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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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GENIALITY.

A KIN to that good fellowship of which we wrote last week, or perhaps we should say a prime element in its composition, is geniality, and the duties of Masonry necessitate a considerable leaven of this admirable quality. Softness of disposition—by which we do not mean weakness or any lack of intellectual vigour, but gentleness merely—is a necessary property of the genial man. Emollience, in the sense implied in the old familiar line, *Emollit mores nec sinit esse ferus*, would best convey our meaning, but it savours somewhat of certain advertised soaps, and sounds pedantic withal. The evenness of temperament which is understood by contentedness is indispensable. The man who is dissatisfied with his position or prospects—we by no means imply that he should be hopeless of better things—such a man hardly comes up to our idea of a genial man. We call him genial who is gentle, contented, happily disposed towards his fellows, not unduly shy or reserved, for that implies a degree of coldness, and geniality and coldness run not together in the same channel; who, while not ignoring the dark side of things, is readier to acknowledge the silver lining, be it never so small, which philosophers tell us even the darkest clouds are furnished with; who can sympathise with the unfortunate, and cheer them in their efforts to make good their losses, who is both moral and religious, that is, respectfully observant of human and divine ordinances. The man who is, or strives to become, all this we are justified in regarding as the model of geniality. There is, however, a more modified form of this virtue with which our readers are more familiar, for the picture we have drawn of the genial man is what the Americans would call a “tall” ideal, not easily attainable by even the best of men. We mean the man who is all smiles and good wishes for every one he meets, who is a companionable fellow, one with whom you feel at home the moment you see him, who is the heart and soul of every entertainment, and always to the fore when some kind action is on the carpet. The rule of conduct he invariably follows, both at home and abroad, is known of all men as the *suaviter in modo*. He is easy and frank always, yet a man of resource and of ready wit, whom few *contretemps* are likely to ruffle. He goes through life thinking no evil. Being a man of the world, he knows well enough there are evil thinkers and evil doers—he dreads to think how many. Such as are incorrigible he avoids; while others with whom he is brought in contact he shames into good behaviour by the very force of his geniality. Such a man makes a good chairman at a banquet. He is the heart and soul of the meeting, and infects all with his lively humour. He is geniality in himself, and the source of geniality in others. Such a man is a tower of strength in the conduct of all charitable work. Who shall resist his happy pleadings for the worthy objects of our charity? We assume, and rightly too, that no unworthy object will meet with even the slightest degree of help from him. He will charitably abstain from all active opposition, though he will not support what is unworthy of support. Then the genial man is a good W.M., during whose reign the petty carplings of our weaker nature find no outlet for expression. With a genial Master to rule and direct it, the harmony of a Lodge runs no risk of being disturbed. Differences of opinion are likely enough to occur, nay inevitable, perhaps, but they involve no bitterness in the settlement. Again, the genial is a firm man as well as a kind and gentle. He is alive to the responsibilities of his office, and is fully

resolved to brook no invasion of his right. He wields his sceptre gently yet resolutely. He disarms opposition by his very gentleness. He is an effective ruler, for obedience to his sway is no hardship, involves no sense of inferiority, no loss of self-respect. We respect the man of eminent abilities, of great attainments, of commanding genius; but the genial man we love, and love is of the very essence of Masonry. How often do we meet with men for whom we feel the deepest and sincerest respect, whose intimate acquaintance, however, we have no desire to cultivate. Old Cantanker, for instance, is not a bad fellow really. There is a splendid array of kindly actions set down to his credit. Most of these have been done by stealth, as though doing good were, in his sight, a vice. Many a distressed fellow being has he relieved, many an institution is indebted to him for liberal support, but men fight shy of him, for he has contracted the unpleasant habit of cultivating unpleasant thoughts, and worse still of giving expression to them when in the company of his fellows. His rough personalities, his invariable objection, “on principle,” to any proposition that is made, his habit of grumbling, all these neutralise the effect of what good he does, and people go about saying, “Cantanker has some admirable qualities in him, but his presence in the social circle is unendurable.” Then there is Cold Shoulder. Many a time and oft has he done a good turn to some well-deserving fellow. But there is no bearing his society, his very appearance is enough to freeze all the kindlier feelings of our nature. Nor is Shy Boots perceptibly more sociable. He is so uncomfortable, so painfully reserved, with never a word to say for himself, never a smile of hearty greeting, that we feel he is worse even than a wet blanket. We wonder of what use such men are in society, who seem incapable of helping either themselves or others. Yet Shy Boots has some excellent points about him. He, too, has given freely of his substance, and is written down as governor or patron of half-a-dozen, or it may be half-a-score, of institutions. There is the Shy Boots scholarship for the encouragement of political economy, and the Shy Boots exhibition for the highest proficiency in modern languages or modern history. All these are ordinary types of men whom we meet and associate with, under protest, of course, everywhere and every day of our lives. We know the good that is hid behind a most unprepossessing exterior. We respect that good, but we cultivate not the society of its owner, or at least we do so as little as possible, and then with a sort of mental protest, as we have said, against its being taken as a precedent to bind us in our future relations with him. To show the influence of geniality, a man has only to assume the outward and visible signs of it; let him talk kindly, be ready to fall in with even the slightest of our wishes, plunge into any conceivable business merely to oblige, and at once his shortcomings are overlooked and his peccadilloes forgiven. How popular he is. How every one sings his praises. What hosts of friends he makes, and, being worldly wise, what famous services he extracts from them. Some one at length discovers that the geniality was merely a cloak, under cover of which the fellow pursued his own selfish ends with earnest vigour, and, invariably, with success. Old Cantanker and the others had many excellent qualities about them, but they hid them from the world, and assumed or gave rein to a roughness of disposition which, in spite of their virtues, brought them unpopularity. The vicious man looked pleasant, while the virtuous seemed disagreeable, and the world, in the face of the old adage, “*Nimum ne crede colm*,” was influenced by externals only. There is nothing very remarkable in what we have just said. We have

adduced it only as evidence of the force of geniality, and we ask, if the seemingly genial man exerts so great an influence and becomes popular, why should we not exert ourselves always to be genial? Why should our worthy friend Cantanker be always busy with his objections and innuendoes? Why, being a good fellow at bottom, should he not be so outwardly as well? Why does he not strive to cultivate the *suaviter in modo*? The trouble he takes to make himself disagreeable would suffice to make him endurable in every society of men he might find himself in. Why be so frigid, Mr. Cold Shoulder? Why so reserved, Mr. Shy Boots? The average run of men are not ranging about for the purpose of destroying you. They have no evil designs on your property. In whatever circle we move, we endeavour to pass life as agreeably as we can. Even where the disagreeables predominate, a sensible man tries to make the best of it. We will not say it absolutely, but it occurs to us that crying involves more physical exertion than laughing. If it be so, this alone is a sufficient reason why we should court laughter rather than tears. Of the two ancient philosophers, Democritus, who laughed always, and Heraclitus, who was always weeping, we infinitely prefer the former as a companion, and as we have already hinted, the cultivation of pleasure is no more trouble than the cultivation of pain. But to point the moral of our remarks, we find some difficulty in picturing to ourselves an ungenial Mason, or even a seemingly genial one. We meet in Lodge, firstly, for mutual instruction and the cultivation of virtue, and, in the next place, that we may learn to appreciate each other. This geniality, with the true ring in it, is requisite to make us good Masons. It is our duty, both in Lodge and out of Lodge, to speak well of all men, to treat them well, to be suave in manner, gentle in speech, willing to oblige, and contented with our lot. The man who fulfils this duty is a genial Mason. We need not go far afield for an unexampled illustration of geniality. The immortal Mr. Pickwick, in reading whose adventures we have spent so many happy hours, was nothing if not genial. He set out on his memorable travels in search of knowledge, and to do good to his fellow creatures. We do not call to mind a single instance in which he faltered from his purpose, or in which he failed of ultimate success. We will quote two extracts from the Papers of the Pickwick Club to prove the value of our statement. "I shall never regret," said Mr. Pickwick, in a low voice, "I shall never regret having devoted the greater part of two years to mixing with different varieties and shades of human character, frivolous as my pursuit of novelty may have appeared to many. Nearly the whole of my previous life having been devoted to business and the pursuit of wealth, numerous scenes, of which I had no previous conception, have dawned upon me—I hope to the development of my mind and the improvement of my understanding. If I have done but little good, I trust I have done less harm, and that none of my adventures will be other than a source of amusing and pleasing recollection to me in the decline of life. God bless you all!" And almost the closing lines of his history read thus:—"Mr. Pickwick is somewhat infirm now; but he retains all his juvenility of spirit, and may still be frequently seen contemplating the pictures in the Dulwich Gallery, or enjoying a walk about the pleasant neighbourhood on a fine day. He is known by all the poor people about, who never fail to take their hats off, as he passes, with great respect. The children idolise him, and so, indeed, does the whole neighbourhood. Every year, he repairs to a large family merry-making at Mr. Wardle's; on this, as on other occasions, he is invariably attended by his faithful Sam, between whom and his master there exists a steady and reciprocal attachment which nothing but death can terminate." Surely Mr. Pickwick's was a good Masonic life, if not the life of a Mason. At all events, we shall have no cause to repent if we all imitate his chiefest virtue—geniality.

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

By a WANDERING FREEMASON.

IV.

OUR domestic arrangements ended, we proceeded to examine in detail the surroundings of our claim, which gave great promise. We intended to work it in a

similar way to that of Wai-karu-mumu, by digging a race about 300 feet long. This was preferable to the labour of carrying the soil to the creek and washing or cradling it, so we at once set to work. Maurice was fond of roving about *prospecting* after our day's work was over, and would sometimes return to the hut quite late. He more than once put me off with some pretence when I spoke of going with him. I thought this odd, and one moonlight evening determined to follow him up. His track was difficult; it led me to an open space overgrown with fern, through which great blocks of quartz cropped up at intervals. Beyond a copse bordering this open space rose a rocky ridge, which ascended and formed part of the rugged mountain range. On this ridge I found a pickaxe, which had been left on our claim, lying amid a pile of *debris*. Maurice sprang out of the shadows, and seeming rather confused, parried my enquiries; shouldering the pick, we marched home.

The next day our work came to a sudden stop, by our striking rock midway between the claim and the creek, with no possibility of evading it in our excavations. The matter became serious when we found the same to extend for some distance lightly covered with soil. Said Maurice, "We can't finish this without powder."

He seemed to have a good knowledge of the method of "blasting," and of finishing the race effectually, so that I relied on his experience. It was, therefore, arranged that I should go down to Tākaka to purchase powder. Having done this, I, one morning, started on my return, laden with an 8 lb. tin, fuzes, a piece of fresh beef and some small tools. This trip remains graven in my memory as one of the most annoying chapters of accident it has been my lot to experience.

I tried a short cut home by turning up a small canyon, which would strike "One Speck Gully" halfway, and save about three miles' detour. From the canyon diverged a creek which formed a confluence with that of "One Speck Gully" lower down. I found in this creek, to my surprise, a decayed dam (I heard afterwards that it had been constructed by the Germans we had seen at Miller's), in the inside of which the water was still deep, so that I was compelled to take to the bank. The soil on the bank was loose, and crumbling down a steep declivity; as I scrambled through it, ankle deep, I stumbled—and down fell the beef out of my *swag*, into six feet of water. I had to strip for a dive, depositing my burden, clothes and gold-belt* carefully in a hollow. I recovered the beef, but in struggling up the bank again, almost "tooth and nail," had the misfortune to clutch at my boots, which turned over and plunged into the gulf. I had to dive again to recover them, and pursued my way in rather a savage mood. I reached the hut at sundown, to be further chagrined at finding no fire, no supper and no Maurice. I supposed he was roaming as usual, and lighted the fire for tea and a broil. Tired and sleepy after supper, I turned into my blankets, having carefully suspended my boots over the fire to dry.

Surprised next morning to find that Maurice had not returned, I looked out, and was disgusted to see that the poles over the fire had given way, dropping my only pair of boots to perish. Maurice's *swag* was gone, but nothing else had been removed, and I was forced to the conviction that he had intentionally deserted. Remembering his nocturnal rambles and furtive manner, I suspected that even if our settlement had not been wholly and simply planned for his advantage, he had, since our arrival, made one of his specially lucky finds, and been unable to withstand the temptation.

I did not relish working on in solitude; the chance of getting a partner or a help was very remote, and yesterday's mishaps had rather sickened me, so I did not long ponder upon my position; I buried the powder, tools and effects inside the hut, and bidding a last adieu to "One Speck Gully" of evil omen, left it—a shoeless—though a wiser youth.

Over the boulders and shingle of the creek, through rough fern and *towie* bushes, along ridges covered with painful *needle-grass*, I reached Tākaka, with bleeding feet. There I found, encamped, a party of Maoris of the broken tribes of the Ngatitamma and Ngnatirarua; they also were shoeless, but the contrast between their condition and my own made me ashamed of civilised effeminacy, and

* The gold-belt is worn next the skin; when stuffed with gold it is extremely distressing, but, like everything else, one gets used to it.

awakened the desire to become as hardy as they. I had at Miller's a supply of sketching materials, of which I had made good use at Wai-Karu-mumu, and, getting them, sketched a native group, in colours. They surrounded me with admiration, and a contract was at once made for me to stay at their village, near *Motupipi*, until I had produced satisfactory portraits of all their chiefs, at the rate of £2 a head. At *Motupipi*, whence a schooner traded every month to Nelson, my baggage had been deposited, and it suited me well for my next halting-place.

