, we had heard of it several years before, but doubtless this way of putting it must be taken as a mere figure of speech, and with just a grain or two of salt—"by its great fire. Twelve or thirteen years ago the place was not even mentioned on our maps of America. There are now ten separate railways running into, or through the city. I was naturally anxious to see the place."

The following, which Mr. Morris has extracted from "The Report of the Board of Public Works of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, for the year ending 31st March 1872," will afford some idea of the disastrous fire which destroyed so large a portion of the City in October 1871:—

"The most notable event which occurred in the past year, or which has occurred in any year in the history of Chicago, was the destruction of a large portion of the City by fire, on the 8th and 9th of October last. The loss of property was greater than has ever occurred before, from the same cause, in the history of the world, amounting, according to the most reliable estimates, to two hundred millions of dollars. This fire originated on the west side of the river, in a small stable standing on the north side of De Koven-street, east of Jefferson-street, and in the near part of the east half of Lot 12, Block 38, School Section Addition to Chicago, at about nine o'clock on the evening of Sunday, 8th October 1871. This section of the City consisted almost entirely of wooden buildings, which the dry season had made very inflammable. The fire was speedily under full headway, and aided by a furious south-west wind which was blowing at the time, spread in a northerly and easterly direction, with wonderful rapidity, over a territory about four miles in length, by an average of two-thirds of a mile in breadth, and comprising about 1,688 acres; and finally terminated at midnight of the second day, at the extreme north-east portion of the city, having destroyed, with two or three exceptions, every building in its course. It burnt over, on an average, sixty-five acres per hour, and

the average destruction of property for the same time was about seven and a-half millions of dollars, or about 125,000 dollars per minute. It reached the Chicago pumping works at three o'clock on Monday morning. The buildings connected with the works were partially destroyed, and the machinery so badly damaged as to stop working; thereby cutting off the supply of water, and leaving the city without means for checking the progress of the fire. When the extent and fearful progress of the fire are considered, it is a matter for wonder, as well as gratitude, that so few lives were sacrificed. So far as can be ascertained, the whole number will not exceed one one hundred and fifty."

Mr. Morris traversed the ruins, and he adds the following, which he had gleaned no doubt from the civic authorities:—

"The fire had no respect for persons or things, it actually melted fifteen thousand water service pipes, and destroyed three hundred and seventy meters. It got down into the sewerage works, doing damage to the amount of 42,000 dollars, and it burnt bridges and destroyed viaducts, which will require an expenditure of 203,210 dollars to replace. 2,162 public lamps and lamp-posts were more or less injured by the fire, and the cost of repairing and replacing them, is estimated at 33,000 dollars. The fire raged over the wooden block pavement for a distance of twenty-eight and a half miles, doing damage to the extent of 211,350 dollars; and it burned up and destroyed the wooden sidewalks along the streets and roads. (I have told you how these sidewalks are made, by baulks of timber, being nailed down transversely across the footways on sleepers) for a total length of one hundred and twenty-one miles and three quarters."

It is clear that fire has carefully studied the genius of the Americans. Our transatlantic consins admire bigness, and accordingly the fire raged at Chicago on the grandest scale ever heard of in the world's history.

We must take leave of Mr. Morris's *Letters Sent Home*. However, in doing so, we offer him hearty thanks for having enabled us to pass a few leisure hours most agreeably.

The *New Quarterly* opens with an article on "Allotment Gardens," by Mr. Richard Jefferies, in which, having described the different kinds of allotments in different parts of the country, and how far they do or do not prosper, he comes to the conclusion that the extension of the system is desirable and possible, but subject to certain essential conditions. He is, however, strongly against any scheme for dividing land into small plots or allotments, as it "would reduce the projectors to the condition of savages, or little better." Then follows a disquisition, by the Rev. T. H. L. Leary, on "The Religious Element in Chaucer's Poetry," and a novelette by Mr. John Dangerfield, entitled "The Fool of the Family." The story is short, but well put together. A Mr. Edward Wynter, the son of a clergyman in the West of England, finds himself, by the death of his father, thrown on the world almost without resources. He reaches London with a ten pound note in his pocket, devotes himself to press work, and one morning wakes up to find himself famous. He writes a leader on some abstruse point in International Law, which the Editor of the "London Mail" accepts. He is afterwards employed as a leader writer on this journal, is received in society as a rising young man, and meets Amy Dashwood, whom, in his youthful days, he had fallen in love with, but who discarded him. His love is re-awakened, and they are again engaged, when a momentary reverse of fortune overtakes him, and he is a second time cut adrift. A régime of flashy writing is inaugurated under the new proprietorship of the "London Mail," and Wynter has to begin his career afresh. All goes well with him, however, but he does not fall in love a third time with Amy Dashwood. On his first visit to the editor of the "London Mail" he had met, among others, in the waiting-room, a Miss Champenowne, who, with her mother, does the "public concert critiques." He meets her often afterwards, and she it is whom he ultimately marries, in her true name of Lily Fontaine. One passage is rather amusing. Speaking of leader-writers, Mr. Dangerfield says: "Every one who has tried it knows that writing leading articles is an easy thing enough; it only requires that a man should understand his subject thoroughly, should not use long sentences, or long words, or pedantic ones; should have some wit, some sense of humour, a fair share of common sense, and rather more than a fair share of tact. If he writes for gentlemen and men of the world, it is, of course, necessary that he should be acquainted with their sentiments, and should express himself with their locutions. Granting all this, it is the very easiest thing in the world to write a leading article." No doubt, Mr. Dangerfield, if only a man possesses the qualifications we have italicised, he will find leader-writing easy enough; but the range of attributes which are governed by the little word *only* is, to say the least, a pretty wide one. *Only*, forsooth, a thorough knowledge of one's subject, combined with "some wit, some sense of humour, a fair share of common sense, and rather more than a fair share of tact!" How many, may we ask, are there who possess *only* all these important qualifications? And as to *locutions*, is it not one of those pedantic words which, according to Mr. Dangerfield, a leader writer should not use. The rest of the number includes an article on "Trout Fishing," by Mr. Archibald Banks, "The Moral Aspect of Vivisection," and "Thomas Love Peacock: A Personal Reminiscence," by Robert Buchanan. Thus the readers of the *New Quarterly* will have a very varied and, it may be added, a very excellent range of matter to occupy them during their leisure hours.

United Ever.—New Masonic Song. Words by Bro. T. B. Whitefoot, 573. Music by Bro. John Tolkien S.W. 573. Published by J. B. Tolkien, Music Warehouse, 87 New Street, Birmingham.

This song, which is set in the key of G Major, is respectfully dedicated to the M.W. Provincial Grand Masters of Warwickshire and Worcestershire and we think our respected brethren have every reason to be proud of the honour done them. The song is very happily and very gracefully written, while the music does equal credit to the merits of the composer.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—This evening, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. On Monday, DON GIOVANNI. On Tuesday, LA SONNAMBULA. On Thursday, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Friday, LUCREZIA BORGIA. At 8.30 each evening.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.—This evening, RIGOLETTO. On Monday, FIDELIO. On Tuesday, second appearance of Mollie. Elena Varesi. On Thursday, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. At 8.30 each evening. On Monday, morning performance of OTHELLO. On Friday, morning performance in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Fund. At 2.0 o'clock.

HAYMARKET.—At 7.30, A FAIR ENCOUNTER, DAVID GARRICK and THE LITTLE TREASURE.

ADELPHI.—At 7.0, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7.30, ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

LYCEUM.—At 6.50, FISH OUT OF WATER. At 7.45, HAMLET.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.0, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER. At 7.30, THE TWO ORPHANS.

STRAND.—At 7.0, INTRIGUE. At 7.20, OLD SAILORS. At 9.15, INTIMIDAD.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 7.45 THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

GAIETY.—LONDON ASSURANCE and THE TEMPEST.

GLOBE.—At 7.0—THE GUINEA STAMP and BLUE BEARD.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 7.45, BRIGHTON and CONRAD AND MEDORA.

ROYALTY.—At 7.45, A GOOD NIGHT'S REST. At 8.15, LA PERICHOLE. At 10.15, TRIAL BY JURY.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.0, A WHIRLIGIG. At 7.45, OUR BOYS. At 10, A REGULAR FIX.

CHARING CROSS.—At 7.30, DRAWING THE LINE. At 8.15, THE NEW MAGDALEN.

OPERA COMIQUE.—At 8.0, MADMOISELLE DUPARC. At 10.0, LE HOMARD.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.15, THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS. At 8.0, WHITTINGTON. (Last Nights.)

