

# THE Freemason's Chronicle;

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## CLIQUEES.

MAN has been defined as a gregarious animal, but in his highly civilised condition he is gregarious only to a limited extent. He loves the society of his kind it is true, but then it must be such society as he fully approves. He has often little sympathy for those members of the human family who do not move in the rut in which his existence is cast. He looks down with contempt upon those who are poorer than himself, and devotes a considerable portion of his time to the task of getting into a clique a degree above him in the social scale. The human family, in these latitudes at least, is indeed cut up into sections which are as sharply defined as the arbitrary distinctions of the Hindoo. We have discarded "caste" and the "tribe," and have substituted the clique as the most reasonable method of sub-dividing the human family. Tribal or caste distinctions might be difficult to maintain in a country like ours where so many persons are ignorant that they ever had great grandfathers; but the clique fulfils all the exclusive demands of the British snob without taxing too severely his power of inventing a pedigree. We can enter a clique readily enough provided we can prove to the satisfaction of the members of it that we possess the necessary littleness of mind, and the other trifling distinctions which are demanded by the rules of the Fraternity. The clique literary, for example, is usually composed of second rate journalists, and authors who have formed themselves into a mutual admiration society for the sake of puffing each other's work. To become a member of this mysterious circle you must spend many years in a condition of probation. Your best articles will be rejected by the members as beneath their notice, and your novels will be "jumped upon" in the literary reviews. But when you have reached the condition of a literary hack, and can write nothing that possesses originality or merit, the members of the little coterie will welcome you to their circle with open demonstrations of good will. You have become one of themselves, you have graduated into the condition of a mere dealer in platitude. The rich strata of mental treasure which was in your brain has been worked out, and you are at last regarded as an equal by men who never in their lives were able to jingle two ideas together in their own feeble heads. We could point to periodicals once powerful, which, having passed into the hands of these people, have become mere vehicles for the display of the imbecility and the folly of creatures who were not worthy to loose the shoestrings of the men they have succeeded.

Again, there is the clique scientific, represented by persons like the tailor in Gulliver's Travels, who took the measure of a customer with a quadrant. These people talk a detestable jargon, compounded of Greek and English in equal proportions. Their leading idea is that science should be made mysterious to the vulgar, and with that laudable end in view they veil simple things under a cloud of words. In the jargon of the clique of geologists, for example, the great fossil lizard becomes the *Ichthyosaurus* or fish reptile. The fossil tapir becomes the *Palæotherium* or ancient wild beast; another monster is the *Megatherium* or great wild beast. But these names are mere trifles; such words as *Megalonyx* and *Scelidothorium* have been applied by these worthies to distinguished allied species, and we are required to believe that these "jaw breakers," as the Scotch would call them, are all necessary for the elucidation of simple scientific facts. The truth is, that with-

out the assistance of a veil of words the geologists would soon find their preserves invaded by persons with whom the clique would not care to associate. The man who can call a fossil tapir *Palæotherium*, and who can dub the study of fossils with the title of palæontology imagines he has achieved a victory over the vulgar, and no doubt he has. That there are medical cliques every person knows who has had occasion to consult a physician. The member of the medical clique feels your pulse, looks at your tongue, and scrawls his prescription in a jargon as nearly like the gibberish with which school boys amuse themselves, as anything of such serious import can well be. But the "dog latin" of his prescription is innocent compared with the outrageous rubbish, in the shape of coined words, with which the medical journals are filled. The members of the medical clique cannot describe so simple a thing as the amputation of a limb, or the cure of an enlarged artery without the use of words which belong to no language that ever existed. The jargon is used to warn off intruders from the sacred preserves of the clique, and it no doubt effectually serves its purpose.

Then we have the clique composed of the rich and vulgar, who require ample proof that your balance at the banker's is satisfactory before they will deign to countenance you. You might be a Milton or a Shakspeare for aught they know or care. The treasures of the mind are nothing in their estimation, and men are classified by their money bags, and scorned or venerated accordingly. These people exist merely to display their wealth. Their houses are filled to overflowing with art treasures, and the art trumpery which is now so fashionable. The members of the clique regularly attend Christie and Manson's sales, and squabble and outbid each other over a celebrated daub, merely for the fame which will accrue to them from the purchase of a "masterpiece" at a fabulous price. Snobson glories in being pointed out as the man who gave £20,000 for a piece of blackened canvas, upon which scarcely any traces of the pencil of the painter remain. He flings away his money upon crockery, because it is fashionable to do so, but, in his heart of hearts, he thinks the drop scene at the Gaiety a finer picture than any *Claude* in his gallery; and his cut glass decanters he secretly holds are superior to the Portland vase. He pretends to love art because it is the fashion, but he knows no more about it than a savage, and satisfies himself for his extravagance by dreaming of the fame which will accrue to him when his collection comes to the hammer.

Such are some few of the cliques into which our complex society has become divided. We might particularise others, but we weary of the task. The world is, indeed, composed of cliques. What, indeed, is a nation but a clique on a gigantic scale, and Masonry, were it not for the breadth of the principles which it teaches, might almost be regarded as a clique of mystery men, banded together for the purpose of indulging in the universal weakness for the *outré* and the marvellous.

## PREJUDICES.

PREJUDICES are partial judgments in favour of, or against certain persons or things, and, for convenience sake, may be ranged in two categories—those which are, comparatively speaking, harmless, and those which are harmful. Under the former category we include those which, be they favourable or the reverse, people exhibit

towards one of their fellows, for a particular line of conduct, the observance of certain customs, the adoption of certain theories, or the use of certain things. Among the latter are numbered class or caste prejudices, as well as national, political, social, and religious prejudices. As regards the former, they are, as we have said, for the most part innocuous. We are prejudiced, for instance, against a person whom we know but slightly or not at all, because he is taciturn or loquacious, reserved or forward, or, in short, for any one or more of an infinite variety of reasons. But accident brings us into closer acquaintance with him, and we find that his taciturnity is merely a natural and very proper reserve; his reserve, a native modesty, which forbids him to be over curious about other people, or what concerns them; or his forwardness merely a kindly readiness to help whenever and whomsoever he can. These prejudices, we say, are comparatively harmless, easily overcome by closer intercourse, or even if they are permitted to remain, the effect is trivial. It is the other class of prejudice which is so offensive and so difficult to deal with. These are scrupulously observed by some, by some even religiously worshipped, nor will any amount of sense, common or uncommon, avail to overcome them. Of course, those we exhibit towards others are perfectly orthodox, while those are heterodox which others exhibit towards us. We cling like grim death to the former; no condemnation is strong enough for the latter. Occasionally, when others prove loyal to the prejudices they have inherited or formed, we leaven our condemnation of their conduct with a certain amount of cynical good nature. We call them deluded beings, more or less wilful, whom a little of our own enlightenment will soon undeceive. But should they be bold enough to regard or describe us as deluded, we at once reject the imputation with the most intense scorn. But to consider more minutely sundry of these more dangerous prejudices. Nations, both in ancient and modern times, have often regarded each other with the bitterest prejudices. No allowance is made for any differences of habit or of sentiment such as may be naturally engendered by differences of nationality. Thus, for ages, and indeed till quite recently, all but a few enlightened Englishmen looked upon all Frenchmen as their natural foes, and Frenchmen were not behindhand in returning the compliment. Had not Kings of England carried fire and sword through some of the finest provinces of France? Did they not owe their glory to the victories they had won over French armies? Did we not hold Calais for over two centuries, and whenever a war prevailed in Europe in which France seemed disposed to take part, was it not our bounden duty as a nation to take the opposite side, the merits of the quarrel which had induced the war being a matter of secondary consideration altogether? We are wiser in this generation than we were formerly. We fully believe it possible for England and France to co-exist without jealousy of each other's fame and influence. We find we can march together along the path of civilization; that, while one country may possess certain admirable qualities, the other also possesses certain other qualities equally admirable of their kind, we recognise that both nations have the good of humanity ever before them, though the means which each employs in promoting that good may vary considerably. But it has taken us centuries to arrive at this knowledge, and it is sad to think how much blood and treasure has been expended ere the conviction dawned upon both that a hearty co-operation of the two peoples was more desirable than a constant antagonism, the result of mutual distrust and prejudice. Then there is the prejudice of caste, exemplified often in the course of our history. Many generations passed away before the Norman and the Saxon, the conqueror and the conquered became one people. The former despised and the latter hated the other. It was, of course, natural that at the outset the former should do their utmost to secure their conquest, and that the latter should eagerly seize every opportunity of throwing off the yolk. But it was not till long after the Norman Henry I. had set his subjects an excellent example, by marrying a Saxon Princess, that the two races found they could live together in peace and harmony; that each possessed many eminent qualities, and that together they would form a strong and powerful people, able to hold their own against even excessive odds. The Cedric the Saxon and Front de Boëuf of Sir Walter Scott are but typical of the caste feeling which long prevailed under the Norman and earlier Plantagenet sovereigns of England. Class jealousies are similarly strong, and equally difficult to allay. It may almost be said, indeed, that these rarely, if ever, die out. The aristocrat—in the common, not