I remained some weeks in their village, living as they did, with the exception of sleeping out under an open shed; the atmosphere of their long low *warries* being too overpowering, to say nothing of the fleas. Potatoes and shell-fish were our staple diet. It was a new sensation to find about an hour and a half after a hearty meal, that in the absence of solid animal food, I felt as hungry as ever. I swam in the creeks, waded in the mud-flats and partook of their sports and labours in the bush (bee hunting, &c.), until I could run fast over a rough shingle beach without the least inconvenience. I made duplicates of the portraits that doubtless to this day decorate the walls of their meeting-house, and retain some now in my possession. My most critical task was the accurate delineation of a large old *meri* or war-club, of greenstone, which had a sacred character as tutelary genius, and was called "*Kaikanohi*." The convolutions of every vein in white, green or grey, had to be exactly measured and reproduced. They paid me in pigs and potatoes, which the settler at *Motupipi* exchanged for gold-dust. To the chief "*Ritemon*" or "*Richmond*" (named after a well known member of the General Assembly) I became much attached. He was, in every respect, one of the finest fellows I ever met. The *physique* of all of them was splendid, and their *morale* to match, those who had been born in slavery excepted. They were Protestants, provided with testaments and good books, and could read and write in *Maori* fluently. This spoke well for the Missionaries, but I feel assured that the gradual influx of a low order of whites around them, must have since undone the good work. I left them with the fixed conviction that, physically, intellectually and morally they were the superiors of the Europeans with whom they came in contact. Communication was carried on in mixed jargon of *Maori* and English, much resembling the *Pidgin-English* of the ports of China.

Sending my baggage to Nelson in the schooner, I preferred to walk thither overland; having most keen appreciation of the beauties of the scenery on the way and of New Zealand summer air in the month of February. Discarding for ever the digger's dress, I donned a new tweed tourist suit with civilised boots again, and substituted an Alpine knapsack for the unwieldy *swag*. I passed a night at Miller's, one at Sparrow's in the valley, one with my friend Dr. Cottrell at *Motueka*, one at the German village on the *Moulterie*, and on the fifth day, after substantial luncheon at the regular English Inn at *Waimea*, found myself on the last stage of the road to Nelson.

Some distance in advance, was marching vigorously a fine figure dressed in black, with an unusual *beltopper* hat. Being a fast walker, in good health and training, I began speculating as to which of us could walk the faster. Spurred by the comparison, I overtook and passed him, but was soon mortified by being passed in my turn. Putting on a spurt I passed him again, with the same result; I again overtook him, and both of us seeming determined not to be beaten, we went striding on abreast. A smile and jocose remark were soon exchanged; which, upon his asking whence I came, led to a long conversation. Being full of facts about the *Maoris* and the diggings, I had plenty to say, and the remaining eight miles of our walk slipped by unheeded. Arrived at the town, and our ways diverging, the stranger wound up with "Do me the pleasure of dining with me to-morrow, any one will show you my house—the Bishop."

"So!" thought I, "here have I, fresh from a lot of *Maoris* and unseemly diggers, been talking for ever so long with unguarded tongue, to a live Bishop, whose conventional notions and orthodox views I may have shocked again and again without being aware of it. Truly a Bishop in the Colonies must stand upon a broader platform than those dignitaries in England! He doesn't even know my name!"

These reflections were cut short, upon passing the open gates of a livery-stable yard, where a crowd was attending an auction. I lingered to look on. A fine Australian roan,

but unmistakable buck-jumper, was being put up; the remarks which passed about the beast were interspersed with talk of his late owner. "Poor fellow! Lucky in everything but that! Nothing else would please him, and he caught it too hot! Wonder where that large nugget he showed me came from?" and so on. The description which followed my enquiries informed me that I was gazing upon the property of Maurice, my late comrade, who had purchased it at this stable a month before, and been pitched off, with a broken neck, on his first ride.

Poor Maurice! My animosity was gone; I remembered only his good qualities; I was not certain he had meant to defraud me, and he had taken away nothing of mine. Then, though the illustration was mean and ridiculous, his was an example of the end of an empty ambition. The hobby he had cherished and brooded over which, perhaps, he had sacrificed me to realise, had brought him—death.

Next day I dined at the snug villa of my pedestrian acquaintance, and found it replete with all the comforts and elegancies which the presence of ladies and refinement can bestow. Though I fear I was too wild and headstrong to profit much by friendly advice, I hold ever in grateful remembrance the kind courtesy and genial welcome of Bishop Hobhouse.

WALTER SPENCER.

THE LODGE LES SAGES D'HELIOPOLIS.

WE are indebted to our esteemed Bro. Caubet for the following details in connection with this Lodge, as set forth by him in the August number of *Le Monde Maçonnique*. *Les Sages d'Héliopolis*, Orient of Bucharest (Roumania), under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, has been working for less than two years, yet the results are eminently satisfactory, and merit the very flattering commendations our worthy brother bestows upon it. During the year, from 1st March 1874 to 28th February 1875, the Lodge held sixty-five meetings; namely, forty-seven in the 1st degree, eight in the 2nd, seven in the 3rd, besides two Lodges of Emergency and a Funeral Lodge in memory of a deceased member, and of all deceased brethren in the two hemispheres. Eleven Lodges of Conference and Instruction were likewise held. The financial state of the Lodge shows the following excellent results. According to the Treasurer's account, the receipts, including a balance in hand on 1st March, amounted to Frs. 28,021.84; the expenditure for rent, furniture, &c., &c., being Frs. 21,454.12, leaving a balance in hand, on the 28th February 1875, of Frs. 6,567.72. The fund of Benevolence for the same period showed receipts Frs. 10,017.47, inclusive of Frs. 886.67, being the opening balance in hand for the year; expenditure Frs. 4,733.98; balance in hand and set apart for the school of arts and trades, which the Lodge proposes to establish, Frs. 5,283.49. The aggregate of these funds amounts to Frs. 38,039.31, and if to this be added the sum of Frs. 13,670.63, received for the broken period of the preceding year, there will be a total receipt of Frs. 51,709.91 for the year and some months during which the Lodge has been in full working. From these figures we find the pertinency of Bro. Ascher's remarks as quoted by Bro. Caubet. "In the presence of a will so firm, of sacrifices so eloquent, what may we not hope," asks Bro. Ascher, in his report, "from a mere handful of men, resolute, and entirely devoted to the public good? For myself, I have the full conviction that if we go on as we have begun, we shall do honour to the name of Roumania, and, at the same time, fulfil our duties as good Masons."

Our attention is next drawn to the services rendered by the Lodge during the period of its existence. The Sanitary Section, composed of medical men, members of the Lodge, has, in the course of the year, given gratuitous advice and medicines to 747 at the Lodge Dispensary, and to 113 at their own residences, besides placing in the city hospitals fourteen others, whose cases were of a graver character. Altogether, 874 persons have been the subjects of medical relief administered on behalf of the Lodge by this section. The names of all these, who were of all nationalities and creeds, are entered in the Sectional Register. The Legal Section, composed of lawyers, has rendered services equally important. Besides numerous consultations held gratuitously on the Lodge premises, and sundry cases conducted in open court, without fee, by legal brethren for various of the non-

Masonic world, who were too poor to obtain legal assistance, it was enabled to settle a very serious dispute between two Masons, strangers to the Lodge, by submitting the point at issue between them to a Board of Arbitration composed wholly of brethren. By this means, one of the interested parties was spared a considerable loss, and the other was preserved from dishonour. This section further conferred honour on our Order by supporting, in a very complicated commercial case, the legitimate claims of a brother's widow, who, without such powerful and completely disinterested support, might have been ruined. The Committee of Instruction has also been most actively employed, chiefly in obtaining the requisite funds for the establishment at Bucharest, of a School of Arts and Technical Education. Over and above the various sums collected for this purpose at every Lodge Meeting, and at the residences of the members; a brilliant theatrical representation was arranged under the committee's auspices, the result being a net profit of 2,785 frcs. The capital specially set apart for this project already amounts to close on 6,000 frcs., and the Lodge, in the course of its labours, is hopeful of success. We cannot too highly praise the persevering efforts it is making to attain its end. The Committee has further given, with the strictest Masonic impartiality, every encouragement to the Roumanian Schools. At the general examinations in 1874, there were distributed at its instance to the most zealous and active pupils a goodly number of educational works, the number thereof and the various institutions to which they were sent being as follows: To the Ministry of Worship and Public Instruction:—43 books for the pupils of the gymnasia, 24 for those of the seminary, 15 for the pupils of the Central Boarding School for Girls, 12 for those of the Central Day School for Girls, and 31 for the normal school, Charles I. To the Municipality of Bucharest:—50 for the pupils of the primary schools—boys, and 50 to the primary schools—girls. To the Board of Superintendence of the City Asylums:—51 books for the pupils of the Hellenic Asylum, and 42 for those of the Panhellenic Orphanage. To the committee of Ladies'—Infant School, 5 German books; to the Society for the instruction of the Roumanian people, 30 books for the pupils of the Normal School; to the Committee of the Evangelical School, 33 German books; to the Committee of the Jewish Schools, 20 Hebrew and other books; to the Committee of the Bulgarian Schools; 30 Bulgarian and other books; to the Committee of Armenian Schools, 20 Armenian and other books: Making in all 456 volumes distributed to the various schools in Bucharest, without regard to the religions which they taught in them severally. It is to the labours of this Committee of Instruction that the Lodge *Les Sages d'Héliopolis* is indebted for the inauguration of a series of scientific assemblies very noteworthy and singularly interesting. Among the conferences it is well to make mention of that of Bro. E. Protopoppesco on the motto of the Lodge, "*Droit, Liberté, Fraternalité*," that of the same Brother on "Misery and its causes," those of Bro. MiKailescu on Education and Work, and that of Bro. Dr. Lowenthal, orator of the Lodge *Le Phare Hospitalier*, Orient of Ibraïla, on the evils that affect society and the remedies it is desirable to apply to them.

Further the Lodge has established a journal, *La Mistria*, which is most praiseworthy and successful in its efforts to propagate Masonic ideas in Roumania, and which already holds a good position in the press of the country. The Lodge also possesses a library, comprising a good number of volumes, among them being several rare Masonic works and most of the foreign Masonic publications. In fine, it is on terms of amity with 34 Lodges in different countries.

The concluding observations of Bro. Ascher, as quoted by Bro. Caubet, are worth reproducing.

"While there yet remains much to be done in order to attain the end we have in view, I think we may congratulate ourselves for the little we have succeeded in doing in the short space of less than two years which have elapsed since the revival of our Lodge. Let us go on as we have begun. Let us not hesitate either in the face of sacrifices to be made or fatigues to be endured, and I have reason to hope that we shall not fail in the means to realise the good we have in view, namely to be a credit to Freemasonry, and to deserve well of it and of our country."

We can only repeat what we said at the outset, that we most cordially endorse all the good wishes and kind compliments to which Bro. Caubet gives expression for the prosperity of the Lodge, *Les Sages d'Héliopolis*.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE, UNITED STATES, NORTHERN JURISDICTION.

WE learn from the *Hebrew Leader* that the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, held its annual Session, at Portland, Maine, on the 17th-20th ultimo, both days inclusive. The usual address of the Grand Commander, Josiah H. Drummond, 33°, was first delivered, after which the several Committees set actively to work, in the transaction of important business. The deaths of no less than twelve members of the Supreme Council were recorded since the Session of 1874, held in Boston, Mass. Steps were taken at the first Executive Session, held on the afternoon of the opening day, to place Vermont on an equal footing with the other states as regards representation, and Ill. Bro. Tyler was elected an active member of the Council. Bro. Gen. William Sutton, Mass., in his seventy-sixth year, and the oldest member of the Supreme Council, was elected an active member of the Supreme Body. The Honorarium was conferred on thirteen S.P.R.S. 32 degree. The number and distribution of these, as well as of Initiates in this Jurisdiction, at the close of the year ending 10th July 1875, is as follow:

	Members	Initiates	Total
Maine	130	6	136
New Hampshire	137	0	137
Vermont	46	9	55
Massachusetts	810	40	850
Rhode Island	131	5	136
Connecticut	123	14	137
New York	0	0	0
Albany	171	16	187
Cosmopolitan	95	7	102
Central City	134	23	157
Rochester	184	34	218
Otsoningo... ..	67	1	68
Corning	174	6	180
Anrora Grata	198	13	211
New Jersey	237	21	258
Pennsylvania	596	63	659
Michigan	249	20	269
Ohio	459	46	505
Indiana	284	38	322
Illinois	677	40	717
Wisconsin	112	9	121
Grand Total	5,014	411	5,425

There are two consistories each in Rhode Island and Connecticut, four in Pennsylvania, three in Indiana, five in Illinois, and seven in New York, as given above, these last including 1023 S.P.R.S., or over one-fifth of the number enrolled in the whole jurisdiction, and it is estimated there are over a thousand unenrolled members, whose names are only to be found in the Roll Book of the Supreme Body. It is understood that the number of the Ancient and accepted Rite of all grades will be officially announced at no very distant date by the Supreme Body. The next Session will be opened in New York, in the Consistorial Chambers of the new Masonic Temple, on the third Monday in August 1876, when the triennial election of officers of the Supreme Council will be made public. The Ancient and Accepted Rite, thanks to the very liberal charter granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is now a corporate body of very considerable proportions, both financially and otherwise. As might have been expected, the greatest harmony prevailed during the four days' Session.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR INSTITUTIONS.