CRITERION.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS, &c.

COURT.—At 7.30, SHORT AND SWEET. At 8.20, LADY FLORA.

SURREY.—THE FLOWER GIRL.

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Office, 6 Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

PATRON, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

AT A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April 1875, Bro. JOHN SYMONDS, V.-Pat., in the Chair, a ballot took place for the election of eight boys from an approved list of forty-eight candidates, when the following were declared to be successful:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Davies, James Sanders... | 2,139 | 5. Buttrey, Jas. Armytage... | 1,749 |
| 2. Armitage, Chas. Edgar... | 1,841 | 6. Marks, Jas. Thos. ... | 1,637 |
| 3. Swallow, John Tom ... | 1,823 | 7. Jackson, Wm. Henry ... | 1,599 |
| 4. Pilling, Thomas Smith ... | 1,765 | 8. Kerr, Arthur David ... | 1,554 |

The votes of the unsuccessful candidates will be carried to their credit at the election in October 1875. Lists of the candidates, with the votes polled for all, successful and unsuccessful, may be obtained on application at the Office, 6 Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.

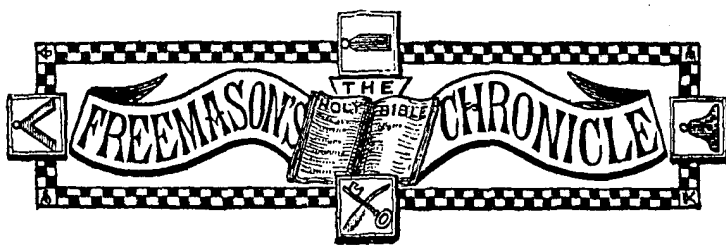
FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.
APRIL ELECTION 1875.

THE W.M., Officers and Brethren of the ANGEL LODGE, No. 51, desire to return their best thanks to all those by whose kind support JAMES SANDERS DAVIES was Elected, at the head of the poll, on Monday last.

Mrs. DAVIES also wishes to express her thanks for the great kindness she has received during her canvass for Votes.

COLCHESTER, 14th April 1875.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

ON Friday, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor, in the course of a long speech, made known the course which the Government intended to pursue in connection with the Judicature Act of 1873, in consequence of the recent withdrawal of the Bill to extend to Scotland and Ireland its provisions for creating a Court of Appeal. His Lordship announced that a Bill would be brought in at once, and explained at length its various provisions. Lords Selborne, Penzance, and Hatherley having spoken, the Lord Chancellor introduced his Bill, which was then read a first time. On Monday, Earl Grey brought under the notice of the House the subject of the recent outbreak at Natal, and the case of King Langalabalele, and moved a resolution giving effect to his views. The Earls of Carnarvon, as Colonial Secretary, and of Kimberley, as ex-Colonial Secretary, took part in the debate, as did other noble Lords, among them being the Lord Chancellor. The result was a withdrawal of the motion. On Tuesday, the second reading of the Justices of the Peace Qualification was moved by the Earl of Albemarle, and agreed to, after a tolerably long discussion. On Thursday, the Duke of Richmond moved the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill. This was agreed to, after a lively debate, in which several of their Lordships, including the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Granville took part. The Lord Chancellor then laid on the table a Bill to amend the several Acts relating to County Courts, after which the House adjourned.

On Friday, the House of Commons discussed, as usual, a great variety of subjects, among them being the National Gallery, to which Mr. Beresford Hope called attention; the failure of the Bank of Bombay, on which Mr. Gregory moved a resolution, but was heavily beaten; Manning the Navy; and the Proposed College for Naval Cadets. When these were severally disposed of, the House went into Committee, and set itself seriously to the business of voting money in connection with the Navy Estimates. Tuesday was a regular field day of the old sort. Mr. C. Lewis moved a resolution to the effect that the publication in the Times and Daily News of the proceedings and evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House on Foreign Loans, on the 8th instant, was a breach of privilege. To this the House assented, without going to a division, but on

the first of the further motions, that Mr. Francis Goodlake, printer of the *Times*, and Mr. William King Hales, printer of the *Daily News*, be summoned to the bar of the House on the Friday following, a very sharp debate ensued, which assumed somewhat of the character of a party fight. Mr. Lewis, however, with the aid of the Government, succeeded in carrying both his motions; the first by 204 to 153, majority 51—and the second by 199 to 155. The Law of Slander, the Declaration of Paris, and the choice of the Select Committee on Banks of Issue occupied the rest of the sitting. On Wednesday afternoon, Sir J. Lubbock succeeded in carrying the second reading of his Ancient Monuments Bill, the object of which is to preserve interesting monuments of bygone days from the Vandalism of this and future generations. There was a strong opposition, but the second reading was agreed to, by 187 to 165, whereupon Mr. Raikes announced his intention of moving that it be referred to a hybrid committee. On Thursday, after the usual array of questions had been put and answered, the real business of the sitting was, most unfortunately, deferred to a later hour than usual, by a long and sharp debate, on a motion made by the Premier, that the Order for laying on the table a certain petition from Prittlewell, in Essex, presented by Colonel Makins, in connection with the Orton case, and impugning the conduct of the Speaker, be rescinded. Col. Makins explained how he had come unintentionally to present the said petition, and apologised for his oversight. Sir W. Lawson moved the previous question, which was ultimately negatived by 391 to 11, and the original motion was then carried. In the course of his remarks, Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay spoke very strongly on some remarks in the *Englishman*, of which Dr. Kenealy is the reputed Editor. Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Bright were also among the speakers, the latter challenging the hon. member for Stoke to bring forward in the House the question of which he had given notice, and which had been postponed from day to day. This, however, Dr. Kenealy declined to do until he found himself supported by a large number of petitions. The House of Commons then resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer betook himself to the task of delivering his Budget speech before a very thin attendance of members. The Right Honourable gentleman's statement was in substance this: The income for the year just concluded had exceeded the estimate by nearly half-a-million, while the actual had also exceeded the estimated expenditure. For the year 1875-6 the estimated revenue was stated at £75,685,000 and the estimated expenditure at £75,266,000, thus leaving a surplus of over £400,000. Under these circumstances, only some very unimportant modifications or re-adjustments of taxation were possible. This statement was, of course, criticised by sundry speakers, Mr. Childers regarding the expected surplus as illusory. The resolutions with respect to the maintenance of the tea duty and Income-tax at the same rates as during the past year were then agreed to. The House resumed, and soon afterwards adjourned.

The season at both Opera Houses is now in full swing. At the Royal Italian Opera, on Saturday, Mozart's *Don Giovanni* was noticeable for the *début* of Madlle. Zaré Thalberg, whose singing and acting were a complete success. Madame Vilda sang the part of Donna Anna satisfactorily, Madlle. D'Angéri was an admirable Donna Elvira, while M. Maurel was the Don Giovanni. On Monday *La Favorita* was presented. Her Majesty's opened on Saturday with the performance of Beethoven's *Fidelio*, and what with Madlle. Titien's magnificent singing, and Sir Michael Costa's splendid direction, it is not to be wondered that the applause of the audience was both frequent and hearty—a happy augury for the continuance of success. On Tuesday, Flotow's *Marta* was given, and the performance of this most delightful opera, was all that could be desired. Among other attractions and matters of interest in the musical world, may be mentioned the second concert, on Monday, of the Philharmonic Society. Among the novelties must be particularly mentioned Raff's Symphony No. 3, "In the Forest," which was well received. On Saturday, the 137th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain was held in Willis's Rooms, the Right Hon. the Earl of Beauchamp in the chair. This Society was established in 1738, for the maintenance of aged and distressed musicians, their widows and orphans. Handel bequeathed to it a sum of £1,000, Dr. Burne was an active supporter of it, and among Royal patrons

may be mentioned George IV., Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Cambridge and Edinburgh, who have always warmly supported its claims. Most of the eminent composers of the day were present, including Mr. G. Macfarren, Signor Viaresi, Herr Otto Goldschmidt, and Bro. Dan. Godfrey. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, Success to the Society, which was drunk, with great enthusiasm. Lord Beauchamp's health was then drunk, and appropriately acknowledged. Later in the evening, the Treasurer's list of subscriptions was read, from which it appeared that £600, including a donation of one hundred guineas from the noble Earl in the chair, had been received during the past year. On Wednesday, after afternoon service in St. Paul's Cathedral, a meeting was held, by permission of the Dean, in the large room of the Chapter House, there being present the Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Steggall (organist, Lincoln's Inn), Mr. George Cooper, (assistant organist, St. Paul's), Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P. and many others. The object was to present to Sir John Goss, who lately resigned, after a service of thirty years, the post of organist at St. Paul's, a deed relating to the establishment of an exhibition for chorister boys, at the Royal Academy of Music, this being the form which it had been decided the testimonial to Sir John should assume. Mr. John Hullah took the Chair, and the deed having been formally handed to Sir John Goss, the latter endeavoured to express the deep thanks felt for the honour done him. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