in the refined and proper sense of the word—looks down upon the *hoi polloi*—the latter hate, if they do not fear the former. There is no sort of sympathy between the two, and unhappily less now than formerly. We are not speaking of the true aristocrat, the man of patrician birth and of exalted mind, who would forfeit his life ere he would be guilty of any petty vulgar act, or entertain any petty vulgar thought. Nor have we in our mind the patrician by nature, who, though ignoble by birth, possesses a mind of the very highest order. We refer, rather, to the *parvenu*, the mushroom aristocrat, the man who is patrician in name perhaps, yet exhibits none of those grand and noble qualities we naturally associate with men in high places. Numerous instances of such have we before us, of men who have thought themselves greater, the more they affected a lofty contempt for their inferiors in position. It is these who perpetuate class prejudices, who widen more and more the gulf that separates the more fortunately from the less fortunately placed, and whose wilful perversity not seldom leads to a temporary subversion of the political and social *status quo*. Then there is political, or, as we more commonly call it, party prejudice. Conservatives and Radicals, the Right and the Left, alike believe that nothing good can emanate from their opponents. A conservative must be inherently bad in the eyes of a radical; the right can do good in the eyes of the left. But all measures are not wholly bad, as all men are not wholly despicable. The impartial, the unprejudiced man recognises this; the prejudiced ignore it. Hence, oftentimes, the course of politics is as proverbially unsmooth as the course of true love, and, worse still, there is no renewal of the old ties which bound men together in the earlier times ere party politics were heard of. Men serve their party as the rank and file of an army serve their general, with an abject obedience to all his commands, and with a genuine hostility to the foe. This unreasoning obedience to the general, this stern hostility to the foe, are admirable qualities in the subordinate soldier, but in the party-man obedience is desirable, and hostile feeling towards the opposite party is uncalled for. We may differ in politics without hating each other. But the worst of all prejudices, infinitely more terrible in their consequences than all the national, political and social prejudices that have ever been exhibited are those originating in differences of religious faith. All religions lay it down that men shall love each other, shall do their best to promote the common good. But difference of creed, whether it be as wide as that which distinguishes Buddhism from Christianity, or merely sectarianism, invariably results in the most intense hatred. That others may be influenced by conscientious motives seems incredible to the followers of this or that creed, the members of this or that sect. The most terrible wars, whether internal or external, the most violent animosities, and those attended with the most fearful consequences, have been the outcome of religious prejudices. In France, the wars of the League and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's, in Germany the terrible Thirty Years' War, in the Netherlands the wars of Independence induced by Philip II.'s bigoted attachment to the Inquisition, at home the Smithfield Burnings, the Gunpowder Plot, the so-called Popish Plot in Charles II.'s reign, and the Gordon Riots, all these owed their origin to violent religious partiality for a particular form of Christian worship. At the present moment the Pope himself, the head of Roman Catholicism, is illustrating his extreme bigotry by his condemnation of Freemasonry, on the ground that it recognises all religious faiths. It is prejudiced in favour of no one creed, but leaves it to men to adopt that which they deem most worthy of belief. The section of the Roman Catholic Church to which the Pope belongs denies to men their inherent right to honestly worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. We need not of course dwell upon this question, which has already attracted so much attention both here and abroad. It shows, however, into what extremes prejudice will lead men who, in all other respects, are bent only on the most conscientious performance of their duties.

The point to which the foregoing remarks tend will probably have suggested itself long since to the minds of our readers. It is the special aim of Freemasonry to overcome prejudice of every degree and kind, as far as possible. Men of diverse views, both religious and political, meet together in the same Lodge. All political and religious discussions are strictly forbidden, yet Masons are enjoined to be political so far as obedience to the laws of the country in which they live is essential to the welfare of

the body politic, and to be religious so far as it is the duty of every man to acknowledge one Supreme Being, the Creator of the Universe. But apart from these general charges, men may be monarchial or republican, Christian or Mohammedan; so long as they are good citizens and worship God conscientiously, they are safe Masonic examples to take pattern by. In a body of men thus constituted, we necessarily attain the minimum of prejudice. As regards personal likes and dislikes, we are enjoined not to meet in the same Lodge any brother from whom we are, momentarily perhaps, estranged, but as regards the more dangerous class of prejudice, if the laws of Masonry are properly observed, there is no fear of any of those terrible dissensions breaking out which have so often endangered the progress and even the very existence of Christianity and other faiths.

## THE ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

YOU published, in a late issue, under the *nom de plume* of "Neophyte," a letter bearing on the much disputed question as to the ancient or modern origin of Freemasonry. Your correspondent expressed a desire to know whether the recent elucidations of Egyptian and other monuments had thrown any light on this subject. I am not surprised at such a query being put, but I fear that an adequate reply is hardly yet obtainable. The best authorities differ so widely on the matter that nothing like certainty can at present be looked for. On the occasion of the Installation of the present Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Pro Grand Master, Lord Carnarvon, spoke of the great antiquity of the Craft, "an antiquity ascending into the sphere of immemorial tradition," and forthwith Bro. W. P. Buchan and other respected brethren hastened to contest the assertion. According to Bro. Buchan, our Freemasonry is not of great antiquity. "No evidence," he asserts, "has been produced of its existence even so recently as two hundred years ago." Who shall decide where doctors disagree? We can but trace the records, and form, each one for himself, his own conclusion.

According to some writers, Freemasonry in its principles is coeval with the creation. This notion I confess I am unable to comprehend; for even the fig leaf, which certain rather profane Masonic songs allege to be the antitype of the apron, is of a somewhat later date. The tradition that King Solomon was the founder and first Grand Master rests, I fear, upon but little firmer foundation. The theory which traces the origin of Masonry to the Cabirian mysteries bears, I think, a somewhat greater appearance of probability. Herodotus has some remarks about being "initiated in the Cabirian mysteries which the Samothracians learned of the Pelasgi." The historian further remarks that, "by them (the Pelasgi) the Athenians were first of all instructed to make the figure of Mercury with an upright priapus; for the which the Pelasgi have a sacred tradition, which is explained in the Samothracian mysteries." Who the Cabirians were, is, I believe, still a matter of doubt amongst the learned, but it is tolerably certain that they were believed to be three powerful deities. Here, then, we have some mysteries, associated apparently with religion and sculpture, a process of initiation, and the mystic number three; a slender beginning perhaps, but no more insignificant than the tiny rivulet which, by and bye, swells into the gigantic river. The Dionysiac artificers of Ionia may also be cited as furnishing some analogies to modern Masonry, though rather to practical than speculative Masonry. Professor Robinson, in an article in the *Edinburgh Cyclopædia*, remarks that "the Dionysiacs of Ionia were a great corporation of architects and engineers, who undertook, and even monopolised, the building of temples and stadia, precisely as the fraternity of Freemasons monopolised the building of Cathedrals and conventional Churches in the Middle Ages." "Indeed," the Professor continues, "the Dionysiacs resembled in many respects the mystic fraternity now called Freemasons. They allowed no strangers to interfere in their employment; they recognised each other by signs and tokens; they professed certain mysterious doctrines, under the tuition and tutelage of Bacchus, to whom they built a magnificent temple at Teos, where they celebrated his mysteries at solemn festivals, and they called

all other men profanes, because not admitted to these mysteries."

With regard to the Freemasons of the middle ages, it is probably true that their's was also an operative and practical rather than a speculative and theoretical Freemasonry. But it would seem to offer sufficient analogies both with the guild of Iona and the Freemasonry of the present day to make good its claim to be the connecting link between the two. There is said to be a Latin document extant, purporting to be a proclamation of the Freemasons of Europe assembled at Cologne in 1535 for the purpose of vindicating themselves from the charge of having attempted to revive the order of the Temple. This document declares that the Freemasons are called the "Brethren dedicated to St. John," that prior to the year 1440 the association was called the Johannite Brethren, but that about that time it began to be known by the name of Freemasons. If this document be authentic it would seem to fix the name, at all events, of Freemasons as of older date than Brother Buchan appears disposed to allow for Freemasonry itself. These craftsmen of the middle ages formed, undoubtedly, a most remarkable sect. Michelet, in his "History of France," has noted with admiration their self-denial in leaving no record of their names in connection with those wondrous Cathedrals and Abbeys which centuries of scientific advancement have left unrivalled.