AT the banquet held last Saturday, at the Ship Hotel, Hallingford, Middlesex, under the presidency of Bro. the Rev. Dr. Brette of Christ's Hospital, Bro. R. Wentworth Little, Secretary Girls' School, replied to the toast, "Success to the Masonic Institutions." In the course of his remarks, Bro Little contrasted the past and present position of the Craft, and pointed out that the rapid increase in the number of members brought with it greatly increased demands on the resources of our various charities. The officials of the three Institutions have been continually bethinking themselves how best to meet these additional demands. The numbers on the books, both of the

Royal Benevolent and the Boys' School, have been greatly increased, but as regards the Girls' School, the premises at Battersea will not allow of any further extension, as the accommodation is only sufficient for the present number, one hundred and fifty. Already a notice of motion for its enlargement has been given in Committee by Bro. Joshua Nunn, and a scheme will shortly be laid before the subscribers. It has been found impossible to enlarge the present site, as no more land, in immediate contiguity, could be obtained. Doubtless the ground, at present occupied, is very valuable, and we doubt not, would realise a very considerable sum, with which other premises might be erected in some locality somewhat more remote from London, where land is cheaper. There is a growing tendency now-a-days to send all our big London schools into the country, where greater accommodation can be had at a lower cost, and the marvellously increased value of land in, and around the Metropolis, enables the governing bodies of these schools to do this without difficulty, as regards money, while the purer air of the country is an additional incentive thereto. We see no reason why the Masonic Girls' School should be an exception to, in this respect, the prevailing tendency of the day.

CHARGES OF A FREEMASON

By CORNELIUS MOORE, EDITOR OF THE *Masonic Review*.

MERE seniority of years will not make up for a deficiency in essential qualities. It is safer, however, to select those who are mature in age, than the young and necessarily inexperienced. Wisdom and knowledge are more likely to dwell with gray hairs; but they alone are not sufficient. Seniority should not be the standard, but qualifications; and while these are more frequently the heritage of years, the industrious and studious youth may have acquired a fitness which age has not gained. The writer of this, totally unexpected to himself, was elected and installed Master of his Lodge in less than a year after his initiation. This was evidently in violation of a venerable law, which requires one to have served as Warden before he shall be eligible to the office of Master; but it was at a time when those laws were not well understood or very strictly obeyed. Besides this, it was an experiment that should very rarely be tried, for he was evidently unfit to perform the duties of that office—not having had sufficient time to acquire the requisite knowledge or experience. But while youth should sit at the feet of age, and learn wisdom from the lips of experience, qualifications, and not seniority, should be the passport to promotion and honour.

The great reason for this rule of preferment is, "that the lords may be well served." This was the rule when Masonry was exclusively operative in its character; and it is still a good rule in speculative Masonry. "The lords" were then "well served," when the buildings on which the Craft were engaged were skilfully and tastefully erected; when the material was well selected and accurately prepared, and the several portions properly adjusted in the building. Now the work is well done when the moral precepts of the Order are wisely and impressively taught, and the moral structure so reared that the supreme Grand Master will be "well served," and the temples built such as will meet his approbation.

The "mode and manner" of acquiring knowledge, such as will prepare a Mason for eminence among his brethren, cannot be "described in writing;" they depend upon the listening ear, the instructive tongue, and the faithful breast. The rituals of Masonry can only be acquired by diligent attention, oral instruction, and long experience. They can be learned nowhere but in the Lodge room, for the illustrations can be witnessed nowhere else. "Every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this Fraternity." The Lodge is the school room of the Masonic student; and while he may learn much from a constant study of the written charges and constitutional rules of the Order, as well as by "a diligent perusal of the Holy Scriptures—the great Light in Masonry," and its moral trestle-board—yet the illustration and application, which are absolutely essential, can only be found in the tyed recesses of the Lodge room. No Mason should fail to attend the meetings of his Lodge unless a higher duty interpose. This rule was important when the Craft was engaged in building. If there were more Craftsmen than there was work to do, some of them must be unemployed, and, having no other resources for a livelihood, must become a charge upon the brethren. The supply would be greater than the demand, and the evils resulting from this state of things would be serious. Hence the wisdom of this injunction,—not to "take an apprentice unless" there was "employment for him"—to instruct no more in the art than would be sufficient to perform the amount of work to be done. Persons should not be admitted to the Order merely to enjoy its benefits, for no mercenary motives should dictate their petition. "A desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be of service to his fellow creatures," should be his plea at the door of the Lodge. He should not come to share the honours or the benefits of Masonry so much as the faithful labours of the Craft, and their legitimate rewards. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A candidate for Masonry must be physically perfect. As, under the Jewish economy, no person who was maimed or defective in his physical organism, though of the tribe of Aaron, could enter upon the office of a priest, nor a physically defective animal be offered in sacrifice, so no man who is not "perfect" in his bodily organisation can legally be made a Mason. We have occasionally met with men

having but one arm or one leg, who in that condition had been made Masons; and on one or two occasions we have found those who were totally blind who had been admitted! This is so entirely illegal—so utterly at variance with a law which every Mason is bound to obey—that it seems almost incredible, yet it is true.

If a man cannot see, how can he "learn the art" which is taught, in a great measure, by ocular illustration? If he cannot see, how can he recognise a call of distress which is addressed only to the sight? If his right arm be wanting how is he to discharge those peculiar duties which devolve upon him in the Lodge room, or in his intercourse with the Craft? So, also, if he be deprived of a leg or foot? It is impossible to explain, fully, the reason for this necessity for physical perfection, but the intelligent Mason will readily understand, by recurring to the duties and ceremonies, from a participation in which no one is exempt. "A candidate must be perfect, having no maim or defect in his body." This is plain, positive, and admits of neither question nor cavil.

He must be perfect to enable him to "learn the art," to "serve his Master" and "be made a brother." He will be utterly incapable of any of these if he should be deprived of any of his limbs or his senses. Hearing, seeing, feeling—all are equally essential. But he must be perfect to enable him to work as a Fellow Craft; to examine and adjust the work, and see that it is well and accurately finished. If he cannot do the work himself, he cannot tell whether it is done well by others. Every person made a Mason should have the physical qualifications to discharge any duty required of him as a Mason, or to fill any office to which he may be called.

"Term of years."—In earlier days a much longer novitiate was required than now. The great truths and duties of Masonry were not learned in a few weeks, or even months; it required years. And even now, in some portions of Europe, the rule is—one degree a year, until symbolic Masonry be passed, at least. One great evil now prevalent among the Craft in the United States is, that degrees are too rapidly conferred. No man can be a proficient in the knowledge of ancient Craft Masonry in less than one year, and very few will be in five. Yet how often we see him passing through a degree each month, when it is utterly impossible, in that length of time, for him to have made a "suitable proficiency" in understanding the degree already received. Perhaps in six months he is in the Chapter, and by the close of the year, has become a Royal and Select Master, and even a Knight of Malta! This is a work which should have occupied at least five years; and yet it has been accomplished in little more than twice that number of months. By this haste a two-fold injustice is done: first, to the candidate; and, secondly, to the Craft.

"It should be a rule of action, in the admission of new members, never to admit one, who, from any defect in body, mind, or moral qualities is not entirely eligible to the discharge of any duty, or to fill any office to which the Order may call him." The rule before us requires, among other qualities, that he should "be descended of honest parents"—that is, that he should have been born in lawful wedlock. It was a universal rule, and is still preserved in some Grand Lodge jurisdictions, that an illegitimate could not be made a Mason. One reason for this, in the olden days, was the prevalence of the laws of primogeniture, which deprived the illegitimate of many rights and privileges; it may also have been borrowed from the Jewish Laws, which, in cases of illegitimacy, visited the "sins of the father upon the children." But from whatever source it was borrowed, it is clear from the text that the "fruits of illicit love" were excluded from the rights and privileges of Masonry. We live too far from the times in which this law was enacted, to judge of its propriety. Masonry was, undoubtedly, then, as now, influenced a little by the laws and customs of society: hence we are not capable at this day, in this country of different laws and usages, properly to appreciate the reasons for excluding the class of persons referred to. That they were excluded, is perfectly clear from the text; and the principal reason then given for excluding them, is by implication, that such persons were ineligible to the various offices of honour and responsibility in the Craft. They could not be Warden, Master, or Grand Master; therefore, they should not be admitted. It may have been a mere temporary prohibition, and ceased to be operative when the usages from which it was borrowed passed away.

Degrees were not conferred so rapidly in former times as now. The first degree was always conferred by the particular Lodge to which the application was made; but the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason were only conferred by the Grand Lodge or General Assembly. Hence it might be one, two, three, or half a dozen years, before an Entered Apprentice could reach the degree of Master; and many, it is most likely, never received it. These degrees were distinctions, not conferred as a matter of course upon every one who was initiated, but after long probation, and as a reward of singular merit. An Entered Apprentice was regarded as a Mason, and entitled to all the ordinary rights and privileges of the Order, even to the attendance upon Grand Lodge, and voting there on great questions affecting the interests of the whole body. If after a reasonable time he became distinguished as an artisan, and proved himself worthy, he was advanced to the degree of a Fellow Craft. After having received this degree, he could act as Warden of a Lodge; indeed, it would seem, from the language of the text, that he not only received the Fellow Craft degree as a reward for his industry and skill, but with a view to his eligibility to the position of Warden. After he had performed the duties of a Warden, and proved himself worthy as a Fellow Craft, he was rewarded with the sublime degree of Master, and could then legally preside over a Lodge. He could not be a Grand Warden unless he had before that been a Fellow Craft; his having previously received this degree was the evidence which was required by the Craft to show that he was worthy and competent. But to be a Grand Warden another qualification was necessary; he must be a distinguished man, as well as a skilful Mason. He must be either "nobly born," a gentleman of "the best fashion," an "eminent scholar, curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents," and be "of singular great merit in the opinion of the Lodges." These provisions speak for themselves, and need no com-

ment or explanation. The times and the condition of society seemed to require that some one distinguished in the community should be at the head of the Craft.

If there was a member of the Royal family belonging to the Order, and he would consent to serve, he was always selected as Grand Master, while a nobleman, or some distinguished scholar or artist, served as Warden. If there were none of royal blood, then men of less note were selected, such for example, as was Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and others, the ablest architects of their times. But the altered condition of society has rendered these precautions unnecessary; and in this free country, where all are noble born, personal merit has very properly become the only passport to honour and distinction.

It seems to have been the prerogative of the Grand Master, in ancient times, to select and appoint his own Deputy, but was limited in his selection to those who had served as Masters in subordinate Lodges. We are clearly of the opinion that the Grand Lodges of modern days have, in providing for the election of Deputy Grand Masters, departed from ancient usage. It would appear that, then, the Deputy had no power to act except as he was directed by the Grand Master, and that the duty he discharged became the act of the Grand Master,—for it was done in his name and by his command, and he was responsible for it. As at present arranged, there are in effect two Grand Masters in the same jurisdiction; for the Deputy can, on his own responsibility, do almost anything which the Grand Master can, except take precedence in Grand Lodge. He can grant dispensations, arrest charters, etc., etc., without consultation with the Grand Master, even while the latter officer is within his jurisdiction. This is generally the case, although some Grand Lodges restrict the Deputy to a narrower sphere of action. Notwithstanding it may be in the power of the Grand Lodge to confer upon the Deputy, in many things, equal power with the Grand Master, yet we are inclined to think the former practice the best; he should be the Deputy of the Grand Master, and not of the Grand Lodge, and should only act when directed by his superior officer, and in his name. If the Grand Master should die, or remove out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge before the expiration of his term of service, of course the Deputy will succeed to his place, and discharge all his duties until a new Grand Master is elected, unless the regulations provide differently.

In every department of Masonry, obedience to superiors is absolutely necessary; not the obedience of the slave, but of the subject or citizen—an obedience springing from principle and reverence for law. Order must reign in all departments of the mystic temple; the officers, supreme and subordinate, are entitled to respect, and the Craft should render to their lawful commands a prompt and willing obedience. According to the rules laid down in this Charge, great care has been taken to secure worthy, competent, and judicious officers—men selected for their merit and skill in the Royal Art—men fully competent to govern; and they should be obeyed with "reverence, love and alacrity." It is true that when a man is promoted to office he is not thereby rendered infallible; but we have a right to presume that he exercises his best judgment; and should he err, obedience for the time being would be a less evil than discord and rebellion. The error can be remedied in the next Grand Lodge, but rebellion strikes at the foundation of all order and all government.

Of the management of the Craft when working.—All Masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days; and the time appointed by the law of the land, or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master, or Overseer of the lord's work, who is to be called Master by those who work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master and the Masons, receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts of him that began it.

When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence to the lord's profit, and his brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the Master, till the work is finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No labourer shall be employed in the proper work of Masonry; nor shall Freemasons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity; nor shall they teach labourers and unaccepted Masons, as they would teach a brother or fellow.