By the death of Brunnnow, at Darmstadt, on Monday, in the 79th year of his age, another of those great men who have played so important a part in this world's history has passed away. Baron Brunnnow entered the diplomatic service as far back as 1818, during the Congress of Aix la-Chapelle. From 1820 to 1823 he was Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London, and, on his return to Russia, made two campaigns under General Woronzoff against the Turks. In 1840 he came again to this country to settle the Belgian question. He next succeeded Count Pozzo di Borgo, as Ambassador at the English Court, and he remained here till the outbreak of the Russian war in 1854. He returned to England as Ambassador in 1858, and only resigned his post in July of last year. On quitting England, he retired to his residence at Darmstadt, and here, as related, he died, a few days since; the Baroness Brunnnow, so popular in London society for her hospitalities at the Russian Embassy, having died about twelve months previously.

On Saturday, the London Athletic Club held a meeting at Lillie Bridge, the Band of the 1st Lifeguards being present to enliven the proceedings. Only six events were decided, but the entries were very numerous, and the competitions very keenly contested. On Monday, the 26th instant, an exciting four-mile race, between W. Slade, the one mile champion, and J. Gibb, the four mile champion, may be expected. On May 8th, the L.A.C. will hold its next meeting, which, as the season will be then well advanced, will probably attract a large attendance of spectators.

The annual dinner in support of the funds of King's College Hospital was held on Wednesday evening, at King's College, Strand. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, and was supported by Lord Justice James, the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. G. H. Hubbard M.P., the Rev. the Principal of the College, Dr. Barry, Mr. R. Twining and other influential supporters of this admirable institution. The usual toasts were drunk, and in the course of the evening subscriptions amounting to £1,582 were announced, in addition to the £300 for the Samaritan Fund. The Duke of Cambridge, in proposing the toast of the evening, remarked that the amount expended for this hospital exceeded £12,000, of which £10,500 had to be provided by voluntary contributions. Considering the vast amount of good which King's College Hospital has effected, and the dense population of the district in which it is situate, it is certainly worthy of the liberal support of the public. At the sixty-sixth anniversary banquet of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope M.P. took the chair. The toast of "Prosperity to the Society" was enthusiastically received, and subscriptions to the amount of about £600 were announced, including a donation of £100 from Her Majesty.

Abroad we hear of, first, rumours of war, followed immediately afterwards by rumours of a more peaceful character. But the situation has not materially altered since last week.

We understand that at a Special Meeting of the Supreme Grand Council of England, assisted by the brethren of the 32°, 31°, and 30°, and the Illustrious Knights of the 32°, 31°, and 30°, held on the 14th inst., at Golden-square, the V.W. Bro. Lord Skelmersdale D.G.M. of England and Major General Brownrigg P.G.M. Surrey, were respectively exalted to the high degree of the K.H. Bro. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who was also to have been exalted, was unavoidably absent, owing to the circumstance of the train that conveyed his Lordship breaking down. The ceremonies were impressively worked by General Clarke, Chancellor of the Order, assisted by Bro. Major Shadwell Clerke. Bro. Willing, the organist, contributed to the solemnity by his admirable performance on the organ.

The Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, is greatly in need of funds. Since the removal of the institution from the "Dreadnought" to the Infirmary of Greenwich Hospital the expenses have greatly increased. There being more accommodation on shore than there was afloat, many more patients are relieved, and £6,000 are required to pay the current expenses of each year. The total annual expenditure is upwards of £9,500, while the only reliable income derivable from investments is £3,500, thus the Hospital is dependent upon voluntary charity to the extent of £6,000 per annum. In 1874, there was a deficiency in the income, to meet the expenditure, of £2,000. We learn that last year 2,058 seamen were admitted to the institution, these men were from the various ports of the United Kingdom. It cannot, we think, be too widely known that the Hospital at Greenwich is the only institution of the kind in the country for the exclusive benefit of seamen. We confidently appeal to our readers on behalf of this great charity, and we are sure that they will not hold their hands, but will give liberally.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will be raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in the Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, on the 22nd inst., and H.R.H. Prince Leopold will be raised in the Apollo University Lodge, No. 257, Oxford, on the 17th inst., thus showing the interest they feel in our Order. It is to be hoped that the Royal Brothers will be present at the Installation of the M.W. Grand Master.

A warrant having been granted for a new Chapter, entitled the Priory, No. 1,000, it will be consecrated on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, P.G.S. Middlesex, has consented to consecrate the Chapter and instal the principals, at Southend.

Not a few people will hasten to throw cold water, to use a common metaphor, on Captain Boyton's life-saving apparatus, because he failed to complete the passage between Dover and Boulogne in the manner prescribed. But this is almost as sensible a proceeding as it would have been to have sprinkled a cup of water on Captain Boyton when he was busy paddling his way across the Channel. The fact that he fell short by some miles of reaching the French coast, in no wise detracts from the merits of his apparatus, which has been proved already many times, and is acknowledged to be a complete success. We may even say it strengthens the high opinion already formed of his invention. He did not actually cross, because the weather and other circumstances were unfavourable. But he stayed in the water for fifteen hours, with only such an amount of inconvenience and fatigue to himself as an hour's rest enabled him to surmount. The experiment showed incontestably that Captain Boyton could progress by the aid of his sail and paddle, or without using either, in a somewhat tempestuous sea. He affirmed afterwards that he could have gone on for another ten or twelve hours, and from the various accounts we have seen there appears no reason to question his opinion. But the advice of those aboard the accompanying steamer was—wisely we think—adopted by the bold *voyageur*, though with the greatest reluctance; the representatives of the press, who were present to watch his progress, bearing willing testimony that he yielded to the advice of those in charge of him only when darkness was on the point of setting in, and most unwillingly. He was received with enthusiasm at Boulogne, whence he has since returned, with a determination to make another attempt to accomplish the journey. Yet we hope he will not lay too great a stress on this particular experi-

ment, as the worth of the invention has been already demonstrated over and over again.

We are informed that a bust, in Parian marble, of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as M.W.G.M., will be ready for publication by the 28th instant, the day fixed for the Installation. There is every reason to believe that the bust, which will be about 24 inches high, and will form a handsome ornament for the drawing-room or boudoir, will give the utmost satisfaction to those of the Craft who may desire to possess some souvenir of this interesting ceremonial. The price will be two guineas, and the profits will be shared among the three great Masonic Charities.

Bro. John Sweasey jun. announces his annual benefit for Wednesday, the 21st instant, at the Royal Music Hall, Holborn, when, in addition to the talented company, all the principal artistes in London will appear.

It is with deep regret we announce the death, at the early age of 36, of Bro. W. Seekings. Bro. Seekings was initiated in the Strawberry Hill Lodge, No. 946.

The Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, has been taken by Bro. W. Swainston, lately a Common Councilman of the City of London. During the many years Bro. Swainston held the latter office he earned for himself the esteem of his colleagues. He was proprietor for many years of the Bucks' Tavern in the Old Jewry, and here in company with Bros. Ex-under Sheriff Beard P.M. 101 and J. Emmens P.G.P. he was associated with a charitable society for providing coals for the poor. Doubtless the well-known activity and business habits of Bro. Swainston will be looked upon as a good augury of success in his new and important undertaking.

Any who have a vacant place in their album of Masonic worthies cannot do better than fill the vacancy with a copy of a recently-published carte de visite photograph of our respected Grand Secretary, Bro. John Hervey. Bro. Hervey is represented as wearing his numerous jewels and the insignia of office, and the likeness has been admirably taken. The publisher is Mr. T. P. Avery, 24 and 26 Ladbrooke Grove, nearly opposite the Notting Hill Station of the Metropolitan District Railway.

Obituary.

From the *Stalybridge Reporter* we learn the mournful tidings of the death of Brother T. H. Fleming, who died at Warrington, where, since he left Stalybridge, about twelve months since, he had been carrying on business as a bootmaker. Brother Fleming was a most energetic Mason, and was a P.M. of the Royal Edward Lodge, which holds its meetings at the Commercial Inn, Melbourne-street, Stalybridge.