Prior to the eighteenth century I think there can be no doubt whatever that Freemasonry, under whatever form or name it existed, was entirely or mainly associated with operative masonry and architecture. Amateurs were occasionally admitted into the Fraternity, but, speaking generally, it was an association of practical men, formed for eminently practical ends. With the dawn of the eighteenth century modern Freemasonry may be said to have commenced, and from that period to the present day the Order has extended its ramifications throughout the civilised world, admitting into its ranks men of all classes. During the last two hundred years, and this is probably what was meant by Bro. Buchan, Freemasonry, from being a mere trade union of architects, sculptors and masons, has gradually been expanded into a gigantic fraternity, comprising men of all honourable vocations, actuated by common principles of unity and benevolence. The trowel, the plane, the compasses, formerly the active implements of the Craft, are to-day its chief emblems and insignia. But the old cordiality, the active sympathies, the elevating principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth survive to dignify the social bond, and encourage noble effort and kindly feeling amongst the brethren.

Briefly, then, Freemasonry in its present shape is the birth of modern times. It is the direct offspring of the operative Freemasonry of the middle ages, and can thus be clearly traced to the eleventh if not the tenth century. According to Roman Catholic authorities, who describe it as a remnant of Manicheism, it has an antiquity ascending to apostolic times; and this contention, absurd as it may be thought, is at least worth something as pointing to an early origin. Cicero's remarks on the Eleusinian mysteries, "*Eleusina sancta illa et Augusta; ubi initiantur gentes orarum ultimæ*," carry us also to, and even beyond, the Christian era. The links required to connect this period with that of the Cabirian mysteries may not all be forthcoming, but surely a fair inference may be drawn from the similarity existing between their recorded characteristics and those of more modern Craftship. I have felt some little diffidence in touching upon a question where opinions have been so various and contradictory, and would gladly welcome any new light that your correspondents may be disposed to throw upon this most interesting topic.

W. G. B.

A general meeting of the committee of the Girls' School was held on Thursday, the 30th ult. at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Bro. Thos. W. White P.G.S. in the chair. Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, Secretary, read the minutes of the former meeting. Several discussions in reference to the various notices of motion were discussed and one petition was read, but deferred, the child not being in attendance. The meeting was then adjourned. There were present Bros. Wm. Roebuck, Joshua Munro, Wm. Paas, John Boyd, Benjamin Head, John A. Rucker, Walter Wellsman, Henry Moore, Richard Spencer, A. H. Tattershall, H. Massey, Col. J. Peters, H. Browse, H. A. Dubois, Robt. B. Webster, John Mason, S. H. Finney, H. M. Levy.

## PROGRESS OF THE MARK DEGREE. PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS, LINCOLNSHIRE. GREAT GRIMSBY.

GOOD fellows are by no means infrequent in Masonry, but it does not fall to the lot of every Province to be under the sway of such a right worshipful good fellow as the Provincial Grand Mark Master of Lincolnshire.

On the morning of Thursday, 30th September, the Provincial Grand Officers proceeded by early trains to Stallingbro' House, the residence of R.W. Bro. John Sutcliffe, where, after a sumptuous breakfast, they were photographed as a group, in full costume—the first Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masters held in Lincolnshire—which, it will be remembered, was constituted some eleven months ago at Lincoln.

This, in the early morning, was quick work; the consecration of a new Lodge, named after the hospitable Chief, having been advertised to take place at 11.15 at Grimsby. Thither, nevertheless, by the aid of special trains, all in due time assembled. The consecration ceremony was performed by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Frederick Binckes, in his customary able manner, and the Provincial Grand Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Ace, D.D., being called upon to improve the occasion, delivered an impressive extempore oration, upon the moral bearings of the Degree. He observed that earliest records had disclosed to us how the Supreme Artificer had specially marked both persons and things for the maintenance of His Glory, with the object of assisting our infirmities: for without forms or figures we could derive no ideas. From the Psalms we learned that the Lord had set apart men that were godly for Himself. Marks were upon the Tabernacle and on the Temple, and Mr. Godwin's work, "Marks on Stones," demonstrated the same of other ancient edifices. The Hebrew Tan was a sign used by the Prophet Ezekiel as a mark of the Almighty to be set upon the Jews; and such a mark was used by the Egyptians in the shape of a Cross, prior to the Christian Era. As in architecture, the copestone is essential to the perfect arch, so the rejected stone of Mark Masons proved to be the most valuable, the head of the corner. The Mark, then, is indicative of him who possesses it, that he possesses distinguishing mental and moral qualities; and a Mark Mason who should fail to cultivate these would disgrace his Order. The Rev. brother concluded with a solemn invocation to the G.O.O.T.U.

The officers of the new "Sutcliffe Lodge" were appointed and invested; the Lodge was closed, and at about half-past one the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened, it being a noticeable fact that every officer was there present in his place, a diligence not always noted at similar gatherings. The Province contains the following Mark Lodges:—

The St. Botolph.  
The Remigius.  
The John O'Gaunt.  
The Sutcliffe.

The Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were appointed:—

W. Watkins, S.W.  
Bland, J.W.  
Kirk, M.O.  
A. Watson, S.O.  
A. Bates, J.O.  
Dr. Ace, Chaplain,  
Gough, Secretary, &c., &c.

After which the P.G.M., in a forcible speech, urged upon his hearers the duty of not relaxing for an instant the strenuous efforts which the Province had been making in the sacred cause of Charity, but to keep the Province well in the front as a supporter of our charitable Institutions.

The brethren adjourned to the banquet at the Royal Hotel, where, as throughout all the arrangements, the kind and careful forethought of the P.G.M., were sufficiently evident. During the evening a numerous contingent of brethren from Yorkshire, headed by R.W. Bro. Th. Perkinson, their P.G.M., vied with those of Lincolnshire in rendering honour to the chairman, and in evincing, by every means in their powers, their appreciation of the "entente cordiale."

To the toast of the "Bishops and Clergy," the Rev. Dr. Ace, Prov. G.C., responded, and observed that many among the Clergy are now active in Masonry. It was not always so, for there was a time when they did not understand it, when some of them derided it, and others thought their dignity would be compromised by their mixing with it. Such would, however, find that they would be respected in Masonry, both for their work and office sake. He would briefly advert to a proposition he had made, relative to raising a tangible memorial to the venerated memory of Dr. Oliver, once a clergyman of this town. He had received encouraging letters from all parts,

urging him to continue that task—to set on foot a testimonial which should benefit some poor boy from our Masonic School, by procuring for him a University Scholarship.

The health of the Prov. G.M. was proposed by his R.W. colleague of Yorkshire, in pithy but telling terms, "What need to descant upon the good qualities of one so well known, who is here present amongst you? You know him, what could I say to increase the honour and estimation which he has won." The R.W. brother did not propose to paint the rose, or gild the lily, and he was right. In addition to the Masonic Mark salutes, this toast was followed by spontaneous musical honours.

The health of the Deputy Prov. G.M., Dr. Harris, was also drunk with enthusiasm. Bro. W. H. Prince, of Rochdale, addressed a few feeling remarks to the chair, and some of the speeches (not excepting those of Bros. F. Binckes and J. Terry) were much above the average. A gathering happier in the perfect good understanding which subsisted between all, cemented by love and respect for the occupant of the chair, has never been witnessed in Masonry. If the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters has other provinces after the manner of Lincolnshire, its members need not regret the technical objections which prevented the incorporation of their degree into Craft Masonry.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF AYRSHIRE.