Masonic tradition informs us, and it is confirmed by the great Light which shines from the altar of every Lodge, that Masons in ancient times devoted six days to labour, but the seventh was devoted to rest, to the solemn worship of God, and the contemplation of his glorious works. By the term "holy days," in the text, is meant the days set apart as Sabbaths. To "live creditably," on the Sabbath, is therefore to rest on that day from ordinary labour, and devote it

to the worship of the Infinite One, to the contemplation of his sublime works in nature and Revelation, and to yielding our homage and our hearts to him. This is to live "creditably" on that day, according to Masonic law and usage. But in order that we may devote the seventh, or "holy" day to this purpose, we must work on the other six days; and it should be remembered that it is just as obligatory upon Masons to devote the six days to labour, as the seventh one, to rest; and no Mason can violate either duty without forfeiting his moral integrity and fixing a stain upon his Masonic character. It is worthy of observation that this, the highest Masonic law, does not fix the day which shall be set apart as "holy;" it does not name the "seventh" day of the Jews, nor the "first" day of the Christians; but the one "appointed by the law of the land, or confirmed by custom" of the country. In Christian countries, the "first day of the week," is set apart by law and custom both, as the day of rest—the Sabbath. If the Jews had a country under their own laws, the "seventh day" would be the "holy day." Masons should, therefore, in obedience to the law in the text, observe the day appointed by the laws of the nation in which they reside. They cannot be good, obedient, law abiding citizens or subjects unless they do. It should also be remembered that this is not merely advisory; "All Masons shall," is the imperative language of the text.

In this paragraph the principle of personal merit is again recognised. We have already seen that promotion among the Craft is to be regulated by this principle; and here it is repeated and confirmed. "The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen"—those who have made the greatest proficiency in the art—are to be selected to fill the office of Master; the degree of Master Mason was then probably conferred upon him, and he was duly installed as "overseer of the lord's work," and was to be recognized and respected as such by those that work under him."

This paragraph not only requires the Craft to be respectful to the Master, but to be courteous to each other. They are to use no ill language; their passions are to be controlled and kept within the boundary prescribed by the compasses; they are to be kind, respectful, and agreeable to one another, and to call each other brother, or by some other fraternal designation. Masonry requires its members to be gentlemen—respectful, courteous, kindly: rough, uncouth, and boorish habits are to be laid aside—must be—under the refining and elevating social influence of our venerable association.

This was especially applicable when the Craft were yet engaged in operative Masonry. The Master was then not only the overseer of the work, but also the agent or steward of the "lord," or proprietor of the building. Honesty was a virtue particularly important in the Master; for, while he was required not to "give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really deserved," he must, at the same time, have such a knowledge of the business as to enable him to do the work for a fair and reasonable price. He stands between the proprietor and the workmen, and must do justice to both: justice is one of the cardinal virtues, and must be constantly cherished by every one who would be a very consistent Mason or an honourable man.

FREEMASONRY AND THE BOURBONS.

IT is a fact not generally known, and yet which is worthy of veneration, that the last three kings of the Bourbon line in France were Freemasons. The Chevalier Cesar Moreau makes, in his *Precis sur la Franc-Maçonnerie* (pp. 1, 91), the following statement:—

By the new constitution (in 1772) three chambers were erected in the bosom of the Grand Orient for the administration of the Lodges of Paris and the provinces. The Duke of Luxembourg performed the ceremony of installation, and gave on this occasion a superb fête to the Grand Orient. "Paris had never seen," says Lalande, "a more pompous and brilliant Masonic fête." A Lodge was instituted at Court, and three kings, being then only Princes, Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X., were made members of the Order.

Mr. George Long, in his work entitled *France and its Revolutions* (London, 1850, ch. VII., p. 41), partly confirms the statement in the following words. Speaking of the visit of Louis XVI. to Paris, three days after the capture of the Bastille by the populace, he says:—

"On reaching the Place de Greve, the Freemasons, who were there in great numbers, received the king with the honors which the Craft pay to distinguished brethren, by forming a double line and holding their swords crossed over his head. As soon as Louis set his foot on the ground to ascend the steps of the Hotel de Ville, the 'vault of steel,' as the crossing of swords was called, was formed. He walked with a firm step beneath the canopy of swords."

The subsequent unhappy fate of the king might suggest the inquiry how the Freemasons of France could permit this judicial murder without some effort to prevent it. The answer is found in the fact that from the very commencement of the revolution, the Lodges of France, disgusted with the political atrocities of the nation, had ceased to act. "After the events of 1789," says Rebold, "most of the Lodges of France *mirent en sommeil*," that is, suspended their labours. For the follies and crimes of the "reign of terror" the French Freemasons were not responsible, for during all that time Masonry had in France, and especially in Paris, no organized existence. When reason resumed its sway the Lodges renewed their work. And this fact, which is amply confirmed by the French Masonic historians, is an all-sufficient reply to the calumnies of Barruel, Robinson, and the other anti-Masons, who have charged, and continue to charge, Freemasons with a revolutionary spirit.—*Voice of Masonry*.

CLUB HOUSE PLAYING CARDS.—Mogul Quality, picked 1s 3d per pack, 14s per dozen packs. Do. seconds 1s per pack, 11s per dozen packs. If by post 14d per pack extra. Cards for Piquet, Bézique, Écarté, &c., Mogul Quality 10d per pack, 9s per dozen packs.—London: W. W. Morgan, 67 Barbican, E.C.

REVIEWS.

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

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A Short Sketch of the Original Progress of the Italian Language.
By R. PALUMBO, Professor of the Italian, French, and Spanish Languages and Literature. London 1875.

THIS is what it professes to be, a clearly written and very succinct sketch of the progress of the Italian Language. The writer points out the meagreness of the materials which remain to us, and which in no way, or but to a very slight extent indeed, enable us to form a clear view of the rude beginnings of the most musical language in Europe. The Oscan and Latin elements are, in our opinion, justly placed high among the elements of which the present language is composed, and the close affinity between these two and others is also noted, as well as the changes which came over the spirit of the language by reason of the ever-growing influence of the Christian Church; thence we advance to the dark ages, when literature and literary pursuits were at their lowest. Then we approach the glorious epoch in which flourished the immortal Dante, Petrarca and Boccaccio. This is rightly described as the Golden Age of Italian Language, and with the view of illustrating both the author's style and the character of his criticisms, we take leave to quote the following passages:

"The thirteenth century was called the Golden Age of Italian language; patriotism, religion, and love formed the great triumvirate of Dante, Petrarca, and Boccaccio. With their pen the native tongue acquired a new impulse. From the time of Dante and Petrarca it took a rapid stride. A multitude of barbarous words were eliminated, the nobler became separated from the base, and this latter was excluded from poetry. Meanwhile this language took some time to be generally cultivated. The different provinces of Italy still remained attached to their dialects; so the vulgar was at that time but little developed. We have a proof of this in the beautiful account Dante sent to Guido Novello on his mission to Venice; he wrote, 'How can I express the gross ignorance of these grave, venerable fathers? When I found myself in the presence of this grey-bearded and aged assembly, I naturally wished to fulfil my mission and communicate your message in the Latin tongue. Hardly had I pronounced my exordium when they sent to beg me either to seek an interpreter or to speak in another language. Half astonished, half indignant (I can hardly tell which sentiment predominated), I began to say something in that tongue which I first lisped at my mother's knee, and even this scarcely sounded more natural or familiar to their ears than Latin.'"

Bro. Palumbo then gradually traces the history of the language to the present time, and concludes his brief, but useful *brochure*, with the following remarks, which are as creditable to his patriotism as they are to his critical acumen, and his noble aspirations:—

"Comparing the past with the present, Italy may feel proud of the great work that her children have achieved in this nineteenth century, a work which yet will raise her to a first rank among nations. The Italians will never forget that they have risen to new life through the ever living spirit that breathes in every delineation of their art, in every note of their music, and in every tone of their language. The national freedom so nobly attained by these irresistible weapons, will ever be kept bright to preserve her independence; these are the instruments God appointed, wherewith Italy must fight the battle of life and educate her sons more highly. 'The proper study of mankind, is man,' said Pope. The noblest part of man is his moral and intellectual nature, and no nation knows better than the Italians the tremendous moto-force of philosophy and art. The divine light which illuminated with such radiant glory the minds of Dante, Petrarca, Vico, Michel Angelo, Alfieri, Manzoni, Cavour, Garibaldi and Mazzini will continue to shed a lustre upon her succeeding generations, and keep for ever fresh in the hearts of her people that spirit of freedom, without which no nation can achieve greatness."

In the *Westminster Papers* will be found much valuable information about "The Chess World," with several Problems and Solutions of Problems, several Hands at Whist, and a letter on "Honours—Dealer v. Non-dealer," in which the writer enters most minutely into a variety of calculations, which are marvellous enough to look at, and must be still more marvellous to have compiled. The editor, however, is fully equal to the task of meeting J.W.S. with weapons of the latter's choice, and parries his thrusts with counter thrusts of such marvellous figure-power, as to have made our very hair stand on end. There are, besides, a capital review of a recent well-known work by Mr. A. Trollope, some more wonderful "Calculations for Leader" in *Ecarté*, and a notice of Napoleon, a game with which we are not acquainted. Owing to the few theatrical performances going on now, there are no Dramatic Notes.

The *New England Freemason* (Boston, U.S.) for July devotes a considerable portion of its space to the visit of the Richmond Commandery of Knights Templar to Boston, in the month of June, regarding the event, as the whole Masonic world does, as a very significant and very pleasing episode in the history of the Craft. It contains also an account, abridged from the *Freemason's Repository*, of the laying of the first stone of the New City Hall, Providence, R.I. There are, besides, an article congratulating the *Keystone* on having entered on its ninth volume, a short biography of the Duke of Montague, whilome M.W.G.M., as well as one of Mercers' Hall, as one of the London Halls associated with Masonry, both signed "J. T. H.," and the concluding portion of a recent address by R.W. Bro. Cornelius Hedges, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge, Montana.

We have received two small yet interesting pamphlets, one on the "Genealogy of the Brigantes or Douglas," the other on the "Origin, Intent, End, or Purpose of Masonry," by Leyland Feilden. We purpose noticing them at some length in our next issue.

THE DRAMA.

"The Shaughraun" at Drury Lane Theatre.

THE opening of our national theatre is an event which interests all play-goers, heralding, as it does, the approach of another dramatic season. Under the judicious management of Mr. Chatterton, the star of DRURY LANE has risen high of late years. It is too much to expect from private management that regard for art, and striving for artistic merit, which, in these days are incompatible with pecuniary success; they certainly cannot be expected from the man who wrote that "Shakspeare meant ruin, and Byron bankruptcy;" but Mr. Chatterton may claim that his productions at Drury Lane have been at least harmless, and have not left any unpleasant taste in the mouth. For some years Mr. Halliday has had the honour of supplying the opening piece of the season, in the shape, generally, of an adaption from one of Scott's novels, but this year the author is changed, and Mr. Boucicault comes to the front with an Irish drama which has acquired some notoriety in New York, entitled *The Shaughraun*. We all know the materials of which Mr. Boucicault's Irish dramas are invariably composed: the inevitable faithful follower, with his keen appreciation of fun and his readiness to do anything right or wrong in the service of the master whom he loves, that master is always the same young Irish gentleman who has got into trouble through "wearing of the green," he is betrayed by that spy, generally also a process server, whom we know so well, and arrested by that familiar English officer who always brings his many stupid mistakes to a climax by marrying that wild Irish girl, the patriot's sister. All these are familiar to us; are they not sketched in the "Colleen Bawn," and drawn more boldly in "Arrah-na-Pogue?" It says much for Mr. Boucicault's ability as a playwright that out of such materials he can and does construct dramas which never fail to interest and please; it says little for his artistic feelings that with such undoubted ability he has written no work more worthy to endure than "London Assurance," a good, but very artificial comedy. Of all living British dramatic authors, Mr. Boucicault has most mechanical ability and most instinct for effect; but we think it extremely improbable that any one of his dramas will be played in the next generation. *The Shaughraun* is a fair specimen of his style; it is well constructed, contains some good situations, well led up to, and some touches of that mingled humour and pathos which Mr. Boucicault knows so well how to use: it has, too, the inestimable advantage of the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, both of whom are inimitable in their respective lines: the always sound acting of Mr. David Fisher, the manly bearing of Mr. Terriss and Mr. J. B. Howard, and the really powerful performance of Mr. Shield Barry, all combine to make *The Shaughraun* an undoubted success; but we cannot think the piece worthy of Mr. Boucicault's genius, or of the great theatre in which it is played.

MACCABE.

Frederic Maccabe, the entertainer, who has recently returned from a long and, we believe, successful tour in the United States, has been appearing nightly to highly appreciative audiences at the Philharmonic Hall, Islington, and it may be said, with truth, that there is no "single-handed" entertainment going at all comparable to the musical and ventriloquial one entitled "Begone Dull Care." Mr. Maccabe is like we don't know how many talented gentlemen rolled into one, for he composes the music, writes the songs, and enacts all the characters—male and female—in this varied, unflagging and thoroughly artistically finished entertainment; the only drawback, on the night we were present, was the excessively crowded state of the Hall, a fact attributable to the universal popularity of Mr. Maccabe, and to the tact and indefatigableness of Mr. Sutton, his business manager.