It is only a few weeks since it was our painful duty to announce in these pages the death of brother the late Luke Evans, surgeon, of Stalybridge. Our respected brother the Rev. Thomas Floyd, who preached the funeral sermon on that melancholy occasion, expressed a wish that when he was called hence he might be spared a lingering illness. Those who heard this remark little thought how soon they would have to deplore the loss of the man to whom all then listened with such rapt attention. On Sunday, the 28th March, Bro. Floyd preached in his church, and on the following day he complained of being unwell. Dr. Sutcliffe was called in, and it was found he was suffering from inflammation of the bowels, but nothing of a serious nature was apprehended until Sunday morning, 4th April, when it was found that the inflammation had extended to the brain. Leeches and blisters, and other medical remedies were applied, but without avail, and great anxiety was felt at Mr. Floyd's condition during the morning. The anxiety was increased in the afternoon, when he was observed to be rapidly sinking. Human efforts could not avert the sad event, and he died. As a Freemason Bro. Floyd was admired and respected as being one of the foremost to help a brother to meet the reverses of fortune. He was always ready to throw a plank "to a sinking comrade," and many members of the Craft have reason to thank him for holding situations which they have secured through his letters of recommendation. He was made a member of the Moira Lodge, No. 324, held at the Wellington Hotel, Caroline-street, on the 15th of October 1852, and at that time his name was No. 13 on the books. When he died he was No. 3, so that he was one of the oldest members of a Lodge into which he welcomed his friend, the Rev. Mr. MacDonna, the Rector of Cheadle, in the year 1859, when Bro. Joseph Grayson, joiner, was the Worshipful Master. He was also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, and Chaplain of his Lodge for many years. Brother John Storrs, the present W.M. of the Moira Lodge, issued a circular, inviting the brethren to join in the funeral procession, which took place on Friday, 9th April, when about 80 members of the Moira, the Fortitude, Prince Alfred, Royal Edward, Stamford and Warrington, and other Lodges of Freemasons attended, to pay a last tribute to the memory of their departed brother.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be greatly obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the kingdom would favour us with a copy of their summonses each time of issue.

SATURDAY, 17th APRIL.

Audit Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall.
715—Panmure, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Hackney.
1425—Hyde Park, 1 Craven-road, Paddington.

149—Peace, Masonic Hall, Meltham.
308—Prince George, Bottoms, Eastwood, Yorks.

MONDAY, 19th APRIL.

1—Grand Masters', Freemasons' Hall.
8—British, Freemasons' Hall.
21—Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
58—Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
185—Tranquillity, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
907—Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall.
1159—Marquis Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall.
1201—Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
R. A. 12—Prudence, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale (Instruction).
61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.
77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend.
85—Faithful, Swan Inn, Harleson, Norfolk.
89—Unanimity, Astley Arms Hotel, Dukinfield.
102—Unanimity, King's Arms, North Walsham.
124—Union Lodge of Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, Sunderland.
139—Britannia, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley.
293—King's Friends, Lamb Inn, Nantwich.
302—Hope, Masonic Hall, Bradford.
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.
403—Three Graces, Haworth, Yorks.
424—Borough Lodge, Masonic Hall, Gateshead.
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham.
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Stockport.
703—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool.
721—Independence, Bar's Hotel, Chester.
872—Lewis, Masonic Hall, Whitehaven.
941—De Tabley, Royal George Hotel, Knutsford.
1030—Egerton, Heaton Norris, near Stockport.
1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley, Yorks.
R. A. 32—Jerusalem, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.
R. A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
R. A. 210—Faith, Nottingham Castle Inn, Denton.
R. A. 827—St. John's, Masonic Temple, Dewsbury.
K. T.—Prince of Peace, Bull Hotel, Preston.

TUESDAY, 20th APRIL.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
30—United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
162—Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.
194—St. Paul's, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
435—Salisbury, Freemasons' Hall.
R. A. 19—Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
R. A. 186—Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
51—Angel, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.
57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull.
126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley.
173—Antiquity, Royal Hotel, Wigan.
310—Union, Masonic Rooms, Carlisle.
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High Street, Huntingdon.
448—St. James', Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens.
979—Four Cardinal Virtues, Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe.
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston.
1042—Excelsior, Freemasons' Hall, Leeds.
1061—Triumph, Market Hotel, Lytham.
1075—St. Manghold, Masonic Rooms, Ramsey.
1166—Clarendon, Queen's Hotel, Hyde.
1214—Scarborough, Station Hotel, Soothill, Batley.
1256—Fidelity, Black Bull, Ponton.
1276—Warren, Stanley Arms, Seacombe.
K. T.—United Preceptory, &c., Palatine Hotel, Manchester.

WEDNESDAY, 21st APRIL.

General Committee, Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, at 6.
Grand Stewards' Lodge, Freemasons' Hall.
174—Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street.
190—Oak, Freemasons' Hall.
700—Nelson, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich.
969—Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.
1044—Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, Wandsworth.
1150—Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall.
1349—Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glengall Road, Isle of Dogs.
R. A. 192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
R. A. 820—Lily Chapter of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond.
R. A. 857—St. Mark's, Half Moon Tavern, Herne Hill.
R. A. 135—St. Marylebone, British Stores, New Street, St. John's Wood.
20—Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity, Sun Tavern, Chatham.
123—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury.
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bolton.
210—Duke of Athol, Nottingham Castle Inn, Denton.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, South Shields.
266—Naphtali, Masonic Rooms, Market-place, Heywood.
274—Tranquillity, Bull's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester.
283—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.
324—Moir, Wellington Inn, Stalybridge.
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
387—Airdale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley.
533—Eaton, Bull's Head, Congleton.
537—Zetland, Masonic Chamber, Birkenhead.
551—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw.
633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
750—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cleeckenton, Yorks.
823—Evert, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.
934—Merit, Church Inn, Whitefield.
962—Sun and Sector, Portland-square, Workington.
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Wakefield.
1070—Starkie, Black Horse, Kirkham.
1086—Waltou, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale.

WEDNESDAY, 21st APRIL—continued.

1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale.
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Corporation Hotel, Ardwick.
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Coffee House, Wavertree.
1301—Brighouse, Masonic Rooms, Brighouse, Yorks.
1334—Norman, Freemasons' Hall, Durham.
1346—Victoria, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles.
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster.
R. A. 135—Hotspur, Freemasons' Hall, Alnwick.
R. A. 344—Beauty, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe Bridge.
R. A.—Lebanon, Royal Hotel, Prescott.

THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL.

House Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
66—Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
858—South Middles, Beaufort Hotel, Fulham.
871—Royal Oak, White Swan Tavern, High Street, Deptford.
78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton.
98—St. Martin's, Board Room, Town Hall, Burslem.
100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor Hotel, Great Yarmouth.
212—Mona, Masonic Rooms, Castletown.
215—Commerce, Commercial Inn, Haslingden.
260—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn.
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Leeds.
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale.
348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bolton.
350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough.
361—Industry, Norfolk Arms, Hyde.
367—Probity and Freedom, Bull's Head Inn, Smallbridge, near Rochdale.
369—Limestone Rock, Swan Hotel, Clitheroe.
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.
462—Accrington, Hargreaves Hotel, Accrington.
594—Downshire, 90 Duke Street, Liverpool.
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
950—Hesketh, Fleetwood Hotel, Fleetwood.
971—Trafalgar, Commercial-street, Batley, Yorks.
1032—Townley Parker, Howard's Arms Hotel, Whittle-Springs.
1125—St. Peter's, Masonic Hall, Tiverton.
1126—Oak Wood, Romiley Arms, Romiley.
1418—Fraternity, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, near Manchester.
R. A. 116—Cana, Swan Hotel, Colne.
R. A. 208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury.
R. A. 241—Sacred Delta, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.
R. A. 307—Good Intent, White Horse, Hebden Bridge, near Halifax.
R. A. 424—De Burghi, Freemasons' Hall, Gateshead.

FRIDAY, 23rd APRIL.

House Committee, Boys' School, at 4.
197—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
569—Fitzroy, Head Quarters, Hon. Artillery Company.
861—Finsbury, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.
112—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Exeter.
219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
401—Royal Forest, Hark-to-Bounty Inn, Slaidburn, Yorks.
652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth.
1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill, Yorks.
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Mirfield.
R. A. 630—Sefton, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.
K. T.—De Fumival, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.

SATURDAY, 24th APRIL.