### LAYING OF A MEMORIAL STONE AT KILWINNING.

SATURDAY, 25th September, was a day that will long be remembered in the annals of this quiet Ayrshire village, as that on which Colonel Mure, M.P., P.G.M. of Ayrshire, attended to lay the memorial stone of the new schools, erecting by the School Board, for the children of this large parish. Kilwinning, as is well known to all Masonic students, claims to have been the cradle of British Freemasonry, inasmuch as the builders of the old abbey, whose ruins still grace the village, are said to be the oldest members of the Craft in this Isle of whom we have any authentic record, and whose descendants have continued to hold their meetings up to the present time. For a long time after the formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Kilwinning Lodge not only held aloof, but she continued to grant charters to daughter Lodges, and when a reconciliation was effected it was only by conceding to her her priority over all the other Lodges, and allowing her to call herself Mother Kilwinning, No. 0, with the privileges of her members paying less for the registration and diploma than other Scotch Masons, and also granting her this unique privilege that the Master shall, from time to time elect, become thereby, *ipso facto*, the Provincial Grand Master for the whole of Ayrshire. This honourable office Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, M.P., has long held, and very worthily filled, and when it was known that the School Board had asked him, in that capacity, to lay the memorial stone of the splendid new schools they are erecting to meet the wants of this populous parish, it was determined that the occasion should be made worthy of the place and its memories. Notwithstanding that Friday was a very stormy day, and that the morning of Saturday was equally unpropitious, a goodly number of the mother's bairns resident in Glasgow obeyed the summonses of the Proxy Wardens—Bros. Ferguson and Tweed,—and went in special carriages by rail to this old and picturesque village. They were accompanied by a deputation of the following:—Glasgow Lodge, St. John's, No. 3½, a Lodge which lays claim to equal antiquity with Kilwinning, but one always ready to assist the mother Lodge; they were headed by their respected Master, W. Bell, P.M. Fletcher, and other influential brethren; Thistle and Rose, No. 73, were next followed by No. 116; while the Clyde, No. 408, with its banner, her Master, and both his Wardens, and a fair proportion of the brethren, brought up the rear of the Glasgow contingent. Bro. Wyllie, the indefatigable P.G.S. of Ayrshire, had a band in waiting at the station to escort them into the town, and up to the oldest Lodge room in Scotland, where they were welcomed by Colonel Mure, Lord Eglinton, D. Murray Lyon, the Masonic historian, Sir James Ferguson, late Governor of New Zealand, W. R. Partrick, of Woodhouse D.P.G.M., and the *élite* of the Masons of Ayrshire. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in the Temperance Hall, as the largest available building, by the P.G.M. Colonel Mure, M.P., R. Montgomery D.P.G.M., J. Partrick S.P.G.M., D. Murray Lyon S.W., Dr. J. Campbell R.W.M., J.W. of Maybale, No. 11, R. Wyllie S., J. Winton Treasurer. A procession was then formed by A. Bryce, the Grand Tyler of Scotland, in which the following Lodges took part:—Mother Kilwinning, No. 0, St. John's, No. 3½, Maybale, No. 11, St. John, Kilmarnock, No. 22, Thistle and Rose, No. 73, Troon, No. 86, St. Marnock, No. 109, St. John, Rutherglen, No. 116, Ayr, No. 124, St. James, No. 125, St. Andrew, No. 126, Stewton, No. 127, Tarbolton, No. 135, Operative, No. 138, Irvine, No. 149, Ayr, No. 165, St. Mungo, No. 179, Maybale, No. 198, Muirkirk, No. 201, Cumnock, No. 230, Girvan, No. 237, Johnson, No. 242, St. John's, No. 248, Dalry, No. 290, Ardrossan, No. 320, Galston, No. 331, Dal-mellington, No. 433, Neptune, No. 442, Catrine, No. 497, Hurlford, No. 505, Stranraer, No. 519, and Patna, No. 565, Darby Ferguson, St. James. On reaching the building, which is at the outskirts of the town, the Earl of Eglinton, in the name of the committee, presented Col. Mure with a handsome silver trowel, who gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and promised to transmit it as a heirloom to his family. The stone was then laid with the accustomed Masonic honours. Colonel Mure, M.P., P.G.M., then addressed the assemblage. He said it was a very long time ago now—he thought it was in the year

1814—since the Freemasons of Kilwinning were employed in a similar ceremony as that which had just been completed. On that occasion they laid the foundation of the kirk tower, which was familiar to them. He had no doubt a great many of them, and particularly the ladies, who, generally speaking, were supposed to be more curious than men—(laughter)—might wonder what the object of Freemasonry was. Well, the object of Freemasonry was in itself a most excellent one, as the Craft consisted of a vast number of men, throughout the whole world, banded together in order to promote that which is good. People might sometimes say to themselves, "Are Freemasons better than any other body?" All he knew was that if they were not, they ought to be, because they bound themselves by solemn vows to be better than other people. (Laughter and applause.) With regard to education, he would say this for the Freemasons in Ayrshire, that, quite independent of the great educational movement which had been going on for some years in this country, they had tried to do a little for education, because they had already collected a subscription among themselves by which they could afford to give £20 a-year to enable the son of a Freemason to leave the parish school with the prospect of securing a higher education, and do, as many Scotchmen had done before him, raise himself in condition and intellectual power. That was not a very great thing, but it was a step in the right direction. (Hear, hear.) He quite admitted, however, when he knew what a vast organisation Freemasonry is, and when he looked at the enormous ramifications of Masonry throughout the world, that he would not grumble if they did a little more good than they had done. (Applause.) The gallant Colonel then referred to the various emblems which had been used in the ceremony, and explained their meanings and applications. In the course of his remarks on these heads, he observed that when he took the sheaf of corn in his hand he could not help thinking that it formed in some parts of this island not only the emblem of prosperity, but in some sense it might be said to be not an unfit emblem of the ignorance that prevailed in certain parts of Her Majesty's dominions. He alluded to the wretched condition of the children employed in agriculture in the South of England, and in various counties in this country; and when he thought of that, and also remembered that it was not so very long ago that the standard of their education was lowered, in order to meet the blind folly of the farmers of England, he could not help congratulating himself that in Scotland, at least, our farmers had not come forward and said, "We cannot afford to collect the gift of a bountiful Providence unless our children are kept in ignorance." (Hear, hear.) That in itself was to him a subject of sincere congratulation, and looking, as they ought to do, with a more extended eye, let them hope the day was not far distant when the compulsory powers we had in this happy part of Her Majesty's dominions might be welcomed by all classes and trades in the whole of this great and otherwise prosperous island. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman then commented on the harmony which had prevailed at the school board, congratulating the gentlemen engaged on having set aside their religious differences in their desire that little children who were ignorant might be taught. He also congratulated the people of this country that while the leading men of other nations had to take up their time considering questions which stirred up the worst passions of their countrymen, or questions of peace or war, our great men devoted themselves to public education, and to efforts to improve the condition of the children of the country. By our future Acts, by our reformatories, by our industrial schools, and by this great effort—this great educational scheme—he hoped, by the blessing of God, we would become before many years were passed a happier, better, and more Christian people. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Vernon, on behalf of his colleagues, the members of the School Board of Kilwinning, thanked Colonel Mure and those who assisted him for their kindness. Referring to an observation which fell from Colonel Mure regarding the importance of unanimity, he remarked the board had worked most harmoniously and unanimously.

Colonel Mure acknowledged the compliment. Three cheers were then given in succession, for the Queen, for Colonel Mure, and for the members of the school board. The Freemasons subsequently formed into procession, and marched into town, followed by the people who had witnessed the proceedings at the ceremony.

In the evening a large company of gentlemen, including the members of the school board and others who took part in the ceremony, met at dinner in the hall connected with the Eglinton Arms Hotel. The Hon. Mr. Vernon occupied the chair, and Mr. Roger Montgomerie, M.P., and Mr. Ralston Patrick officiated as croniers. After dinner, the Chairman intimated the receipt of letters of apology for absence from Lord Rosslyn, Sir Wm. Cunningham, M.P.; Dr. Taylor, secretary to the Education Board; Mr. Smollett, and other gentlemen.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CHESHIRE.

BY command of Bro. the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire was held on Thursday, the 23rd of September, in the Mechanics' Institution, at Hyde, which is situated a few miles from Manchester, for the purpose of transacting the annual business of the province. The Masonic province of Cheshire comprises Chester, Stockport, Birkenhead, Cheadle, Staleybridge, Runcorn, Congleton, Seacombe, Egremont, Newton, Macclesfield, Hyde, Nantwich, Northwich, Knutsford, Crewe, and other towns, there being altogether about 40 Lodges, and each of these sent representatives, some in large numbers, to attend the annual meeting of the province. Besides the R.W.P.G.M., there were present about 40 Provincial Grand Officers, about 360 W.M.'s,

P.M.'s, officers and members of Lodges in the province, and nearly 50 visitors from East and West Lancashire and other provinces. The town of Hyde, which is certainly not attractive in situation nor surroundings, wore quite a holiday aspect, banners and flags floating in nearly every direction, and at various points the motto "Welcome to Lord de Tabley" was displayed, this welcome being given especially by the members of the Lodge of Industry, No. 361, Hyde (which sent 61 representatives), and the Clarendon Lodge, No. 1166, Hyde. The annual meeting was held under the auspices of these Lodges.