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.	Receipts.	
		1875 £	1874 £
Caledonian	739	58,014	56,993
Glasgow and South Western	315½	19,538	18,658
Great Eastern	763	51,688	54,072
Great Northern	523	59,998	59,844
Great Western	1,525	113,038	108,558
Lancashire and Yorkshire	430	72,681	70,491
London and Brighton	376¼	40,464	38,886
London, Chatham and Dover	153¼	26,705	24,947
London and North Western	1,587	188,935	187,218
London and South Western	626½	43,563	40,870
London, Tilbury and Southend	45	2,860	—
Manchester and Sheffield	259½	32,659	32,020
Midland	975¼	118,994	114,727
Metropolitan	8	8,464	7,740
" " District	8	4,264	3,513
" " St. John's Wood	1½	365	332
North British	844½	46,470	44,636
North Eastern	1,400½	—	—
North London	12	7,265	6,525
North Staffordshire Railway	191	10,559	10,046
" " Canal	118	1,587	1,600
South Eastern	350	47,812	44,572

another collision, off Holyhead, is reported, by which two lives were lost. It seems the Edith, one of the London and North Western Railway Company's boats, left the Company's wharf at 1.25 a.m. on Wednesday morning for Greenore, when an in-coming steamer, the Duchess of Sutherland, belonging to the same company, came into collision with it, the result being that, in three quarters of an hour, the former sank with two men, a fireman named Jones and his brother, on board. What makes the occurrence of the accident still more singular is that the weather was calm and clear at the time. There were from sixty to eighty passengers aboard the Edith when the two vessels collided, but these and the crew, with the exceptions named, were fortunately rescued, owing to the valuable assistance rendered by Captain Kendall, of the Royal Mail Steamer Connaught, and the boats of the R.M.S. Ulster, though Captain Owen of the Edith, and others, had a narrow escape. Three accidents at sea in about as many weeks hardly looks well for a maritime people. We shall soon be asking of each other—Does Britannia rule the waves, or is this only a myth?

It is not often our lot to record so well-merited a rebuke as that administered by Lady Strangford to Mr. J. Lewis Farley. It is a disgrace to Englishmen that whenever a petty internal outbreak against recognised authority occurs in any foreign country, there is always to be found almost ready to hand a committee of Englishmen who take upon themselves to foment these disturbances, and the matter on which we are about to comment is a case in point. A few weeks since a number of marauding blackguards took upon themselves to pillage, burn, destroy a number of villages in the Herzegovina, one of the provinces of European Turkey, just as Cumberland and Devonshire are among the provinces of England. No sooner does intelligence of the so-called outbreak against a so-called despotism reach this country than forthwith a committee of wiseacres—we might also describe them in stronger terms—is established, and the sympathies of a narrow-minded section of the British public with the insurrectionists is expressed formally. Reputable people are invited to lend their sanction to the action of this committee, and unfortunately for his reputation, one of our statesmen, no less a man than the Earl Russell, twice Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and an ex-Foreign Secretary, has taken part and subscribed £50 towards the maintenance of a revolt against the just authority of a foreign sovereign friendly with Great Britain. Happily, however, a lady, the Lady Strangford, has had the courage to administer a veritable *coup de grâce* to the English advocate of foreign ruffianism. Mr. Farley, once a consul in the service of the Porte, appears to have invited Lady Strangford to allow her name to be placed on the committee for an object which we suppose we must describe as, at the very least, the destruction of Turkish property, and the slaughter of innocent Turkish families. Lady Strangford first reminds Mr. Farley of the labours of her late husband, Lord Strangford, in upholding the authority of the Turks in the late insurrection in Crete, and gives this as a first reason why she should hesitate before acceding to his request. She then suggests that Mr. Farley's views appear to justify every insurrection, "whether provoked or unprovoked," "whether likely to succeed or certain to involve unnecessary and unprofitable bloodshed," and, "whether, if unsuccessful, conducive to the peace of Europe, or only to the aggrandisement of those who disturb that peace." She then points out that no trustworthy accounts have yet been received of the disturbances; that no explanation has been made public of the objects of the insurgents; that no grievance has yet been suggested as the *fons et vigo mali*. She then, with all the skill of a practised logician, directs Mr. Farley's attention to a work of his, published in 1872, dedicated to the Turkish Ambassador, and entitled, "Modern Turkey," and she calls upon him to justify, or, at all events, to account for the marvellous change of opinion which he has undergone in less than three years. She remarks: "Englishmen who have not the advantage you have enjoyed of serving as Consul in the service of the Porte, and thus becoming acquainted with the various races it includes, are sometimes misled by the arrogant and unfounded dogma, that in any and every difference between Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans, the latter must necessarily be the oppressed and the former the oppressors. This untenable and bigoted assumption has been, or ought to have been, long ago disposed of by those who read and those who travel." She then crushes Mr. Farley, with an

extract from his own work, which we cannot do better than give as quoted, premising, of course, that as we have not read Mr. Farley's work, we are dependent on Lady Strangford for the accuracy of her quotation. The passage reads as follows: "I wish some learned theologians would tell me, why it is that men are so much better, in all the social relations of life, under Mahomedan laws than under those of Christianity. It is unheard of for a Turk to strike a woman. He is always tender to women, children, and dumb animals; and if a dog howls with pain in the streets of Pera, you may be quite certain that it is not a Turk that has struck the blow. A Turk is truthful, and scorns a lie; he is sober, temperate, and never a drunkard or a gambler; he is honourable in his dealings, kind to his neighbour, and charitable to the poor. In Turkey no man, woman, or child can really want bread, much less die of starvation. Can as much be said for Christian countries?" (p. 122.) We are very much grieved to find that it has been reserved for a lady to come forward manfully to do battle against the gross impertinences of self constituted British Committees who busy themselves in fostering domestic turmoils, the causes of which they are profoundly ignorant of, in foreign countries. We Englishmen know well enough how annoyed we were at the sympathy of the dregs of the American public with Fenianism, whose principal exploits were the murder of a harmless policeman, who was faithfully discharging his duty, and the destruction of sundry property in Ireland. What should we say if Turkey merchants in Constantinople, took to supporting Fenianism, or agricultural or trade differences. We think Lady Strangford is entitled to the thanks of all England for the vigour and point of the refusal to join in resistance to the legal authority of the Sultan.

The British Association has been continuing its labours, about the most agreeable of which must undoubtedly have been the trip by a hundred of the members to Salisbury, and thence to Stonehenge. The excursionists were met on the platform at Salisbury by the Mayor and other leading citizens, and were by them conducted in the first instance over the Blackmore Museum, the American collection of Indian war weapons, which was highly eulogised by one of the party, General Carrington, of the U.S. army. Then they visited other places of interest in the town, and lastly the cathedral, over which they were conducted by Archdeacon Hare; and after paying a visit of respect to the venerable Bishop of the diocese, the party made for the Town Hall, where, at the invitation of the Mayor, the labours of the party were for a time suspended, in order that refreshment might be taken. After a few toasts, the party were called from refreshment to labour, and being placed in a number of carriages specially provided for them, drove to Stonehenge, a distance of about nine miles. Having examined this marvellous structure sufficiently, and having heard the learned remarks of the Rev. E. Duke, and Sir Walter Elliott, the excursionists drove back to Salisbury, and returned thence by train to Bristol, their hosts, the mayor and citizens, bidding them "God Speed" on their way home.

A great discovery has been made of certain most interesting relics of Peter the Great, who, it may be remembered, visited this country towards the end of the seventeenth century, and was for a long time successful in maintaining his incognito. It might have been imagined that after the lapse of nearly two centuries there would remain no further vestige of his presence among us, but a polish gentleman, M. Stanislaus, recently came across, in Great Tower Street, a sideboard, a bookcase, and an iron chest, all the work of His Imperial Majesty, and most minutely corresponding with the description given of them in the "London Gazette. Published by authority. Supplement from Monday, 6th February, to Thursday, 9th February 1698." They are in splendid preservation, and have now become the property of a Roman nobleman, who intends, it is said, presenting them to the Emperor Alexander II., so that they may be placed at Moscow among other mementoes of the Czar Peter.

Barnet Fair was held on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, and, the weather being magnificent, drew a large concourse of visitors from all parts, especially men of horsey and agricultural tastes. Why it is that one of the noblest animals should always find itself associated with the greatest blackguards, the most degraded brutes and ruffians, is just one of those paradoxes which a "fellow" may be pardoned for not understanding. Nevertheless it is so, and

a "horsey" man or a "doggy" man is—well not over nice in his dealings with his fellow-men. Were there any doubt on the subject, any who were at Barnet Fair, and paid a visit to the field in which the horse fair was held, must soon have had it set at rest. The noise, the blasphemy, the flagrant cruelty shown to these animals, made the scene hideously disgusting. No doubt somebody benefits by it, but it is not the poor four-footed brutes, and still less the worthy people of Barnet, who must be thankful the fair, like Christmas, comes once a year only.

The energy of Bro. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Theatre, Drury Lane, is such as to require little comment from us. There are few men who would take upon themselves the burden of such an enterprise as the building of a New National Opera House. All the more credit is due, therefore, to our respected brother for inaugurating so laudable an undertaking. Bro. Mapleson has been many years before the public in connection with the Italian Opera, and we note with pleasure that, on Tuesday afternoon, the first step was taken towards erecting the new building on the Victoria Embankment. The ceremony was very simple and unpretending. There was only a limited number of friends present to witness it, the principal actor being Mdlle. Titiens, whose name alone has been a tower of strength to the artistic company which acts under Bro. Mapleson's auspices. This ceremony was nothing more than that of laying the first brick of the new lyric temple, and it is superfluous to add that the fair lady already named performed her task both easily and gracefully. Mr. Fowler, the architect, Lord Alfred Paget, and Bro. Mapleson then, each in turn, went through the business of placing and mortaring bricks. Hearty cheers were given by those assembled, and the company then adjourned to refreshment and mutual congratulations. We wish the enterprise every success.

The week has not been unfruitful of interest at the Alexandra Palace. The chief event was on Thursday, which was set apart for the delectation of the youngsters, admission to the various amusements within the grounds being for the occasion reduced one-half. The day was a great success, and the weather being magnificent there was a capital attendance.

As usual, at this season of the year, the various agricultural societies throughout the United Kingdom have been holding their annual meetings. The exhibitions have been quite up to the high standard of excellence, for which the British Agriculturist is so renowned, but the prevalence in some parts of the country of foot-and-mouth disease has been a serious drawback in respect of the cattle. There have also been sundry sales of short-horn cattle, and in the case of one animal, only three months old, lately the property of our R. W. Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, the sum of 2,000 guineas was realised. In another case, a cow was sold to R. W. Bro. the Earl of Bective for 520 guineas.

The result of the inquiry into the Kildwick collision on the Midland Railway is that the jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against Harrison Palfreyman, the driver of the express. They also censure Jonathan Baldwin, the signalman at Cononley Station for altering the signal from red to green one minute too soon. They add a rider to this verdict in the shape of a recommendation to the Railway Company to remove the passenger station and signal apparatus to a point at or near the railway bridge, so that the danger of similar accidents, of which there have already been several, may be reduced to a minimum.

Captain Webb's splendid swimming feat is still the theme of general admiration, nor of this only, for a very substantial sum has been collected, and this in due course will be presented to him, or at least invested for him in the manner most agreeable to his wishes. Miss Beckwith's swim from London Bridge to Greenwich has been followed by another performance, in which a young girl swimmer, Miss Emily Parker, sister to the London Champion, has shown her powers of endurance by swimming from London Bridge to Blackwall, a distance of seven miles, in a little over an hour and a half. Of course the attendance on her of wherries was very great, and there were demonstrations of encouragement, as she swam along, pistols, guns, and small cannon being fired at frequent intervals. We admire swimming, and we trust that the rising generation of Britons will make a point of trying their skill in the natatory art, but we trust these exhibitions will not become too frequent. They smack a little too strongly of the advertising "dodge." What made

Webb's performance so generally admired was that it was a genuine attempt to accomplish an unexampled feat of skill and endurance. We hope swimming and swimming professors will be generally encouraged, but it is too manly an art to be mixed up with advertising schemes.

In the Dramatic World we note the opening, for the season, of Drury Lane, the piece chosen being written by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and entitled *Shaughraun*, to which we briefly refer in another part of our columns. At Covent Garden the Promenade Concerts still continue to attract large audiences, but we regret to see that some disturbances are alleged to have taken place, and have been thought serious enough to call for investigation before a police magistrate.