1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY.—44.—St. Luke, Freemasons' Hall.
TUESDAY.—36.—St. David, Ship Hotel, East Register Street.
405.—Riflo, Freemasons' Hall.
WEDNESDAY.—160.—Roman Eagle, Iona Hotel, 62 Nicholson Street.
THURSDAY.—392.—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 73.—A convocation of this Chapter and Installation Meeting was held on the 8th inst., at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark. Comps. Harriss Z., F. Walters P.Z. as H., H. A. Dubois J., T. J. Sabine P.Z. Treasurer, C. A. Cottebrune P.Z. and W. Smeed P.Z.; J. A. Baldwin P.S., B. Isaac 1st Assistant, G. J. Lowe, &c. The Chapter was opened, and the minutes of the former convocation were read and confirmed. The report of the Audit Committee was read and confirmed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Bros. Maturin, Snowden and Brown, who were unanimously elected, and duly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry by Comp. W. Smeed, whose working of this ceremony is so well known that it requires no comment; he then performed the ceremony of installing Comps. H. Dubois H. and J. W. Baldwin J. (the M.E.Z. elect, Bro. Batten, being unavoidably absent through ill health), T. J. Sabine was re-elected Treasurer, and F. Walters P.Z. was re-elected for the ninth time, M. D. Loewenstark was appointed S.N., B. Isaac P.S., A. Brown 1st Assistant, W. Maturin 2nd Assistant. Several candidates were proposed for exaltation. The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions partook of a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Spencer. The several toasts usually given and duly responded to followed, and the Companions after passing an agreeable evening separated. Comps. C. Horsley P.Z., M. Scott, J. W. Halsey P.Z. 507, and Keeble 79, were present as visitors.

St. John's Lodge, No. 90.—The last regular meeting this Lodge took place on Monday, 12th instant, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Wetherell, the Chair was taken by the Treasurer, Bro. I. Eglese P.M. Bro. W. R. Snelling S.W., W. W. Venn J.W., J. Griffin P.M. &c. W. R. Stephens P.M. D.C., W. Stormer S.D., T. N. Smith J.D., B. J. A. Alliscu as I.G. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed. The Lodge was opened in 2nd degree, and

Cresswell, having answered the usual questions, was entrusted and retired. The Lodge was opened in 3rd degree, and Bro. Cresswell was raised to the sublime degree. The Lodge was resumed in 1st degree, and the brethren proceeded to ballot for the privilege of being admitted to the ceremony of the Installation of the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M. The successful brother was Bro. T. N. Smith J.D. There were a goodly muster of brethren present, viz.: Bro. J. Kelsay, G. Thorne, W. Rathbone, W. P. Brown, P. Coard, W. K. Henderson, W. P. Margetson, W. Colpoys, J. Pearce, J. A. Meyrick, and J. L. Cross. Amongst the visitors were Bro. Coard jun., Bro. Moller, a member of a Swedish Lodge, and several others. The Lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to banquet, and spent a very pleasant and social evening together. Bros. Moller and Coard jun. returned thanks for the visitors.

Vitruvian Lodge, No. 87.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, 14th inst., at Bro. Frampton's, White Hart, College Street, Lambeth. Present E. Thurkle W.M., B. Clegg S.W., C. Walter J.W., J. G. Bond P.M. Treasurer, W. Stuart P.M. Secretary, H. T. T. Ross S.D., A. Timothy J.D., C. Nott I.G. P.M.'s Noke, Whiting, Morris, Hull, Jolly, &c. and about 40 other brethren. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes confirmed. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Ireland, Wood, Talpatt, Dale and Benn, having been entrusted, retired. The Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the above brethren were raised to the sublime degree of M.M.'s. The Lodge was resumed to the first degree, and Bro. Gantlett having answered the usual questions, retired, the Lodge was resumed to the second degree, and Bro. Gantlett was passed to the degree of a F.C. The Lodge again resumed to the first degree, and a ballot was taken for Mr. John Shilton, which proved unanimous in his favour, and he, being in attendance, was initiated in the ancient mysteries. The Lodge then closed, and the brethren separated. This was the first meeting since the installation, and the working of the three degrees by the W.M. was faultless. The fifteen sections will be worked by the brethren of this Lodge on Thursday, 29th inst.

Alexandria and Bonhill Chapter, No. 121 (S.C.)—On Tuesday, the 14th instant, this long dormant Chapter was resuscitated, at Alexandria, Vale of Leven, after a slumber of seven years. The Supreme Chapter, through the Grand Scribe E., had entrusted this duty to Comp. Duthie, Z. of 67, Glasgow, who, with the assistance of G. W. Wheeler, Z. 73, G. Thallon, Z. 119, and H. J. Shields P.Z., very ably performed the duties. The meeting took place in the Public Hall, and Comps. Duthie as Z., Wheeler H., Thallon J., and Shields S.E. proceeded, after the customary formalities, to instal the new officers of the Chapter, of whom the following is the list:—P. Jardine Z., D. McGregor H., J. McLeish (Master of the Croft Lodge) J., D. Gordon S.E., J. McLeish jun. S.N., A. Graham 1st S., Wm. Carlyle 2nd S., A. Primrose 3rd S., and A. Steurt Janitor. The energy displayed by the three Principlers in reopening the Chapter was freely spoken of, and, to show their aptitude for work, a Lodge of Mark Masters was opened at once, and Bros. Michel, Barclay, Peter McKenzie and Robert Lawrie received that degree at the hands of Bro. G. W. Wheeler. A Lodge of Excellent Masters was then opened by Comp. Duthie, with G. Thallon as S.W., and D. McGregor as J.W., when the same three gentlemen were duly initiated in that degree. The Holy Royal Arch Chapter was again opened, with J. Duthie as Z., G. Thallon as H., H. J. Shields as J., and G. W. Wheeler as Principle Sojourner, his 2nd and 3rd being the Sojourners of the Chapter, Comps. Graham and Primrose. Bros. Barclay, McKenzie and Lawrie were then duly exalted to the Holy Royal Arch degree. The Z. of 121, Comp. P. Jardine, thanked Comps. Duthie and his friends, not only for coming so many miles to re-open their Chapter, and instal its officers, but also for the excellent specimens of work they had shown them. Comps. McLeish and McGregor proposed that the four members of the deputation from Glasgow should be made honorary members, and Comp. Jardine proceeded to affiliate them. Comps. Duthie and Wheeler suitably acknowledged the honour paid to them, and expressed themselves proud to be able to forward the cause of Royal Arch Masonry. The Chapter was then closed, all being highly pleased with the result of the evening's labours, which, we trust, will give a new impetus to the Order in Dumbartonshire.

Prudent Brethren Chapter, No. 145.—A Convocation of this celebrated Chapter met on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Freemasons' Hall. Comps. Walford Z., Long H., T. Bull J., J. Last P.Z. Treasurer, G. S. States P.Z. S.E., W. Platt P.Z. as S.E., Parkins P.S.E.H., Thiellay 1st Asst., J. Cox 2nd Assistant, and P.Z.'s J. Boyd, H. Dicketts, Warrington; Manby, Davies, Balphager, Wilkinson, Grant, Rance, J. R. Stedwell, Benn, &c. The Chapter was opened, and the minutes of the former Convocation were confirmed. A ballot was then taken for the admission of Bro. J. Chinnery, No. 145, who was, by the courtesy of the M.E.Z., duly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry by Comp. Long P.Z. 742 and H. of his Chapter, assisted by Comps. J. Boyd P.Z., and J. Bull J., whose working deserves especial commendation. The M.E.Z. then occupied the chair and in feeling terms presented Comp. H. Dicketts P.Z. with a very elegant solid gold P.Z.'s jewel, with suitable inscription, for the able manner he had conducted the duties of the chair. He had merited the esteem and regard of every Companion in the Chapter, and in placing the medal on his breast he hoped he might long live to wear it. Comp. H. Dicketts P.Z., in suitable terms, returned thanks for the valuable gift. The Chapter was then closed until December, and the Companions sat down to a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Francatelli and superintended by Bro. Knill. The usual loyal and Royal Arch toasts were given. The toast of the M.E.Z. was proposed by Comp. H. Dicketts P.Z., and was heartily