Business was announced to begin at half-past twelve o'clock, and shortly after that time Lord de Tabley opened the Provincial Grand Lodge in due form. Letters and telegrams of apology for non-attendance were read from Bro. G. Cornwall Legh D.P.G.M., Bro. Lord Grosvenor, and others; after which the rolls of P.G. officers and Lodges were read. The minutes of the last annual meeting at Chester on the 17th September 1874, were also read and confirmed, as well as the minutes of the committee of the Fund of Benevolence, held at Crewe in March, of which Bro. Captain Cope P.G.S.B. of England was unanimously re-elected chairman.

Bro. Lord de Tabley P.G.M., in accordance with his custom in previous years, then addressed the brethren on the present position and prospects of Masonry in his province. It was to him a great happiness to be able to continue the same congratulation which he expressed last year in reference to the Craft in his division. Freemasonry was flowing on uninterruptedly in its prosperity—increasing in numbers, and he hoped increasing in the influence it exercised on the opinions of the society in which it existed. He had the greatest pleasure in seeing the Lodges of the province over which he had the honour to preside so fully and numerous represented as they were that day; and it was also a source of satisfaction to him to have the welcome given to the P.G. Lodge in that North-east portion of the province—a welcome, he was sure, which would long remain green and fresh in their memories. He had before spoken of the care which ought to be exercised as to the respectability of those initiated into their Order, and he would again urge them to exercise this caution, striving not to secure mere numbers, but assuring themselves of the characters and sterling worth of those they introduced. (Applause.) He would also say that, proud as he was of the number of the Lodges over which he presided, he was above all anxious for the stability of those Lodges in every part of the province. The minute books of the different Lodges, he said, had been carefully kept, and showed considerable improvement; but he would remind the secretaries of Lodges of the necessity of stating in each case in the minutes, and also on the circulars, the cause for holding Lodges of Emergency. The gift of a pulpit, which they had last year made to the cathedral at Chester, was still incomplete owing to the whole of the promised subscriptions not having been received; but he was certain he had only to mention this to have the moneys paid up without delay. He had no doubt that he would soon be able to report that the pulpit, which was being erected under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott, would be one in every respect worthy of their Craft. (Hear, hear.) Their charities had again been very successful during the year, and they had succeeded in electing one old woman for the London institution, and there was every prospect of their boy candidate being elected in October. He trusted that their charity in the future would enable them to be successful in connection with coming elections, and he cordially urged the claims of all their charities on the hearty support of the brethren. His lordship then referred to the deaths of prominent members of the Craft in that province during the year, alluding specially to Bros. Crutenden, Dr. Evans, Terry, and William Bulley, each of whom had done honour to Masonry.

The P.G. Treasurer stated that the balance to the credit of the funds of P.G. Lodge amounted to £406 7s 9d, and the sum of £1,236 18s 6d was the balance to the credit of the fund of benevolence. The financial report was adopted, and Bro. F. Jackson was unanimously re-elected P.G. Treasurer.

Bro. G. W. Latham P.P.G.Reg. then moved, "That a grant of 500 guineas be made from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of a perpetual presentation to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; such grant to be on the condition that a sufficient additional sum be raised in the province to make up the amount required by the governors of the institution for such privilege." He stated that this was probably the largest sum which the brethren had ever been called upon to vote for charity, but he had no doubt they would cordially fall in with the proposition. The usual cost of a perpetual presentation was 1,500 guineas, but the governors of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys had generously agreed to reduce it to 1,000 guineas. The raising of the other 500 guineas would take some consideration, but he thought a way was already seen by which the sum might be raised. He also proposed that Bros. Horatio Lloyd P.G.S.W., J. Wood P.G.Reg., G. W. Latham P.P.G.Reg., and J. E. Williams P.M. of the Cestrian Lodge, Chester, be appointed a committee to confer with the governors of the Cheshire Educational Institution, and also with the governors of the Boys' School, London, with reference to the matter.

Bro. Bulley seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

The following were then appointed P.G. officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. G. Cornwall Legh D.G.M., Horatio Lloyd P.G.S.W., Captain H. A. Bennett P.G.J.W., Rev. R. Hodgson P.G.C., Rev. J. S. Darvell P.G.C., F. Jackson P.G. Treas., J. Wood P.G. Reg., E. H. Griffiths P.G. Sec., J. E. Williams P.G.S.D., J. Hibbert P.G.J.D., R. V. Bowden P.G.S. of W., Wilmot Eardley P.G.D.C., P. Wadsworth P.G.A.D.C., Captain Arrowsmith P.G.S.B., J. Travis P.G.O., R. Sykes P.G.P., J. Swindells P.G. Tyler, and Bros. J. Boardman, F. Broadsmith, M. H. Bradley, W. Berry, G. Hesketh, and J. Turner, P.G. Stewards.

Bro. Horatio Lloyd P.G.S.W., in a few well-chosen words, conveyed to the P.G.M. the pleasure felt by the brethren at his restoration to health, which would enable him to stay during the whole of the day's proceedings. Lord de Tabley briefly acknowledged the kind expression of sympathy by the brethren. The P.G.M. then presented charity

jewels to Bros. C. Dutton, H. Bennett, Goodacre, and Matthews, which they received in consequence of serving the office of stewards at the festivals in London in aid of the Masonic Schools.

On the motion of the P.G.M., thanks were voted to the Rev. W. H. Lowther for the use of the church and the schools, and to the directors of the Mechanics' Institution for the use of that building.

After Lord de Tabley had intimated his intention of holding his next Provincial Grand Lodge at Knutsford, the business proceedings closed.

The whole of the brethren then marched to St. George's Church, where a sermon was preached by Bro. R. Hodgson P.G.C., the musical portion of the service being conducted by P.G.O. Bro. J. Travis. A collection was made on behalf of the fund of benevolence and of the Cheshire Masonic Educational Institution.

A banquet was served by Messrs. Jennison and Co., of Manchester, in St. George's Schools, to which about 250 brethren sat down, under the presidency of Bro. Lord de Tabley: The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given during the evening. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Travis P.G.O., who presided at the piano, the vocalists being Bros. Edmondson, Stafford, Dumville, Ball, and Roscoe.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

*We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

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

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## FRIENDLY CORRECTION.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Answers to Correspondents*, of last week's issue, in reply to J. W., the Editor states that the *minimum* Initiation Fee under the Grand Lodge of England is "Five Guineas." Such is not the case, but *three guineas*, exclusive of the fees for registration and certificate (17s), which make the sum total *Four pounds*. The *minimum* is accordingly *Four pounds*, the whole of which is payable on the night of Initiation, and no portion can be left unpaid on any pretext whatever. I much wish the authorities would make this fee double the present low amount, which has continued thus at *Four pounds* all this century, notwithstanding that the relative value would be nearer *eight pounds* at the present time. It seems to me that at least *Six guineas* should be the *minimum* fee, and as the charge for warrants has been increased, I fail to see on what plea a similar change should not be made respecting the costs of Initiation. Under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, not only are some of our fees higher, but we have some excellent rules in force respecting the initiation of gentlemen away from their usual residences, which it would be well for England, Masonically, if they were accepted there also, as indeed some of its provinces have done. Another correction I should like to make (if needed) has reference to a letter by Bro. E. Gottheil, who speaks of the doings of a "suburban Lodge." Bro. Gottheil's remarks appear to me to favour the notion that under the Grand Lodge of England, when the minutes of the election of a W.M. are not confirmed, the member *cannot* proceed afresh to the election of a W.M. at the following Lodge, but must wait for the *next regular period of election*.

I have before me the small edition of the Constitutions for 1875, doubtless well known to our brother, and to the English Craft generally, and in it I find that when the minutes of such election are not confirmed, "then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the Lodge," and the brethren must proceed to the election of the W.M. as before.

Clearly then, in the case our brother refers to, it is the duty of the W.M. for the time being to proceed to the election of his successor at the next regular meeting of his Lodge (even if it be the succeeding month), and at the following Lodge, the minutes being confirmed, and the W.M. *elect* installed, he becomes relieved of his duties as W.M.

I am, yours fraternally,

MASONIC INVESTIGATOR.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.W.—Brethren who are Life Governors of the three Masonic Charities, and have served as Stewards for two of them, are entitled to wear the Charity Jewel. They can also wear bars with the dates of each succeeding Stewardship.