The news from abroad contains no new element of interest. The insurgents seem to be getting the worst of it, and we fancy the verdict of all order-loving people will be "Serve them right." The victories we have heard so much about their having gained, turn out to have been all moonshine, the only success that may fairly be placed to their credit, having been gained by fire and brutality over houses and helpless women and children. The Carlists are not yet annihilated, in spite of the heavy pounding to which they have been recently subjected. Paris has been thrown into a certain state of excitement by the publication of a letter written by Vice Admiral de la Roncière le Noury in command of the French Mediterranean Fleet. In this letter the gallant sailor announced his intention of supporting the existing order of things only so long as it continued to exhibit its present conservative tendencies, avowing his strong dislike for the promoters of the revolutionary movement of the 25th September 1870. The result of this ill-advised publication is that the Admiral has been removed from his command. It is always well for both naval and military men, when on active service, to fight shy of politics. They should sink the politician in the officer, and confine themselves wholly to the discharge of their official duties. We do not see how the government of President MacMahon, could have acted otherwise than it has done, if it were earnest in its attempts to make the law observed. Of course, the Bonapartists are not over pleased. Russia is again engaged in Central Asia, General Kauffman being *en route* for Khokland, and having inflicted heavy losses on the Khokanas. The Emperor of Germany is visiting Breslau, where his reception was most enthusiastic, this being the first visit since the conclusion of the war. The Crown Prince and Princess and the Duke of Connaught were of the party, the object of the journey being to witness the Autumn Manœuvres.

We have been favoured with an illustration of the jewel commemorative of the Installation of our M.W.G.M. It was designed by Sir Albert Woods, Garter, G.D.C., approved by the M.W.G.M., and is to be worn suspended by a ribbon of the Swedish National colours, yellow and blue. ONLY those are entitled to wear it who officiated as STEWARDS at the ceremony of the Installation. The artist to whom was entrusted the duty of providing these jewels is Bro. Lamb of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, who appears to have fulfilled his task with his usual skill. When the 334 jewels had been made and supplied to Grand Lodge, the dies were destroyed. The jewel is a double star, five-pointed, surmounted by the coronet and the ostrich feathers of H.R.H. On the face is a medallion likeness of the Prince, with "Installed MDCCCLXXV," on a blue enamel ground, encircling it.

A Conclave of the the Ancient Ebor Preceptory of the Royal Exalted Religious and Military Order of the Temple will be held at the Masonic Hall, Duncombe-street, York, on Tuesday, the 14th of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Two Companions belonging to the Zetland Chapter, No. 236, will be installed.

At a meeting held at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville Road, it was resolved to present the Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1507, with an oil portrait of Bro. Jas. Willing jun., as a memento of the services rendered by that esteemed Brother as the first W.M. of this flourishing Lodge. The presentation will take place at the next regular meeting of the Lodge, in October, and the necessary arrangements have been entrusted to the following brethren, who have formed themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number:—Bros. Williams, Side, Rapkin, Shand, Berri, Yeate,

H. B. Fowler and Carter. Bro. Baron Von Tettenborn has been commissioned to paint the portrait, while Bros. Scales and Stiles have been respectively appointed to the posts of Treasurer and Hon. Secretary.

The Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45, the oldest in London, purposes returning to its old quarters at St. John's Gate, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, on and after Monday, 13th inst.

At Brighton, the West Pier is nightly crowded, and the artistic selections from operas—ancient and modern—under the direction of Bro. W. Devin, are listened to with rapt attention. The Aquarium, too, still attracts its thousands, who flock to see the marvels of nature which are exhibited in the tanks. Thanks to Bro. G. Reeves Smith, Mr. Geo. Buckland, and Mr. Henry Lee, the public, both morning and evening, are entertained by talented artistes. On Saturday, Bro. Caravoglio and Madame Osborne Williams appeared, and during the week Miss Fanny Heywood has been delighting crowded and appreciative audiences. At the Theatre Royal, Mr. Charles Barrington's Clancarty Company, with Miss Helen Barry, have been the attraction. The Sisters Elliott have appeared in a new ballet; while Bro. H. Cox, of the Strand, and an old favourite of the frequenters of Bro. Chart's theatre, has performed in the farce of "Catching an Heiress." An engagement with Mr. and Mrs. Billington is also announced. Bro. Kuhe (Grand Organist) announces his first Subscription Concert, at the Dome, on the 18th instant, when he will be supported by the following artistes:—Mad. Adelina Patti, Madame Sinico, Sig. Urio, Sig. Campobello (violin), Therese Castellani (harmonium). Mr. R. Taylor and Bro. Kuhe will preside at the pianoforte.

The "Oxford," under the able direction of Bro. Botham, is nightly crowded. The bill of fare is highly attractive, the Sisters Lindon, in their excellent entertainment, gaining fresh laurels. Miss Annie Clayton appears in her serio-comic entertainment, and Bro. Herbert Campbell, in his artistic and talented impersonations of various characters, has lost none of his celebrity, he nightly gaining immense applause. At the conclusion of his engagement here, he appears at Bro. J. R. Sweasy's, the "Royal," Holborn.

According to the *Graaf Reinet Herald*, new Lodges will shortly be established in Uitenhage, Kimberley, and East London, Cape Colony. Our contemporary, having a firm belief in the efficiency of Masonic teaching, is rejoiced accordingly. At the same time he points out, very properly, that the constitution of new Lodges in small villages should be pursued with the greatest caution. In neighbourhoods where there are but few men of standing and influence, there is always the risk that the strictness of Masonic discipline may be relaxed.

These last few days we have been giving full rein to a sense of the supremest satisfaction. Any of our readers who may chance to have seen us either abroad or in the editorial sanctum must have noticed that our face was beaming, if not with seraphic, at least with truly Pickwickian smiles of happiness. And with good reason. In a recent issue we offered certain comments on the last report of the Masonic Female Orphan School, Dublin. These comments have been echoed back to us from the other side of the Atlantic by an esteemed contemporary of ours, the *Hebrew Leader* of New York. In its issue of the 27th ult. it gives expression to the very same ideas, and, with a few trifling exceptions, in the very same language. The fact that two editors, living some two thousand miles apart, should have adopted precisely the same views on a certain Irish Masonic Charity is of itself a sufficiently striking coincidence, but that these same Editors should have expressed the same views in almost *verbatim* the same language, this is about the most marvellous coincidence we ever remember to have heard or read of. That there can have been any pre-arrangement between them is impossible. We can personally affirm that the gentlemen in question are unknown to each other, even by name, much less personally. Our own remarks on this Irish Charity appeared on the 31st July. Those of our contemporary on, as we have said, the 27th August. It seems almost unmasonic to hint that the *Hebrew Leader* is indebted to us for the ideas he has formulated, and, in a fit of editorial abstraction, has for-

gotten to extend towards us, as he generally does, the courtesy of acknowledging the source of his inspiration. Be this as it may, we should offer our brother Editor our warmest congratulations on the justice of his remarks, only we should be virtually congratulating ourselves. We have a very lively recollection of the old copy-slip—"Self praise is no recommendation."

GRAND LODGE OF SOMERSET.

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Somerset held its meeting on Monday afternoon, at Wells, when there was a large attendance of Masons from the province, together with many visitors. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon Pro. G.M. of England, and Prov. G.M. presided, supported by a goodly array of P.M.'s. The minutes and accounts for the past year having been passed, the patent appointing W. Bro. R. C. Else (Bridgwater) as D.P.G.M. was read by Acting-Secretary Prideaux. The R.W.P.G.M. in investing Bro. Else with the collar of office, said he felt that in his selection of deputy he had chosen one who would study to fulfil the important duties of the office with satisfaction to all. Within the past few minutes a jewel had been placed in his hands, subscribed for by the brethren of the Bridgwater Lodge, as a token of the respect which they entertained for him (Bro. Else) in his new office. It was, therefore, an additional pleasure to him (the noble Earl) to adorn Bro. Else with the jewel of D.P.G.M., feeling assured that he would wear it with satisfaction to the province, and with credit to himself. Bro. Else assured them that although he already possessed several jewels earned by Masonic work, no jewel should he more prize than the one that had come from the brethren of his own Lodge. The R.W.P.G.M. then proceeded to appoint and invest his officers for the ensuing year as follow:—Bros. Major Preston 41 P.G.S.W., Capt. Perkins 446 P.G.J.W., Bailey 261 and T. Gatehouse 437 P.G. Chaplains, E. T. Payne 53 P.G. Treasurer, W. Cox 329 P.G. Reg., F. K. Prideaux 291 P.G. Sec., W. H. May 135 P.G.S.D., W. Bennett 976 P.G.J.D., B. Atwell 437 P.G. Supt. Works, T. S. Lord 53 P.G.D.C., R. Baker 1197 A.P.G.D.C., Capt. W. Long 1199 P.G.S. Bearer, A. Down 772 P.G. Org., W. Channing 261 P.G. Purst., J. T. Knight 446 A.P.G.P., W. Woodward 291 P.G. Tyler, A. J. Salter 53 A.P.G.T., Forty 291, Ricks 135, Fry 437, Butter 1222, Hyatt 285, Taylor 772 P.G. Stewards. The R.W.P.G.M. then, in the course of some feeling remarks, alluded to the loss the province had sustained by the death of Capt. Bridges, the late D.P.G.M., and moved, "That this P.G.L. desires to place on record its great sorrow at the death of its beloved and esteemed V.W.D.G.M., Bro. Capt. H. Bridges, and its deep sense of the loss Freemasonry has sustained thereby." It was subsequently proposed by Bro. Capt. Perkins, "That a subscription be set on foot in the province to provide a memorial to the late V.W.D.P.G.M., this memorial to take the form of a scholarship at one of the Masonic schools, should the subscriptions reach to a sufficient amount, or such other form as the P.G.L. may decide on." It was also resolved, on the proposition of Bro. E. T. Payne P.G.D. of England, "That this P.G.L. receives with cordial assent and hearty congratulations the appointment by the R.W. the P.G.M. of Somerset, of their esteemed Bro. R. C. Else to be the D.P.G.M. of Somerset, in the room of their lamented friend and brother, Captain Henry Bridges deceased. The labours of Bro. Else on behalf of the province during many years are thus gracefully acknowledged, and the P.G.L. trusts that many years of usefulness may be granted to their valued brother in the more important office to which he has now been promoted." Some other formal business was then disposed of, including sundry charitable grants, which brought the business to a close. At three o'clock a banquet took place at the Shire-hall, the M.W.P.G.M. presiding. The repast, which was of a most *recherché* character, was served up in capital style by Bro. George, of the Swan Hotel. The toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," and "M.W.G.M. of England, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," were proposed by the noble Earl. Bro. General Doherty, of Bath, proposed, in flattering terms, the health of the M.W.P.G.M., the R.W. Deputy G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers past and present, which the noble chairman acknowledged. The Grand Master then vacated the chair to leave by the train, and the duties of chairman devolved upon the V.W.D.P.G.M. Else, who commenced by proposing the health of Bro. H. C. Lopes, Q.C. M.P. S.W. 973 (Frome Lodge), which was enthusiastically received. Bro. Major Clarke (of London) proposed the health of P.W.D.P.G.M. Bro. R. C. Else, who appropriately replied in a brief speech. Bro. Else then proposed the health of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Monmouthshire. Bro. Homfray replied. Bro. Payne, of Bath, proposed, in eloquent terms, the members of the Wells Lodge, coupling with the toast the name of Captain Perkins, who has done great things for the benefit of the Wells Lodge and the Craft in general. Captain Perkins suitably responded. The Chairman next gave the health of the visiting officers and brethren of the provinces. The W.M. of 973 (Frome), Bro. Malim Messiter, in a humorous speech, acknowledged the compliment. The toast of "Visiting brethren outside the province" was replied to by Bro. Wood P.M., of Brighton. "The Masonic Charities" was proposed by the Chairman, and responded to by Bro. Binckes, Secretary of the Boys' Masonic School. The Tyler's toast brought a most enjoyable gathering to a close.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Nervous debility often occurs at this season of the year, in persons otherwise healthy, but who, having overtaxed both mind and body in some one of the many ways so common now-a-days, suffer in consequence from an irritability of the whole nervous system, characterised more especially by sleeplessness, tremors, palpitation of the heart, and a general feeling of shakiness and sense of unstrung fibre, more distressing even than actual pain. The muscular and vital energies in these cases seem almost as if they were utterly relaxed, and mental dependency, sufficient to alarm anxious relatives and friends, often accompanies this condition. No time should be lost, but immediate recourse had to these powerfully tonic and restorative remedies.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meeting, &c. as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

- 1308—Prince George, Station Hotel, Bottoms, near Todmorton.
301—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester.

MONDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

- 45—Strong Man, St. John's Gate, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, at 8. (Instruction.)
40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, High Street, Hastings.
61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.
68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth.
85—Faithful, Swan Inn, Harlestone, Norfolk.
89—Unanimity, Astley Arms Hotel, Dukinfield.
105—Fortitude, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
189—Sincerity, St. George's Hall, East Stonehouse.
210—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, South Shields.
206—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
302—Hope, Masonic Hall, Bradford.
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.
314—Peace and Unity, Militia Mess Rooms, Preston.
411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham.
607—Chicheley, Court House, Thrapstone.
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Stockport.
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich.
665—Montagu, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis.
751—Eastnor, Feathers Hotel, Ledbury.
884—Derwent, George and Commercial Hotel, Wirksworth, Derby.
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall.
941—De Tabley, Royal George Hotel, Knutsford.
949—Williamson, Royal Hotel, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.
1286—Bayons, Corn Exchange, Market Rasen.
1396—Morning Star, Queen's Hotel, Newton Abbot.

TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER.