responded to. The toast of the newly exalted Comp., J. Chinnery, was given. The Companions present knew him in connection with Lodge 145, and all present were pleased to meet him. The toast of the visitors was then proposed. It was a source of great gratification to hear from those Companions the deserved encomiums on the perfect working of the Chapter, more particularly that portion of the ceremony, so seldom given, that found on this occasion so able an exponent in Comp. J. Boyd. The several officers returned thanks, and expressed the gratification they had received in the Chapter. The M.E.Z. then said he had a very important toast to propose, and that was, that of the P.Z.'s. This Chapter was but young, but those Companions were the real pillars, for they upheld the Lodge, and every office required of them, they were not only able, but also willing to fulfil; he mentioned the services rendered to the Chapter by Comp. J. Boyd, in various capacities, H. Dicketts I.P.Z., Warrington; J. Last, and G. S. States. Comp. Warrington returned thanks. The M.E.Z., in proposing the toast of the H. and J., complimented those Comps. on their perfect working of the ceremonies. The M.E.Z. then said he had to propose a very important toast. No Chapter could really succeed without the aid of a Treasurer, and with the name of that official he would couple those of the S.E., Comps. J. Last, and G. S. States, for however perfect the working of a Chapter may be, those officers were really the custodians of the funds, which he, the M.E.Z., was happy to say were in a flourishing state. Both Companions returned thanks for the toast, the former stating that his time and energy were at their services, and the Charities would receive his special care, as well as the interests of the Chapter. The toast of the P.S. followed, and the M.E.Z. paid him a just and deserved compliment. For so young a member he had discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Chapter, and the same meed of praise was also due to Comps. E. H. Thiellay and Cox. The Janitor's toast was given, and the Companions separated. The harmony of the evening was contributed to with great satisfaction by the M.E.Z., Comps. D. H. Jacobs, and Platt. The visitors were Comps. G. E. Paris 742, J. H. Leggott 1056, D. H. Jacobs 657, J. C. Mather 22, and H. M. Levy M.E.Z. 188.

Lodge of Justice, No. 147.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the White Swan Inn, High Street, Deptford, on Wednesday, 14th inst., Bro. J. Roper in the chair. Bros. Andrews P.M. S.W., Speight J.W., Bartlett P.M. Treasurer, G. Chapman P.M. Secretary, Waterman S.D., Church J.D., T. Partington I.G.; Past Masters, G. Bolton, Batt, Patey, Cavell. Bros. Hurdle, Knowles, Pitt, Scott, Holloway, Chappell, and several others. Visitors, Bros. Storrer, Dingle W.M. 169, Debac S.W. 169. Bro. Lane, Collector to the R. M. B. I. for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Messrs. J. W. Batchelor and G. Gardner, which proved unanimous, and these gentlemen being in attendance were initiated accordingly. Bros. Clarke, Banks, and Chapman, having answered the usual questions, retired, and the Lodge being opened in 2nd degree were passed to the F.C. degree. Bro. Freeman having answered the usual questions, was entrusted and retired. The Lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and Bro. Freeman was raised. The Lodge was resumed to 1st degree. It was resolved that the Ticket for admission to the Albert Hall on the 28th instant should be balloted for amongst those Master Masons who wished to be present on that occasion, the P.M.'s and Officers to see that done. The Lodge was then closed, and adjourned till October, emergencies excepted.

Temple Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 174.—The members of this Lodge met on Monday, the 12th inst., at the Green Dragon, Stepney. Bro. Charles Lacy W.M. presided. There were also present Bros. G. Verry S.W., E. Gottheil J.W., T. Mortlock P.M. acting as M.O., Swan S.O., Moull I.O., J. Hood Hon. Sec., Cundick J.D., Christian as I.G., Grant Tyler. Bro. Prestage was advanced to the degree. This being an off night, the brethren, after partaking of slight refreshment, separated at a very early hour.

Jerusalem Chapter, No. 185.—A Convocation of the above Chapter met at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on the 13th inst. Companions Smith M.E.Z., Watts P.Z. as H., Hammond as J., and P.Z.'s Holbrook, Loewenstark, and J. D. Davage. The Chapter was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Comp. Smith was installed Z., Hammond H., and Elsam J., by Comp. Watts P.Z. The newly installed M.E.Z. then appointed his officers, viz. Comps. J. D. Davage S.E., Wagner S.N., P. Robinson P.S., E. Harfeld P.Z. Treasurer, Honeywall 1st Asst., Manders 2nd Asst. Bros. Watts and Sumner were exalted, and the Chapter was closed. A banquet followed, provided by Bro. Francatelli. The toasts characteristic of Loyalty and Royal Arch Masonry were given, and met with their usual hearty responses. The toasts of the M.E.Z., P.Z., and officers followed, and a very enjoyable evening ensued. Comp. H. M. Levy P.Z. 188 was present as a visitor.

Lodge of Tranquillity, No. 185.—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 12th instant, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C. There were present Bros. J. H. Ross W.M., J. D. Barnett S.W., D. Posener J.W., John Constable I.P.M. John Pearce Treasurer, P. Levy Secretary, Pares S.D., Bilby Org., Bailey J.D., Croker I.G., Vesper Tyler, also Past Masters N. Moss, Bloomfield, Sidney, M. Harris, E. Gottheil, and a number of other brethren. During the evening Bro. Downing was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Juniper passed to the second. Both ceremonies being worked by the W.M. with remarkable efficiency. After a very pleasant little repast, served by Bro. Silver, the various toasts were briefly disposed of. The name of H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. was received with loyal enthusiasm. In proposing the health of the Past

Masters, the W.M. compared some of the elder ones to opulent city merchants, who, after many years' close application, have reached the time when they, fairly entitled to more frequent ease and leisure, drop in occasionally to see that the affairs of the house are managed with accustomed regularity, and its prestige is in no way diminished. Past Master Sidney, whose name was coupled with this toast, replied by expressing his sincere thanks for the manner in which the names of the P.M.'s had been proposed and received, and assured the brethren that although a variety of circumstances and business avocations prevented some of the Past Masters from attending their Lodge duties as frequently as they desired, still they might rest satisfied they, the P.M.'s, had always their eye upon them, which is proved by the fact that whenever any question of intrinsic importance occurs, the P.M.'s are found at their post, ready with such counsel and advice as they are able to offer; often disregarded, it is true, but frequently found to have been wise and just by the ultimate result. The proceedings were enlivened with some excellent songs, by Bros. Child, Bilby, Bailey and the W.M., the latter causing great merriment by a song composed by Bro. Constable, in which occur pithy allusions to interesting current events and individual references to conspicuous members of the lodge.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—While many Lodges of Instruction, founded under favourable auspices, die after a few years of precarious existence, and a variety of circumstances compel others to suspend work from time to time, this Lodge has held its ground without interruption since its establishment in 1856. The founders were men whose names are well known in the Craft, viz. Robert Footit, Jas. Jackson, Robt. Brewer, Wm. Newnham, James Brett, Robt. Johnson, Michael Haydon, John Allen, Rob. Madison, and Ab. Loewenstark. In the course of its career it has been the school in which a great number of eminent brethren have perfected themselves in their duties, and by their well-known abilities have secured for it a prestige very few Lodges enjoy. The great principles upon which Freemasonry rests have ever been kept steadily in view, and practically exemplified by the subscription of upwards of £150 to the various Masonic institutions. At the last meeting, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., held at Bro. Chard's, White Hart Tavern, Abchurch Lane, E.C., Bro. T. Walker acted as W.M., J. T. Miller S.W., J. Blackall J.W., W. C. Hollands S.D., J. Berry I.G., E. Gottheil Preceptor, John Constable Treas., and Pitt Sec. There were also present Bros. C. C. Taylor P.M. 141, Hickman W.M. 180, and a number of the regular attendants. The second degree was rehearsed, the officers doing their work intelligently and proficiently. Several of the sections were worked, after which it was announced that the fifteen sections will be worked in this Lodge on the 12th of May, commencing at half-past six p.m. Bro. Crawley P.M. 174 will preside on that occasion. Bro. Gottheil, the Preceptor of this Lodge, is always at his post, and willing to assist the younger brethren who may be anxious to acquire the necessary knowledge to qualify them for the higher positions towards which they aspire; and he has a very able coadjutor in Bro. John Constable, who is ever ready with his invaluable services to aid any one who may desire them. "Seek and ye shall find."