M.M.—In the absence of the W.M., the immediate Past Master can occupy the chair. If he be not present, the oldest Past Master takes precedence.

M.M.M.—Send the numbers to our Publishing Office, they shall be bound, and the volume returned to you. Thanks for your good wishes.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This medicine has resisted every test which time, prejudice, and vested interests could impose upon it, and it at length stands forth triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the air grows cooler and the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, aperients, and tonics, these Pills have no equals. To every aged and delicate person, whose appetite is defective, digestion inferior, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon, conferring both ease and strength.

## 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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*The Day Dreams of a Sleepless Man.* By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE, C.B. London: Griffith and Farran. 1875.

THIS is a republication of a series of papers contributed to the *Standard*, *Scotsman*, and *Glasgow News*. The author, whose name has for many years been associated with one of our principal public departments, here gives evidence of the possession of literary, or we should rather say, journalistic qualifications of no mean order. His papers are written in a pleasant, humorous and gossipy style, eminently well suited to while away agreeably a vacant hour. The author describes himself as a "sleepless man," and those who have known him most intimately will probably recognise the applicability of the expression. He has tried all the reputed remedies for sleeplessness, and has found that the best resource after all is to get up and walk about. Before cock-crow, he tells us, he has often been on his rambles, wending his steps now in the direction of Billingsgate, now towards Covent Garden, anon perhaps away from the busy hum of men. Like Dickens, and indeed most extremely active minds, he seems to have found something resting to the spirit in walking through crowded thoroughfares. Most of the papers here reproduced relate to a holiday excursion, which the author appears to have recently made in the North West of France. Abbeville, Neufchâtel, Desores, Crecy, and the little village of St. Pol are all lightly touched upon, and some amusing incidents are recorded, illustrative of the manners and customs of the natives. There is a tradition existing amongst them, of a game which used to be played with a large ball, the players being divided into two hostile bands, and our author asks whether this may not have been our English foot-ball, introduced into France during the English occupation, and forgotten soon after the occupation was over. At St. Pol, the writer and his companion are regarded with some suspicion by the village *Gend'arme*, and even placed under temporary arrest, until a communication has been received from their friends, attesting the harmless intentions of their journey. It seemed to be the opinion of the local functionaries that no rational being would pay a visit to such a place without some sinister motive. Pedestrian excursions, in fact, are generally looked upon with a kind of doubt by the provincial French. We remember, on one occasion being stranded at a small out-of-the-way French village, about five or six miles from the town where we were staying. No train was due for at least a couple of hours, and we calculated that we could walk the distance in about half that time. We consulted a native as to the road. He looked at us with blank astonishment; but, immediately recollecting himself, pointed to the Railway Station we had just quitted. *Mais, ye veus marcher*, we cried; "Ah! Monsieur!" he answered, *C'est impossible*. In vain we attempted to reason with the man, assured him that the distance was but a trifle, and that we could walk double or treble the distance in perfect comfort. The scoundrel was obdurate, and other natives, to whom we afterwards applied, were equally impracticable. They could not countenance so reckless an experiment, and we were thus compelled to await the arrival of the train. Our author is at times discursive. The mention of St. Fouctard reminds him that he once himself received a flogging from a certain Dr. Rice, and this again calls to his mind the story of a certain well-known pedagogue, who, in his later years, whenever he heard speak of a rising man, would remark, "Yes! yes! a clever man! a clever man! I've thrashed him many a time." The book is interesting, as exhibiting the holiday aspect of a man of affairs, and well worth the time spent in its perusal.

*W. Cutbush and Son's Bulb Catalogue, 1875.*—This contains a large and varied assortment of the newest and choicest kinds of Hyacinths, Ixias, Snowdrops, Anemones, Lilies, Tulips, Narcissus and Polyanthus Narcissus, Gladioli, &c., &c. As regards double Hyacinths the price per dozen varies from fifteen to eighteen shillings, for which the finest named bulbs, suitable for exhibition, are supplied, but a good class of bulb may be had at from eight to twelve shillings. For a single bulb the price ranges from eight pence to four shillings. In the case of Hyacinths the very finest range from one to two guineas per dozen, the next class from fifteen to eighteen shillings, and a dozen of good bulbs from eight to twelve shillings. As to varieties we have noted "Koh-i-noor" (double) four shillings per bulb, and, among singles, the following:—Single Red "Howard," three shillings; "Linnæus," three-and-sixpence; "Vauban," five shillings; Single White, "La Grandesse," six shillings; and "Snowball," four-and-sixpence; Single Blue, "Czar Peter," four shillings; "King of the Blues," seven-and-sixpence; "Sir James Graham," five shillings; Single Black, "Blackbird," and "Lampighter" each half-a-crown; And Single Yellow, "Bird of Paradise," seven shillings. For collections of named varieties, assorted as to shade, the price varies from ten pounds to three pounds fifteen shillings per hundred, and from five guineas to two pounds per fifty. Cheap Hyacinths for beds may be had at thirty-two shillings per hundred, or four shillings and sixpence per dozen, while mixed Hyacinths of all shades are twenty-five shillings per hundred, or three shillings and sixpence per dozen. There is an excellent selection of Tulips, both single and double, early and late, while, among Lilies, we have marked L. Auratum at from half-a-crown to half a guinea each, L. Californicum from seven and sixpence to a guinea; L. Humboldtii from seven and sixpence to half a guinea, L. Pardalium and L. Washingtonianum, each from seven and sixpence to half a guinea, and L. Tigrinum flore pleno from five shillings to half a guinea. Similarly, the prices for other bulbous plants vary according to the class of root selected. There is also an excellent selection of Strawberries specially prepared for planting. A few good sound

practical hints as to the cultivation of Hyacinths are prefixed, and each is fully described. Those of our readers who may visit the Cutbush Nurseries at Highgate, will have an ample and a choice field to select from, and we are convinced they will have every reason to be pleased with their purchases. It is, of course, desirable they should go early, for then there will be a chance of obtaining roots of the finest varieties. In so simple a matter as the purchase of Hyacinths, as in the graver concerns of life, "delays are dangerous," if the buyer, at least, is anxious to make a good selection.

*A List of Lodges on the Roll of the United Grand Lodge, A.D. 1814.* By William James Hughan P.M. 131, &c., &c. Truro: W. Lake, Steam Press, Princes Street. 1875.

It is not necessary we should offer any lengthened comments on this—which is, in fact, a corrected issue of the List appended to Brother Hughan's well-known *Memorials of the Masonic Union*, the merits of which we endeavoured to do justice to in one of our earliest issues. The list will prove of great value to all students of Masonry, and it is as well that it should have been published separately. In a brief notice like this we can hardly do more than refer to the labour which Bro. Hughan must have gone through in the compilation of such a List. Thoughtless readers will imagine that a work of this kind is all plain sailing. Experienced people alone can estimate the trouble entailed in the performance of such a task, and probably there are very few brethren, who, had the compilation devolved upon them as a duty, would have had the patience or the ability to accomplish it.

*Installation Song.*—"Our M.W.G.M., Albert Edward, Prince of Wales." Composed by the Rev. H. John Hatch, S.W. 160, Prov. Gr. Chaplain, Essex. London: George Kenning, 198 Fleet-street.

WE think this song is likely to be very popular with the Craft, not because it is above the average of Masonic songs; it is neither better nor worse than most of the ballads to which Masons rejoice to listen when the labours of the day are over; nor is the melody particularly enchanting; nevertheless we feel, as we have said, that it will meet with many admirers, and as it is far from difficult to sing and play, we shall probably hear it pretty frequently now that the Craft has resumed its labours.

### MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

THOSE of our readers who have watched the progress of events in the serial story current for some months in *Blackwood*, and entitled "The Dilemma," will not be surprised at the turn events have taken in the present instalment. That the Residency of Mustaphabad should be relieved when almost in extremis was inevitable; that one of the principal characters in the story should be struck down in the performance of his duty, must have been long regarded as a necessary point in the story. But though the principal events contained in this Part VI. may have been foreseen, the manner in which they are described is highly effective, enabling us to realise, as far as it is possible to realise such scenes, the terrible nature of the duties which our scattered garrisons in India had to fulfil in the summer of 1857. We must not enter too minutely into detail, but we may mention that Colonel and Mrs. Falkland, Yorke, Bradden, Major Peart, and others, all do their duty manfully, as we know was the case throughout our gallant army during the whole period of the mutiny. Of the other articles, we have read with particular pleasure the long and exhaustive account of "The British Sea Fisheries," an able paper on "Money;" "Wrecked off the Riff Coast," in which the Riff pirates, as regards one of the boat's crews—to use a common phrase—come off second best, and a description of the every day routine of business in "The London Police Courts." The life and works of "Michael Angelo" form the subject of another interesting paper.