- 167—St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
1228—Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone. (Instruction.)
51—Angel, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.
131—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Truro.
160—True Friendship, Old Ship, Rochford.
241—Merchants, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, Warwick.
319—New Forest, Masonic Hall, Lynton.
371—Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, Maryport.
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High Street, Huntingdon.
403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford.
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Instruction.)
481—Faith, Gerard's Arms Inn, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-in-the-Willows.
496—Peace and Harmony, Masonic Rooms, St. Austell, Cornwall.
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone.
560—Vernon, Swan Hotel, Stourport.
624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent.
626—Lansdowne Lodge of Unity, New Hall, Chippenham.
723—Panmure, Wellington Hotel, Aldershot.
772—Pilgrims, George Hotel, Glastonbury.
795—S. Joan, Ray Mead House, Maidenhead.
814—Parrett and Axe, George Hotel, Crewkerne.
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, Gosport.
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston.
1139—Devon, Masonic Hall, Devon Square, Newton Abbot.
1166—Clarendon, Queen's Hotel, Hyde, Cheshire.
1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.
1402—Jordan, Masonic Hall, Torquay.
R. A. 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury.

WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

- 103—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)
20—Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity, Sun Tavern, Chatham.
137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Thames-street, Poole.
221—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton.
243—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Guernsey.
247—Royal Union, Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham.
261—Unanimity and Sincerity, Clarke's Hotel, Taunton.
285—Love and Honour, George Hotel, Shepton Mallet.
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford. (Instruction.)
301—Apollo, Swan Hotel, Alcester.
311—South Saxon, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes.
324—Moirs, Wellington Inn, Stalybridge.
325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
329—Brotherly Love, Chough's Inn, Yeovil.
368—Samaritan, George Hotel, Sandbach, Cheshire.
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley, Yorks.
504—Berkhamstead, King's Arms, Berkhamstead.
537—Zetland, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
581—Faith, D.overs' Inn, Openshaw.
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylebury.
606—Segonitium, Masonic Hall, Carnarvon Castle.
610—Colston, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Arms, Glossop.
679—St. Davids, Black Lion Hotel, Aberdare.
681—Scarsdale, Masonic Hall, Market Place, Chesterfield.
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Pontefract.
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Working on.
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Wakefield.
1086—Walton, St. Lawrence Boy's School, Croxlands Street, Kirkdale.
1212—Elms, Masonic Hall, Home Park, Stoke, Devonport.
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton.
1345—Victoria, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles.
1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe.
M.M. 175—St. Michael, Masonic Rooms, Helston, Cornwall.

THURSDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

- 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park.
1320—Blackheath, Crown Hotel, Blackheath.
56—Howard, High-street, Arundel.
98—St. Martin's, Board Room, Town Hall, Burslem.
11—Loyal Cambrian, Bush Hotel, Merthyr Tydvil.
132—Unity, White Hart Hotel, Ringwood.
203—Ancient Union, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn.

THURSDAY.—Continued.

- 280—Worcester, Bell Hotel, Worcester.
425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester.
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.
419—Cecil, Sun Inn, Hitchin.
450—Cornubian, Freemasons' Hall, Hayle, Cornwall.
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter.
531—St. Helen's, Masonic Hall, Hartlepool. (Instruction.)
663—Wiltshire Lodge of Fidelity, Town Hall, Devizes.
777—Royal Alfred, Angel, Guildford.
940—Philanthropy, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.
1032—Townley Parker, Howard's Arms Hotel, Whittle-le-Woods.

FRIDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

- House Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket.
1330—St. Peters, Three Swans Hotel, Market Harborough.
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool.

SATURDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.

- 149—Peace, Masonic Rooms, Meltham, Yorkshire.
444—Union, Courtenay Arms Inn, Star Cross, Devon.
453—Chigwell, Castle Hotel, Woodford.

IRELAND.

- SATURDAY—13—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Glentworth-street, Limerick.
MONDAY—151—Prince of Wales' Own Lodge, Masonic Hall, Belfast.
" 270—St. George's, Enniscorthy, Wexford.
" 297—Abercorn, Masonic Hall, Waterford.
" 321—Tullamore, Court House, Tullamore, King's County.
" 431—Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Masonic Hall, Ballymena.
TUESDAY—8—St. Patrick, Masonic Hall, Cork.
" 22—Truth, Masonic Hall, Arthur Place, Belfast.
WEDNESDAY—9—Muses, Masonic Hall, George-street, Dungannon, Tyrone.
" 161—Excelsior, Bishop Street, Tuam, Galway.
" 350—Cappagh, Masonic Hall, Omagh.
THURSDAY—93—Dublin, Freemasons' Hall, Dublin.
" 129—Industry, Bundoran, Donegal.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

- MONDAY—145—St. Stephen, St. James's Hall, Writer's-court.
TUESDAY—1—Mary's Chapel, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo-place.
WEDNESDAY—160—Roman Eagle, Iona Hotel, 62 Nicholson Street.
THURSDAY—48—St. Andrew, Freemason's Hall.
" 226—Portobello, Royal Hotel, Bath-street.
" R. A. 152—Perseverance, Lodge Room, 86 Constitution-street.
FRIDAY—R. A. 83—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.

- MONDAY—102—St. Marks, 213 Buchanan-street.
" 219—Star, 12 Trongate.
" 362—St. Clair, 25 Robertson-street.
TUESDAY—413—Athol, 213 Buchanan-street.
" R. A. 69—St. Andrews, 170 Buchanan-street.
WEDNESDAY—117—St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall, Partick.
" R. A. 150—St. John, Shelkeston, Freemasons' Hall.
THURSDAY—27—St. Mungo, 213 Buchanan-street.
" 465—St. Andrews, Garngad Road.
FRIDAY—360—Commercial, 30 Hope-street.
" 408—Clyde, 170 Buchanan-street.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

St. John's Lodge, No. 3½.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Tuesday, 7th inst., at St. John's Hall, Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Present—Bros. Wm. Bell R.W.M., J. Mitchell S.W., J. Crombie J.W.; P.M. Bro. Fletcher J. Smilie. Business—The initiation of two candidates, and the passing of three brethren to the F.C., which was very ably performed by Bro. William Bell. A long discussion in reference to Lodge business ensued.

Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 17.—This Lodge held an emergency meeting on Tuesday, the 7th September, at their Lodge room, 170 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, at 5 p.m. Present—Bros. G. McDonald R.W.M., Wm. McGregor S.W., J. Ambridge J.W., J. A. Ampleford Secretary, G. W. Wheeler Treasurer, Andrew Kay jun. S.D., J. Collins J.D., J. Richards Steward, T. Ham I.G., A. Kay Tyler; P.M. Bro. Geo. Weston. Visitors—Bros. Arthur O. Winch 145, McDonald 177. Business—Mr. Joseph Bowker was initiated into the E.A. degree, after which, on the Lodge being raised, Bros. John Deas and Robert Brown were raised to the sublime degree by Bro. McDonald.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on the 6th inst. at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green. Present—Bros. Saul W.M., Stock S.W., Tolmie J.W., Killick Secretary, Read S.D., Walker J.D., Sparkes I.G., Christopher Tyler; P.M. Bro. Beckett Preceptor, and a numerous gathering of the members. Business—Lodge opened in the usual manner, and the minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation rehearsed, Bro. Jones candidate. The W.M. worked the 1st. 2nd and 3rd sections of the 1st Lecture, assisted by the brethren, and Bro. Tolmie worked the 4th, the questions being answered by the W.M. Bro. Sparkes was unanimously elected a joining member. Bro. Stock was elected W.M. for the next week. All Masonic business being ended, the Lodge was closed in ancient form and perfect harmony. The meetings of this Lodge will in future be held at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

Caledonian of Unity Royal Arch, Chapter No. 73.—This Chapter held its monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 31st of August, at the Kilwinning Hall, Glasgow. Present—Comps. Geo. Wm. Wheeler Z., G. McDonald H., David Gilchrist J., Jas. Balfour Scribo R., J. Bannerman Treasurer, J. McMurray 1st S., J. Gilles 2nd S., J. Douglas 3rd S., T. Yule Captain of the Veils, J. Kennard I.G. Wm. Jamison Tyler. Past Principles D. Gilchrist J., G. McDonald. Visitors—Comps. J. Crabb P.Z. 50, J. Duthie Z. 67, J. Andrews 87. Business—A Mark Masters' Lodge was opened, and ballot taken for Bro. E

Arthur of Mother Kilwinning Lodge, No. 0, and Bro. T. Kenedy of 354, who were instructed in that degree by Comp. G. W. Wheeler. A Lodge of Most Excellent Masters was then opened, and at the request of Comp. Wheeler, J. Duthie Z. of 67 worked that degree. The Holy Royal Arch Chapter was then opened, and Comp. J. Crabb P.Z. of 50 exalted the two brethren named above. All the work was well done, and Comp. Wheeler proposed a vote of thanks to Comps. Crabb and Duthie for their valuable services, saying he always liked to give the Chapter the benefit of seeing able companions at work when they favoured him with a visit. Comp. Crabb suitably acknowledged the compliment.

St. Rollox R.A. Chapter No. 144.—This Chapter held an emergency meeting on the 3rd inst., at their Hall, Garngad-road. Present—Bros. J. Annand Z., James McLeish H., D. Gilchrist acting J., J. Booth Scribe E., G. W. Wheeler Z. 73 acting 1st S., J. Collins 2nd S., J. Brown 3rd S., John Hughes Tyler. Visitor. Comp. E. Arthur 73. Business—A Mark Lodge was opened, when Bros. Brown, of Seaton, and Duglass, of St. Andrew, received that degree at the hands of D. Gilchrist P.Z. of 73. A Lodge of Most Excellent Masters was then opened, G. W. Wheeler Z. 73 presiding, who conferred the degree on two candidates. On the R.A. Chapter being opened, Comp. Gilchrist presided, and Comp. Wheeler took the place of 1st Sojourner, and the same two gentlemen were duly exalted to this sublime degree in Comp. Gilchrist's best style.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, 8th September, at Bro. Chard's, White Hart Tavern, Abchurch-lane, E.C. Present—Bros. T. Croaker W.M., Berry S.W., Blackall J.W., J. P. Cohen S.D., Thomas J.D., W. Corner I.G., Christopher Tyler, John Constable Treasurer, and others, numbering 22. P.M. Bro. E. Gottheil Preceptor. Brethren present—Rose, Pare, Gomm, Cuthbertson, Crash, Tarquant, Abell, Ansell, &c., &c. The business of the evening consisted of the rehearsal of the Fellow Crafts' degree by the W.M., Bro. Beddell acting as candidate. The first and second sections of the lecture were worked by Bro. Gottheil, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Berry was elected Master for the ensuing week. Bro. Berry having returned thanks, a vote was passed in favour of the W.M., Bro. Croaker, for his efficiency in the chair for the first time. The third degree will be rehearsed on the 15th instant, until which time the Lodge was closed in regular form.

St. John's Lodge, No. 327.—This Lodge held its regular monthly meeting on the 1st inst., at the Lodge Room, Lion and Lamb Inn, Wigton, Cumberland. Present—Bros. McMechan W.M., W. H. Hoodless S.W., Lazonby J.W., John Robinson Sec., H. Bewes Treas., Carvick J.D., T. Richardson Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. Lemon P.P.G.S.W. P.G. Treasurer, Porter P.G.S.W., Pearson, Taylor, and Bewes. Business—To raise Bro. Robert Lawson to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. To appoint an Almoner to the Lodge, when Bro. Robinson, Secretary, was unanimously elected.

Drogheda Lodge, No. 411.—This Lodge held an Emergency meeting on Thursday, the 2nd of September, at the Masonic Hall, Drogheda. Present—Bros. Jeffers W.M., Daly P.M. as S.W., Harbinson P.M. as J.W., Preston as Secretary, Glenn S.D., Griffin J.D., Hannan (Clerk) Chaplain, McCausland I.G., Browne Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. Deane, Daly and Harbinson. Business—Bro. Carrette was raised to the high and sublime degree of a Master Mason, and saluted according to ancient custom.

Windsor Castle Lodge, No. 771.—A Lodge of Emergency was called for the 6th inst., at the Masonic Hall, St. Albans-street, Windsor, by the W.M., Bro. Greville Horsley Palmer, in whose unavoidable absence the chair was taken by the Senior Past Master of the Lodge, Bro. Devereux P.P.G.S. of Berks and Bucks, and J.P. of the Royal Borough. Lieut. William Barker, of the 16th Queen's Lancers (en route to India), and George W. Johnson, Esq., solicitor, Fenchurch-street, London, were candidates for initiation. The ceremony was most beautifully rendered by the presiding Master, Bro. Devereux, who in addition to the usual ritual, gave, most impressively, the charge, as well as the first lecture on the tracing board, and Bro. Tolley P.M., Secretary, presided at the organ and gave appropriate anthems and voluntaries. Both visitors and members expressed their due appreciation of the dignified and solemn manner with which the ceremonies were conducted, and Bro. Barker said he should carry to India with him first impressions of Freemasonry never to be effaced. Present—Bros. Devereux S.P.M., Culler S.W., Cantrell J.W., J. S. Tolley P.M., V. Brown S.D., R. G. Barton J.D., Manley I.G., Captain McInnes P.P.D.C. of Warwickshire, Howard, Sharples, H. Reid P.M. 209, J. Johnson, Lorraine, Carter, J. Lester, W. Goddard, and Lieut. McInnes. The brethren adjourned to the White Hart Hotel, where a most elegant repast was provided for them by Bro. Joseph Johnson.

Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 1178.—The Brethren of the above Lodge met on the 7th inst. at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. F. Walters P.G.P. P.M. occupied the chair as W.M., supported by Bros. F. Ruse S.W., J. A. Smith J.W., F. H. Ebsworth P.M. Treasurer, W. Batchelor S.D., W. Lover J.D., F. Garbett I.G. and Dr. Dixon P.M., also Bro. W. Ough P.G. P.G.M., C. J. Hogg P.G.S. P.M., H. Keeble P.M., and E. W. Mackney P.M., also Bros. A. Tisley, J. Brooks, W. Brough, S. Markelis, J. Finch, A. C. Woodward, W. P. Tong, H. J. Clark, &c. The Lodge was opened, and after the confirmation of the minutes, Bros. Easterbrook, Savage and Nice were passed to the degree of Fellow Crafts, and Bros. Bell and Shaw were raised to the 3rd degree. The election for W.M. then took place, and Bro. J. A. Smith J.W. was duly elected. Bro. F. H. Ebsworth P.M. was elected Treasurer, and W. J. Laing Tyler. The Lodge was then closed by Bro. Deakin, the

W.M., and the brethren separated. Bro. P. Magee, No. 548, was present as a visitor.

Beacontree Lodge of Instruction, No. 1228.—If there is one section of the Craft more than others in the Metropolitan district in which Masonic energy is developed, the palm must decidedly be awarded to our brethren in the East. There, night after night, do we find enthusiastic Craftsmen devoting their spare time to assisting each other to obtain a knowledge of the beautiful precepts inculcated by our sublime ritual. Those brethren who are anxious to render themselves proficient in the duties of office are always sure of a kindly greeting at any one of the many Lodges of Instruction, and the visitor can always rely on meeting those who will most readily communicate to him the knowledge he is anxious to obtain. It is thus that we have great pleasure in announcing that the Beacontree Lodge of Instruction, No. 1228, was successfully inaugurated on Tuesday evening. The meeting was held at the Red Lion, Leytonstone, Bro. T. Barford being the W.M., and the following brethren likewise being present, viz:—R. J. Tucker S.W., J. Boulton J.W., G. E. Walters Secretary, W. G. Durrant S.D., J. Bascall J.D., W. Allen I.G.; Bros. W. Musto P.M. 1349, W. Hogg P.M. 1349, W. Allen 1471, J. Pinder 15 and 1445, Westfield 813, King 1056, W. W. Morgan 1385, Lewis Lewis 1426, Massey, Barton 548, Taplay 1076, G. Lewis 1076, and E. J. Anning 1364. The ceremony of Consecration was rehearsed by Bro. J. Terry, assisted by Bro. P.M. Barnes 933 and 554, acting as S.W., and Bro. Allcock I.P.M. 1228 as J.W., and the manner in which Bro. Terry fulfilled the office is worthy of the highest commendation. There was not the slightest hesitation in the discharge of this important duty, and considering that our worthy Brother had undertaken it at short notice, we heartily congratulate him on the success which attended his efforts. We offer the same gratulation to Bro. W. H. Myers, F.S.A., P.M. 820 and W.M. 1445, who acted as I.M., and who shewed a high order of proficiency in that capacity. The installation ceremony having been completed, the W.M. appointed his officers, and in due course the Lodge was closed. After a short interval a banquet was served, at which Bro. T. Barford presided, and the genial manner in which he conducted the business of the evening gave great satisfaction to all assembled. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the brethren separated. It was announced that the Lodge will meet at the Red Lion, Leytonstone, on every succeeding Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, until the last Tuesday in May. The three ceremonies will be worked on each evening.

Star Lodge, No. 1275.—The installation meeting of this capital working Lodge was held on the 3rd inst., at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, Bro. Joseph Smith P.G.P. P.M. in the chair, supported by the Wardens and Officers. On the confirmation of the minutes the P.M. raised Bro. F. J. Lindsay, and initiated Mr. Chas. Marr. A Board of Installed Masters having been formed, Bro. J. Limebeer S.W. was presented to the Lodge, and installed into the chair by Bro. J. Smith P.G.P. P.M. The W.M. having been saluted according to ancient form, invested his officers:—W. H. Green S.W., R. W. Williams J.W., Rev. G. J. P. Colles Chaplain, J. Smith P.G.P. P.M. Treas. (re-invested for the 7th time), C. W. Williams J.D., W. Kipps I.G., E. W. Chetwynd D.C., J. Gilbert P.G. Tyler (Middlesex) re-invested Tyler. Votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to Bro. J. Smith P.G.P. P.M., and F. Walters P.P.G.S., Middlesex, for the able and assiduous manner those brethren had discharged their respective duties as Treasurer and Secretary. The Lodge was then closed, and a very sumptuous banquet and dessert was provided. The usual toasts were given during the evening. Bro. E. W. Mackney sang several harmonious songs in his best style, and the brethren passed a very delightful evening. Among the visitors were Bros. G. T. Fox P.M. 73, W. Bourne P.M. 1348, G. A. Garrett P.M. 704, F. D. Vine 173, J. Burford 173, A. W. Farber 27, F. R. Vine 173, J. H. Kemp 27, H. Potter P.M. 11, J. Wright P.M. 1158, A. C. Burrell W.M. 1446, J. Hillhouse P.M. 228, T. Jennings P.M. 59, J. V. Watkins 1336, L. Dettimus 179, &c.

Prince Leopold Lodge, No. 1445.—This Lodge held its installation meeting on Thursday, the 2nd of September, at the Lord Stanley, Sandringham-road, Dalston. Present—Bros. F. Green W.M., W. H. Myers P.M. 820 S.W., F. Wilkins J.W., J. Pinder Sec., W. J. Howe P.M. Treas., W. F. Stevenson S.D., J. Clark D.C., S. L. Green and S. E. Goddard Stewards, J. E. Simms I.G., Gilchrist Tyler, and the following members:—Joshua Moore P.G.S.B., G. Townsend P.M. 820 and W.M. 754, S. Hill, S. Clark, J. Bodkin, S. Howell, G. Lond, W. A. Ide, S. Cox, E. Smith, J. Rainbow, J. Jermy, J. H. Cambridge, J. H. Vollam, E. Blackmur, G. Mowl, J. C. Preston and G. C. Obey. P.M. Bro. W. J. Howe. Visitors—Bros. J. Wright P.M. 781 G. Parsnivant, P. de L. Long P.M. 114 Vice President Board of General Purposes, H. G. Buss P.M. 27 P.G. Treasurer Middlesex, W. Monckton P.M. 1063 G.S.D. Kent, E. Palmer P.M. 1414 P.P.G.D. Kent, S. Watkins P.M. 202, T. Grimes P.M. 331, T. J. Barnes P.M. 933 and 554, G. Kenning P.M. 192, H. Massey P.M. 609, F. W. Koch P.M. 820 and 1381, F. S. Kneyvett 58 W.M. 1495, A. Guthmann (Hungary), H. A. Robinson 65, S. Moss 202, G. C. Young 820, B. Candick 1421, G. Williams 933, F. Fellows 192, W. G. Durrant 1056, and J. Green 27. Business—The Lodge was opened in due form, and after the usual preliminary business, Bro. W. H. Myers F.S.A. P.M. 820, was presented as the W.M. elect for the ensuing year. A board of installed Masters was then formed, and Bro. Myers was duly installed in the chair of K. S. according to ancient rite, the ceremony of installation being most ably performed by Bro. F. Green I.P.M., who brought all his well-known histrionic powers to bear on this portion of our sublime ritual. After the usual proclamation and salutation in the three degrees, the newly installed W.M. then appointed and invested his officers in that perfect manner which is so habitual to Bro. Myers. The officers were as follow:—Bros. F. W. Wilkins S.W., J. Pinder J.W.,

W. H. Howe P.M. P.G. Pursuivant Middlesex Treasurer, G. E. Walters Sec., J. E. Simms S.D., J. Clark J.D., S. L. Green I.G., T. E. Goddard D.C., N. D. Partridge and C. Hubbard Stewards. After the proposition of five candidates for initiation, the Lodge was closed in due form. The brethren then adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. G. M. Townsend. The evening was enlivened by the vocal and instrumental efforts of Bro. G. Young 820. The usual toasts having been duly honoured, the brethren separated at an early hour, thoroughly gratified with their entertainment.

Truth Lodge, No. 1458.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Saturday, the 6th of September, at the Royal Archer Hotel, Dale-street, Manchester. Present—Bros. Henry Smith W.M., Charles J. Kent J.W., John Kinder P.M. Sec., James Batchelder S.D., Jas. Branton J.D., Robert Caldwell P.M. D.C., Thomas Sellers Steward, Robert Fallows I.G., Charles Beswick Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. Jno. W. Turner, Caldwell and Kinder. Visitors—Bros. John F. C. Walton 422, Frontier City, Oswego, J. B. Williams 3, Cork. Business—The minutes of last regular meeting having been read and confirmed, the W.M. asked the test questions preparatory to passing Bro. Brayshaw, which being answered satisfactorily, the candidate was entrusted and retired. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Brayshaw having been re-admitted, was passed by Bro. Smith W.M. Bro. Oldham was then questioned, before being raised to the sublime degree of M.M., and proving himself worthy, was entrusted and retired. The Lodge was opened in the third degree, when Bro. John Kinder P.M., on the re-admission of Bro. Oldham, proceeded with the beautiful and solemn ceremony of raising; Bro. Oldham was evidently much impressed with the solemnity of the ceremony and the impressiveness with which it was delivered by the acting W.M., who took every member by surprise, each being highly delighted with Bro. Kinder's manner of working. The Lodge was then closed in the third and second degrees, and a communication having been read from Grand Lodge, the labours were brought to an end, and the Lodge closed at 6.20 p.m. An excellent banquet was provided by the host, Bro. Potts, and on the removal of the cloth, Bro. Turner I.P.M. took the chair, the W.M. Bro. Smith having to fulfil an engagement. The usual Masonic toasts were then proposed and duly honoured. Bro. Caldwell P.M. proposed the health of the W.M., coupling with it the health of the I.P.M., to which the I.P.M. responded in suitable terms. The Officers, Visitors and Wardens' toasts having been given, the brethren separated, having spent a pleasant evening.

Halsey Lodge, No. 1479.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Wednesday, 8th inst., at the Town Hall, St. Albans. Present—Bros. Geo. Askew W.M., Arthur Godson S.W., Isaac Edwards J.W., F. Venables Secretary, W. Palin Treasurer, John Parrott S.D., Kent J.D., J. Reynolds D.C., R. Blakey Steward, Wm. Marks I.G., Kirby Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. J. Lowthin, Webster, Wingham, &c. After the routine business of the Lodge had been completed, the brethren adjourned to the Peashen Hotel, where supper was provided by Bro. Marks.

Alexandra Palace Lodge, No. 1541.—The second meeting of this newly consecrated Lodge was held on Saturday, at the Alexandra Palace. The W.M., Bro. J. C. Parkinson D.P.G.M. (Middlesex) being absent, Bro. J. K. King P.G.S. and S.W. occupied the chair; H. Dyte P.M. D.C. as S.W., J. Willing jun. W.M. 1507 as J.W., J. R. Stacey P.M. Secretary, J. H. Dodson S.D., W. W. Snelling J.D., J. Lee as I.G., and J. White W.M. 228 as I.P.M. The Lodge having been

opened, the minutes were confirmed. Bro. J. Dodson, No. 55, was elected a joining member; Messrs. W. Dennison and J. E. Ward were initiated, and Bros. Daniel Larchin Chapman, Kensington and Matthews were passed to the degree of Fellow Crafts, the latter ceremony being impressively delivered by Bro. J. R. Stacey, in his usual perfect manner. The same compliment may justly be paid to the acting W.M., Bro. J. K. King. Several propositions for joining and initiation were handed in, and the Lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards partook of a very capital dinner at the table d'hôte, the catering of Bros. Bertram and Roberts giving great satisfaction; the brethren had a quiet corner to themselves, the various toasts were given, and sociality and harmony prevailed. The visitors were Bros. J. Willing jun. W.M. 1507, Boys P.M. Camden Lodge, Styles 1507, H. Ralph 177, H. Thompson P.M. Great City Lodge, H. Potter, J. W. Berry 1185, C. Scales 1507, &c.

Lodge of Prudence, No. 1550.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, 3rd inst., at the Hayshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. R. G. Bird, the chair was occupied by Wor. Bro. J. J. Avery W.M. 70 Treasurer 1550, assisted by Bros. J. B. Gover I.P.M., J. Y. Avery S.W., J. P. Rogers J.W., J. G. Keverne S.D., W. Garland J.D., A. S. Stuart I.G., C. Philp D.C., Rev. W. Whittley Chaplain, L. D. Westcott Treasurer, J. Smith Tyler. The Lodge having been opened in usual form, Bro. W. H. Blackmore was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and Bro. J. Faulder was passed to the second degree. The ballot was taken for Messrs. Roskrugo and Westlake, and both were declared to be clear. Messrs. C. Foster and J. Tredinnick were proposed for initiation. After the accustomed prayer the Lodge was closed in the usual manner. The success of this Lodge almost exceeds the expectations of its founders.

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