Strawberry Hill Lodge, No. 946.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the Grotto Hotel, Cross Deep, Twickenham. Bro. W. Waghorn W.M. in the chair, supported by the Wardens, Bro. J. R. Stedwell P.M. P.P.G.W. Middlesex Treasurer, W. Platt P.M. Secretary, P.M.'s Whitley, McIlwham, Faithfull, Smith, W. Smeed, Kipling, and a numerous assemblage of brethren and visitors. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed, and Bro. W. H. Röhrs was raised to the third degree, the W.M. performing that ceremony impressively. A ballot was taken for the admission of Bro. Woodman, Star Lodge, No. 1257, which was unanimously in his favour, and he was duly elected. A board of installed masters was then formed, and Bro. J. Hayward was presented to the members by Bro. W. Waghorn I.P.M., and he was duly installed into the chair by W. Smeed P.M. On the admission of the brethren, the newly installed W.M. invested his officers, viz., Bros. W. Waghorn I.P.M., Johnson S.W., Wolgemuth J.W., J. R. Stedwell P.M. Treasurer, W. Platt P.M. Secretary, T. Price S.D., Nicoll J.D., J. M. Cooke I.G., Woodman D.C., Riley Tyler. The appointment of those brethren who had been assigned to fill the various offices gave great satisfaction. The veteran Bro. Riley, on being invested as Tyler, gave the usual sword exercise. A communication was received from Bro. Col. F. Burdett P.G.M. Middlesex regretting that other engagements prevented him being present. Bro. W. Smeed moved, and it was carried, that a dinner should take place on the occasion of H.R.H. being installed as M.W.G.M.; and it was proposed that a vote of condolence should be sent to the widow of the late Bro. Seekings. The newly installed W.M. then presented Bro. W. Waghorn with a very elegant gold Past Master's jewel, for the able manner he had conducted the duties of his office, and as a mark of the esteem he is held in by every brother in the Lodge; he hoped he might be spared to wear it, and render his valuable services to the brethren. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Powell. After the cloth had been removed, the W.M. gave the usual Loyal and Masonic Toasts. He alluded to the illustrious Brother who was to be installed M.W.G.M., and who would be the future King of England. The W.M. then rose and proposed the toast of the R.W. the P.G.M. of Middlesex, and regretted his absence. Bro. Whitley P.M. and P.P.G.S. returned thanks for the toast. Bro. Waghorn, in very eloquent terms, proposed the toast of the W.M., who he said was one only to be known to be respected. The W.M. in responding, said, a few years ago he never expected to occupy the chair, but during his occupation of that important office, his great aim would be to do all he could for the benefit of the Lodge. The toast of the visitors was next given.

The W.M. in proposing the toast of the Past Masters paid them a very just compliment for their working, and also for the admirable manner in which Bro. Smeed had performed the ceremony of installation. Bro. W. Waghorn I.P.M. returned thanks for the toast. The toast of the Treasurer and Secretary was responded to by Bros. J. R. Stedwell P.M., and W. Platt. The toasts of the Wardens and the Tyler concluded a very agreeable evening. During the evening Bros. Arnold, Frost, Dr. J. Pope, Dodson, &c. contributed to the harmony. The visitors were Bros. G. Arnold 1326, G. Simpson 93, H. Frost, 594, S. Hoskins 212, W. Sheard 1366, R. Turner P.M. 795, J. R. Gallant 813, R. W. Little P.G.S. Middlesex, Secretary Girls' School, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, W. Dobson 72, T. S. Darke P.M. 1275, F. Hampen P.M. 27.

Era Lodge, No. 1423.—This rapidly increasing Lodge met on Saturday, the 10th inst., at the King's Arms Hotel, Hampton Court. Bros. J. W. Baldwin W.M., E. H. Thiellay S.W., J. Baxter Langley J.W., F. Walters P.G.P. (Middlesex) P.M. Secretary, E. W. Deveraux S.D., S. Woolf J.D., A. F. Loos I.G., B. Wright D.C., W. A. Simmons W.S., and H. Du Bois P.G.A.D.C. (Middlesex), &c. The Lodge having been opened, Bros. Chartress and J. Brogden 1326 were raised to the 3rd degree, and J. A. Moore was passed to the 2nd degree. The W.M. then initiated Mr. Arthur Rumbelow. Bro. F. Walters P.M. then occupied the chair—by the courtesy of the W.M.—and initiated Mr. W. Eagle. The working of the various degrees was admirably rendered. The W.M. then resumed the chair, and the Lodge was closed. Refreshments followed. The visitors were Bros. W. Hammond P.G.S. (Middlesex) and W.M. 1326, H. Keeble P.M. 1275, E. J. Drew 1269, and J. Brogden 1326.

Halsey Lodge, No. 1479.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Town Hall, St. Albans, on Wednesday, 14th April, when a large attendance of members assembled. The W.M., Bro. John Lowthin, presided, and was supported by his officers:—H. Edwards S.W., G. Askew J.W., Arthur Godson S.D., &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were read and confirmed. A board of installed Masters was then formed, and the W.M. elect, Bro. George Askew, was introduced, and duly installed by the retiring W.M., Bro. J. Lowthin. At the conclusion of the ceremony, and on the admission of the brethren, the new W.M. was saluted according to ancient custom. He then invested his officers as follows: Bro. Arthur Godson S.W., I. N. Edwards J.W., John Parrott S.D., Kent J.D., J. Reynolds D.C., Robert Blakey W.S., W. Marks I.G., Debenham Secretary, Palin Treasurer, and Kirby Tyler. A P.M.'s jewel was presented to the retiring W.M. for the able and efficient manner in which he had conducted the duties of his office. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Peaken, where a most *recherche* banquet was supplied by Bro. Marks, and which was done ample justice to by those assembled. After the cloth had been removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the proceedings were enlivened by some excellent songs, which were capitally rendered by Bros. J. Reynolds, Lowthin, J. Garrett, Marks, &c. Amongst the visitors were Bros. T. S. Carter W.M. 403, B. Turner W.M. 183, J. Garrett P.M. 183, Kellor, W. Brown, &c.

Francis Burdett Lodge, No. 1503.—The meeting of this rapidly increasing Lodge—being its sixth meeting since its consecration—took place on the 14th inst., and was held at the King's Arms, Hampton Hill. Bro. Col. Wigginton, the first Master, being in the chair; Bro. Saunders S.W., Bro. C. Horsley P.G.R. (Middlesex) as J.W., Bro. Dr. Naggs Secretary. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. The work consisted of one passing, and one raising. These ceremonies were perfectly rendered by the W.M. It was then carried unanimously that the Lodge be removed to the Albany Hotel, Twickenham, the consent of the R.W.G.M. Bro. Col. Burdett P.G.M. Middlesex, having been obtained. Bro. C. Horsley P.M. then proposed that the oldest initiated member of the Lodge should be the representative at the installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Bro. Dr. Naggs was elected to be present on the occasion. It was then announced that Bro. Chalmers I. Paton, of Edinburgh, had most kindly presented the Lodge with a number of works, to form the nucleus of a lending library for the benefit of the Lodge; this gave great satisfaction to every member present; it was also announced that permission for a Lodge of Instruction, hailing from the Parent Lodge, should be applied for, to be held at the Albany Hotel, Twickenham. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the hospitable mansion of Col. Wigginton, where a very sumptuous repast awaited them. Bro. Charles Horsley, during the evening, embodied the sentiments of those who had had the honour and pleasure of receiving invitations, by proposing the health of their host and that of his family, which having been duly responded to, the brethren separated, after enjoying a very delightful evening.

CURIOSITY.—It is a very general opinion among Masons that a candidate should not be actuated by curiosity in seeking admission into the Order. But, in fact, there is no regulation nor landmark on the subject. An idle curiosity is, it is true, the characteristic of a weak mind. But to be influenced by a laudible curiosity to penetrate the mysteries of an Institution venerable for its antiquity and its universality, is to be controlled by a motive which is not reprehensible. There are, indeed, in legends of the high degrees, some instances where curiosity is condemned; but the curiosity, in these instances, led to an intrusion into forbidden places, and is very different from the curiosity or desire for knowledge which leads a profane to seek fairly and openly an acquaintance with mysteries which he has already learned to respect.—*Mackey.*

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

THE report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, for the year 1874, shows that the net profit amounted to £67,260, which is distributed as follows:—£40,000 by dividends amounting to 10 per cent. per annum, £20,000 added to reserve fund, and £7,260 carried forward.

The balance sheet of the Bank of Victoria, submitted at the 44th half-yearly meeting, shows a net balance of £61,315, out of which a dividend and bonus, equal to 12 per cent. per annum, was recommended, £5,000 was written off Bank Premises account, £15,000 carried to reserve fund, and the balance, £11,315, carried forward.

The report of the Bank of Constantinople for the year 1874 shows a profit equal to about £160,000; a dividend of 6 per cent. has already been distributed, and another of 12 per cent., making 18 per cent. for the year, is recommended. The Bank has paid to its shareholders, during the 2½ years it has been in existence dividends amounting to 43 per cent.