The present number of the *New Quarterly* will be found quite equal to any of its predecessors. The fiction is decidedly good, both Mrs. Cashel Hoey's tale of "No Sign," and the shorter, yet well conceived tale of Mr. Mortimer Collins, entitled "The Summerfield Embroglio." Students of art and poetry will find something that accords with their taste in Mr. Carr's paper on "The Artistic Spirit in Modern Poetry." There are two biographical sketches, one of an old English Dramatist, "Philip Massinger," by Mr. G. Barnett Smith, and the other of a great Italian patriot, "Nino Bixio," who played so conspicuous a part in some of the leading events of the recent struggles by Italy for establishing, not only her independence of foreign rule and native tyranny, but likewise her homogeneity. He was one of those gallant soldiers to whom Italy owes it that she is no longer what an eminent statesman, not so many years since, described her as being—a mere Geographical expression. Bixio was one of the famous thousand who landed at Marsala with Garibaldi, and was, in fact, one of that hero's most favoured lieutenants. Mr. Goddard's paper on the "Dolomites of the Tyrol," and Dr. Lear's review of "Tennyson's May Queen," are eminently readable contributions.

The chief features in the *Gentleman's* are "Red Spinner's" paper entitled "In the Peak Country,"—not unknown, perhaps, to some of our readers in connection with one of Sir Walter Scott's most famous novels, *Peveril of the Peak*, in which that pleasant writer discourses agreeably, as is his wont, of the streams that flow through that part of England; and Mr. McCullagh Torrens' inquiry "Are good recruits worth paying for?" We can well imagine the answer, that ninety-nine out of every hundred readers will give to this very proper question, which, it should be pointed out, is most ably argued from every point of view by the writer. Those who love Irish scenery and adventurers will find that "Back O' Whiddy" will fully satisfy their tastes. Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Recollections of

writers known to an old couple when young," are admirable sketches, written lightly, yet genially, and with great effect. Coleridge and Mrs. Shelly, widow of the poet, are among those to whom we are introduced this month. The Table Talk is good, and our interest in the two serials is well kept up. An English Jew writes thoughtfully of "Modern Judaism."

We note in the *Argosy* that "A Secret of the Sea" is rapidly approaching its termination. The point at which for the present we take leave of the story is a critical one, and it is clear that but little remains to dispose of the chief personages and events. The writer, who is known in these papers, and elsewhere, as "Johnny Ludlow," concludes his tale of "Chandler and Chandler." Tom, who has been hardly used, first by his uncle and afterwards by his cousin, prospers famously, and marries, while his cousin Valentine falls into evil ways, and has to emigrate to Canada, in order to start afresh in life.

Of *Belgravia* we may remark, as to the illustrations, that they are admirable—particularly Mr. French's, "All that I have is yours," and Mr. George Kirby's "At the Stile." Among the contents we have noted an amusingly written paper by Mr. G. Augustus Sala—"The Ghost of Barbarossa lately encountered on the coast of Africa," a somewhat similar kind of paper by Dr. Gordon Stables, entitled "A Reminiscence of Zanzibar." The article on "Criminals" urges, and rightly, we think, strong measures in dealing with the wife beaters and similar brutes. There is a prettily descriptive paper by Mr. Escott, "In the New Forest," a neatly told tale by Percy Boyd, "How I shot my first snipe," and well-deserved laudation of "The Midland Railway and its hotels." Of the other contents, we commend to our readers' notice, Mr. James Grant's "Strange Story of the Duchess of Kingston," and if they wish for something to excite their anger—"Revelations of a Critic." The latter may be amusing perhaps, but had better have been left unwritten. It has not even the merit of novelty.

The fare provided in *Temple Bar* is solid and substantial as usual. The tale of "Leah: A Woman of Fashion," is concluded; "Her Dearest Foe" is still current. There are, also, a short tale, well told, entitled "Basil's Faith," a pretty, "Lapland Legend," and sketches of "Two Danes," Thorwaldsen and Anderson, two of the most illustrious sons of Denmark. We subjoin "the Poet's Last Song," translated by Hans from the original Danish of Andersen's.

Like to the leaf which falleth from the tree,  
O God, such only is my earthly life.  
Lord, I am ready when thou callest me.  
Lo! Thou canst see my heart's most bitter strife—  
'Tis Thou alone canst know the load of sin,  
Which this my aching breast doth hold within.

Shorten the pains of death, shake off my fear,  
Give me the courage of a trusting child.  
Father of Love, I fain would see Thee near.  
In pity judge each thought and act defiled—  
Mercy, I cry! dear Lord, Thy will be done,  
Save me, I pray, through Jesus Christ, Thy Son.

We cannot say we are quite satisfied with the turn events have taken in Mrs. Banks's story—"The Manchester Man"—the first serial in *Cassell's Family Magazine*. Jabez Clegg still prospers, and the services he renders Mr. Ashton are more and more valuable each day. But Augusta Ashton seems to have lost her head entirely, nor do we see that the exigencies of the story demanded the sacrifice. It would have been in better keeping with the proprieties had Aspinall père not lent himself to his son's vagaries. Altogether, though there is the same force exhibited, the same vivacity in the dialogue, while incidents, well depicted, of an interesting, nay even, of an exciting character come thick and fast upon us, we think Mrs. Banks might have spared her heroine the disgrace of becoming Mrs. Lawrence Aspinall. As to her father, he behaves well throughout, and he yields to the force of circumstances, which prove too powerful for him, only that his daughter's life may not be sacrificed to her silly passion. We have, further, in this number, a sketch of the "Rise of Good-Temparism" by Joseph Malins, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of England, who, if any one, should speak with authority on the subject. For ourselves, we think Good-Temparism admirably suited for weak-minded people. "My Balloon Adventure" is a very exciting story. If it really happened, it must have been far more pleasant to narrate than to experience. A Navy Surgeon should go on writing about "Home-Baths and Bathing," not that he will add much to the force of the very sensible remarks we have to thank him for here, but on the principle of writing till you have worried people into taking your advice. We, too, know by experience the luxury of the morning tub, and how few people there are even now who indulge in it. We fully endorse "A Navy Surgeon's" remarks as to the not uncommon omission in families of the healthy practice of tubbing, and equally with him are we convinced that the health of the country generally would be vastly improved if this practice were more constantly indulged in. "Small economies" are those which it is most necessary to be careful about; what these are, and how to observe them, we learn from Phillis Browne. "The Gatherer" also has culled a sensible assortment of hints and views.

In the *Voice of Masonry*, for September, we have read with great pleasure a paper by Bro. William James Hughan, on the origin of "Freemasonry in North America," in which some very interesting evidence is furnished, bearing on the question when the first Masonic Lodge was constituted in America. Another paper which we commend to the notice of our readers bears also on a question which has recently excited no little interest—"The Earliest Attack of the Church against secret Societies," by Albert G. Mackey, M.D.

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 1½d 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.

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



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,  
Most Worshipful Grand Master, &c., &c., having been graciously  
pleased to accept the special Dedication,

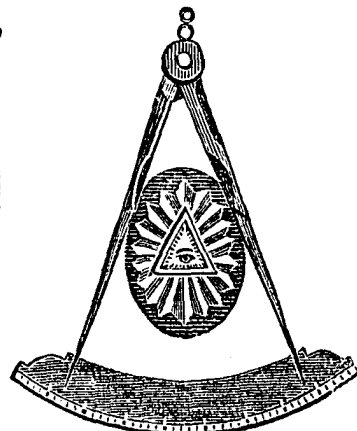
## A SPLENDID HISTORICAL STEEL ENGRAVING

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

OF THE

ROYAL INSTALLATION ON THE 28<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL LAST,  
IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

By BRO. EDWARD JAMES HARTY, S.D. No. 1201.



Application for Circulars and for all particulars to be made to the

ROYAL MASONIC INSTALLATION GALLERY COMPANY, 213 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W

### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

Fourth Application—October Election, 1875.

The favour of your Votes and Interest is most earnestly solicited on behalf of  
RICHARD THOMAS GARDNER, Aged 8 Years.