The profit (subject to audit) of the Lima Railways Company Limited, for 1874, is stated to be £58,400. Of this, £32,000 has been absorbed by an interim dividend of 4 per cent., and the board intend recommending at the annual meeting a further distribution of 3 per cent. (making 7 per cent. for the year), which will leave a balance of £2,400 to be carried forward.

A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum is recommended by the St. Andrew's Railway Company for the half year ending 31st January last, leaving a balance of £123.

The report of the Demerara Railway Company shows that the net profit for the half year amounted to £8,944, out of which a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is recommended on the original stock, leaving £540 to be carried forward.

Meetings were held, on the 9th inst., of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company, and of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company; on the 12th, of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company; on the 13th, of the Recife and San Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company Limited; on the 14th, of the London Gaslight Company, and of the Australian Meat Agency (Tallerman's) Company Limited, the report being adopted in each case.

The Amsterdam Hill Water Company invite subscriptions for a loan of 1,700,000 fl. (£141,666 13s 4d), in bonds to bearer of 1,000 fl., to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the price of issue being 88 per cent.

It is decided by the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to recommend, at the meeting to be held on the 28th inst., a distribution of £2 15s per share, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 31st December last.

The directors of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company Limited, state that copper has been discovered on their property, and that the net profit for the past year amounts to £5,097, out of which they propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. and to carry the balance, £640, forward.

The report of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company for the year 1874 recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., and the appropriation of £1,000 to the contingent fund.

The Coal Consumers' Association notify that interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid by the London and County Bank on presentation of the second coupon attached to each debenture bond of the Association.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared by the Compagnie Générale des Asphaltes de France Limited at their meeting on Tuesday last, and £1,362 was carried forward.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in the course of the annual financial statement in the House of Commons last night, that the income for the past year had exceeded the estimates by £496,873, and the expenditure by £370,000. As the estimates were calculated to leave a balance of £463,000, the total surplus amounts to £593,833. He states that the total expenditure for the coming year is estimated to amount to £75,266,000, and the income to £76,685,000 leaving a surplus of £419,000.

In referring to the present high price of "safe" securities, the *Financier* says:—"Taking the English funds as representing the safest possible investment, it becomes a matter of comparison between the security and the rate of interest yielded by them, and the security and rate of interest yielded by other investments. Although we are not inclined to deny that some of the "safe" Stocks are practically as secure as the English Funds, we are quite sure that the time has not yet arrived when this will generally be admitted. The great difference which has always existed, and which will probably continue to exist for a long time yet, between the safety of consols and the safety of any other kind of investment, in the mind of the public, must cause the legitimate difference between the rate of interest yielded by consols and that yielded by all other securities to be very wide. In other words, when the prices of other safe stocks advance to such a level as to reduce the return from them to nearly a level with the low rate yielded by Consols, there is evidence that an extreme has been reached, and that the position is artificial, and a change is inevitable sooner or later," and goes on to say, that the principal cause is the increased demand, attributable in great measure to the scarcity of speculative and high interest paying stocks, thereby causing many of the speculative capitalists to invest in first-class securities.

The usual weekly return of the Bank of England shows that the Reserve is equal to 40 per cent. of the liabilities or a rise of 4½ per cent. compared with last week. The rate of discount remains unchanged. Consols are quoted 93½ to 93¾ for money.

A project was brought before the House of Commons yesterday, to form a new line between the Metropolis and Birmingham, the principle feature being to utilise several existing Railways; in fact, it is said that out of the total distance of the route proposed (117 miles) there are 65 miles already at work. The scheme, however,

may be considered for the present shelved, in consequence of the decision of the Committee of the House, who declared it "not proved."

The home railway market has experienced several changes during the week, but prices close, in most instances, about the same as last week.

The returns of the Banker's Clearing House for the week ending 14th April, amounts to £93,990,000.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The following statement shows the receipts for traffic on the undermentioned railways for the past week, as compared with the corresponding week in 1874:—

| Railway. | Miles open. 1875 | Receipts. | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1875 £ | 1874 £ |
| Caledonian | 737½ | 54,581 | 50,578 |
| Glasgow and South Western . . . | 315½ | 18,023 | 15,848 |
| Great Eastern | 763 | 44,318 | 46,092 |
| Great Northern | 517 | 51,608 | 48,378 |
| Great Western | 1,525 | 100,750 | 104,774 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . | 430 | 63,822 | 62,768 |
| London and Brighton | 376½ | 28,187 | 31,746 |
| London, Chatham and Dover . . . | 153½ | 17,718 | 17,414 |
| London and North Western . . . | 1,582½ | 162,160 | 164,728 |
| London and South Western . . . | 626½ | 34,870 | 36,460 |
| London, Tilbury and Southend . . | 45 | 2,257 | 1,802 |
| Manchester and Sheffield | 259½ | 30,046 | 28,770 |
| Midland | 944½ | 101,151 | 104,604 |
| Metropolitan | 8 | 8,988 | 8,704 |
| " " District | 8 | 5,072 | 4,511 |
| " " St. John's Wood | 1½ | 447 | 454 |
| North British | 839 | 40,865 | 38,150 |
| North Eastern | 1,379 | 113,855 | 117,953 |
| North London | 12 | 6,895 | 7,336 |
| North Staffordshire Railway . . . | 190 | 10,146 | 9,735 |
| " " Canal | 118 | 1,668 | 1,475 |
| South Eastern | 350 | 32,537 | 34,731 |

THE DRAMA.

Salvini as Othello—The Gaiety—Trial by Jury—The Charing Cross Theatre.

THE theatrical event of the day is the appearance on the London stage of the great Italian tragedian, Salvini, in the character of Othello. Playgoers who have learnt Italian, and playgoers to whom that beautiful language is only a beautiful mystery, have alike hastened to avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing one of the most difficult impersonations in the entire range of Shakspearian heroes worthily and adequately represented. Since Edmund Kean no actor has produced such grand effects in this part on the English boards as the distinguished *artiste* now before the public. A noble and commanding presence, dramatic power capable of giving expression to the most tempestuous passion, and an intelligence, subtle and comprehensive enough to understand the fine shades of thought which underlie every line of Shakspeare's works, all these qualifications are possessed by Signor Salvini, and are apparent in a high degree in his finished interpretation of the "noble Moor." That the Italian version contains some variations from the English text which may and will be objected to by English critics, and that the actor is only fairly well supported by the other members of the company, is only what might reasonably have been anticipated. The representation, despite all deficiencies, deserves to be seen by every admirer of Shakspeare and every judge of good acting.

As we stated last week, the partial failure of *Rose Michel* at the Gaiety has been followed by the revival of *London Assurance*, with Mrs. Gladstones in the character of Lady Gay Spauker. That lady shows to much better advantage in comedy than in heavy melodrama, but we do not think that she will ever become a favourite in London. Her style of acting seems rather too loud for the present taste of the metropolis, and she is wanting in that repose which is a great feature in good acting, based as it is on conscious power. The other characters in the comedy are sufficiently well played, but we do not think that Mr. Cowper as Dazzle will efface the recollection of Mathews in the same part. *London Assurance* is now followed by *The Tempest*, whose performance shows no features of special interest. Miss West is not quite a perfect Ariel, but she plays the part fairly well, and Mr. Cowper, always reliable, is a very good Caliban. With this lengthy bill of fare, visitors to the Gaiety are sure to be well amused.

One of the brightest, maddest, merriest little pieces we have seen lately is Mr. Gilbert's new dramatic cantata, at the ROYALTY, which we briefly alluded to last week. The *Trial* is one for breach of promise, and when we state that the trial is ended by the learned judge himself proposing to the lady plaintiff, we only indicate one of the many funny situations which abound in it. The plaintiff is capably played by Miss Nelly Bramley, and Mr. W. H. Fisher is an equally good defendant. The judge is represented extremely well by Mr. F. Sullivan. The piece is conceived in the true spirit of burlesque, and well deserves the shouts of laughter with which it is nightly received.

The CHARING CROSS THEATRE continues prosperous under the management of Mr. Field, and *The New Magdalen* is still attracting large and appreciative audiences. At Whitsuntide Mr. Field promises an entirely new play, entitled *Jeanne Dabarry*, the author of which is announced to be Mr. H. Herman, and an opera by Messrs. Reece and F. Clay, to be entitled *Cattarina*, in which Miss Kate Santley will appear.

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