SON of the late Brother RICHARD RAVENSHAW GARDNER, of 13 Graham Street, Walworth, Surrey, Dancing Master, who died 22nd October 1870, after a long and painful illness, leaving a Widow and Four Children totally unprovided for; his lengthened infirmity having exhausted all previous savings. Brother Gardner was initiated in the Pamure Lodge, No. 720, in 1853, served the several Offices, and passed the Chair of that Lodge, and was generally respected by the numerous Brethren with whom his business brought him in contact.

The case is strongly recommended by the following Brethren, viz:—

Bro. George Kenning P.M. 192, Past Grand Deacon for Middlesex.

Bro. Magnus Ohren P.M. P.Z. 33, P.M. and M.E.Z. 452, G.J. Warden for Surrey; Lower Sydenham, S.E.

Bro. William Hudson P.M. 315, Past Prov. G.J.D. for Sussex, P.Z. 732, P.M. Mark 75; Brighton.

Bro. Nathan Bryant Headon W.M. Great City Lodge, No. 1426; 65 Friday Street, London, E.C.

Bro. James H. Vockins W.M. Sphinx Lodge, No. 1329; 138 Stockwell Road, Brixton, S.

Bro. James Weaver P.M. 862, W.M. 1319, M.E.Z. 862, P.P.G. Organist,

Proxies will be thankfully received by Bro. James Stevens, and by the Widow, 13 Graham Street, Walworth, S.E.

Middlesex; 45 Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

Bro. Charles L. Marshall P.M.; 22 Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, S.E.

Bro. Mark Samuel Larham J.W. 1216; York Street, Walworth, S.E.

Bro. James Freeman 1297, Treasurer 1426; 65 Friday Street, E.C.

Bro. William S. Webster P.M. 231, P.Z. 21; 17 Ely Place, Holborn, E.C.

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### THE THEATRES, &c.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—PROMENADE CONCERTS, at 8.0, each evening.

**DRURY LANE.**—At 7, THE WHITE HAT. At 7.45, SHAUGHRAUN, and A NABOB FOR AN HOUR.

**HAYMARKET.**—At 7.30, MARRIED IN HASTE, and SPRING GARDENS.

**LYCEUM.**—At 7.0, A HAPPY PAIR. At 8.0, MACBETH.

**ADELPHI.**—At 6.45, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.

**PRINCESS'S.**—At 8 each evening, Carl Rosa Opera Company.

**OLYMPIC.**—At 7.30, FAMILY JARS. At 8, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

**STRAND.**—At 7.0, RAISING THE WIND, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, and FLAMINGO.

**VAUDEVILLE.**—At 7.30, A WHIRLIGIG, OUR BOYS and A FEARFUL FOG.

**GAIETY.**—MY AWFUL DAD and Mr. GATHERWOOL.

**MIRROR.**—At 7.45, SELF, and THE HALF CROWN DIAMONDS.

**GLOBE.**—At 7.30, TALBOT'S TRUST, and THE BRIGANDS.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S.**—MONEY.

**OPERA COMIQUE.**—MY WIFE'S OUT, and THE GRAND DUCHESS.

**ALHAMBRA.**—At 7.15, NEW FARCE. At 8.0, SPECTRESHEIM. At 10.0, BALLET.

**PHILHARMONIC.**—LES GEORGIENNES, THE ZOO, and TWO TO ONE.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—This day, CONCERT. On Monday, FIREWORK MAKING. On Tuesday, "STILL WATERS RUN DEEP." On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, ANNUAL CAT SHOW. On Thursday, FIREWORKS and ILLUMINATION. Open daily, AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, SKATING RINK, &c.

**ALEXANDRA PALACE.**—This day, OPERA, VENETIAN FETE, ILLUMINATION, &c. On Tuesday, OPERA, HARVEST CELEBRATION, FIREWORKS, &c. On Thursday, OPERA. Open Daily.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—The BEAUTY, the BEAST and the BARGAIN, with Ghost Scenes, &c.—AUSTRALIAN MEAT'S and How to Cook them.—NEW ZEALAND, OR THE SOUTHERN WONDERLAND. WONDERS OF ACOUSTICS. New Lecture, SEA SIDE SKETCHES. Many other Entertainments. Open twice daily, at 12.0 and 7.0. Admission, 1s.

**EGYPTIAN (LARGE) HALL.**—MASKELYNE AND COOKE, daily at 3.0 and 8.0.

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**ST. GEORGE'S HALL,** Langham Place, W. — Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, commencing on Monday next.

### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ST. JOHN'S HILL, S.W.

OFFICE: 5 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

PATRONS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.,  
President.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Saturday, the 9th day of October 1875, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the General Business of the Institution, to consider notices of motion as follows, and to elect 6 Girls into the School by ballot from a list of 30 approved candidates. The election will commence at 1 o'clock (or after the usual business is over), and close at 3 o'clock precisely.

By JOSHUA NUNN, ESQ., P.G.S.B., Vice-President.

"With a view to enable the Institution to accommodate a greater number of Children, found necessary by the increase of applications (Four-Fifths of the applicants at the next Election cannot be admitted for want of room), and the vastly extending growth of the Craft generally, with the circumstance that space cannot be obtained on the limited site of the present School, as it is so hemmed in by railway lines and buildings, and which, at no distant period, will be required (or partially so) for increased railway accommodation, that year by year has extended since the School has been at Wandsworth.

"That, a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds (£25,000) be expended out of the Funds of the Institution in the purchase of Land, and the erection of a suitable School-house and buildings, to educate and support two hundred children, and to be so arranged that in the event of the existing School being removed, space be found for extending the same, so as to contain all the Children under one roof.

"In the event of my proposition being carried: That a Sub-Committee be formed out of the General Committee to carry out the details, and complete the same.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the General Committee:

By JOHN A. RUCKER, ESQ., P.G.D., Vice-Patron.

"That in the opinion of this General Court it is advisable that arrangements be made for the admission of an increased number of children to the benefits of the Institution.

"That a Sub-Committee, consisting of nine Members, of whom not less than Four shall be Members of the House Committee, together with the Treasurer and Trustees of the Institution, be appointed, three to form a quorum, to consider and report to the General Court on the arrangements to be made for the admission of from thirty to fifty more Children to the benefits of the Institution; that in case of need a Special General Court be summoned to receive such report, and that such report be read for information at any House Committee, or General Committee, that may meet between the completion of the report and the meeting of the (Quarterly or Special) General Court.

By RAYNHAM W. STEWART, ESQ., P.G.D., Vice-President.

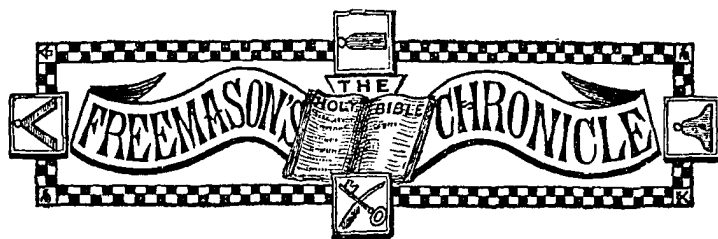
"That in view of the large expenditure involved by Bro. Joshua Nunn's motion, a more desirable mode of proceeding under existing circumstances is: That the new Infirmary be utilised for the purpose of educating an increased number of younger Children with a separate Superintending Governess and staff.

"That in lieu of the present Infirmary, a house of a proper size be rented and properly furnished for the reception of invalid Children.

"In the event of the foregoing motions being carried: That it be moved that the whole of the approved Candidates be at once admitted."

"To move for a Committee to enquire as to the cause of the Head Governess's (Miss Moss) resignation, and also as to the legality of the appointment of Miss Davis as Head Governess.

R. WENTWORTH LITTLE (Prov. S.G. Warden Middlesex), Secretary.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

### OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE Queen returned to Balmoral on Wednesday, from her visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. She was favoured, for the most part, with excellent weather,

with what, in fact, is commonly known as Queen's weather, and appears to have been well pleased with the reception accorded to her. On Friday last, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales with their family left Marlborough House for their Norfolk residence, Sandringham, where they will remain, we presume, till the Prince starts for India. In connection with this visit we have to note that the Serapis, which is to convey his Royal Highness from Venice, has already started, while preparations for his reception at Bombay, Calcutta, and other cities, where it is proposed he should make anything of a stay, are being pushed forward. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that all India is on the tiptoe of expectation to receive the eldest son and heir of the Empress who sways her destinies. The Duke of Connaught has returned to England after a somewhat lengthened continental tour; Prince Leopold has been visiting the West of Scotland, as the guest of Colonel Campbell, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have returned from their visit to St. Petersburg.

The inquiry into the loss of the Vanguard has terminated. The court have strongly censured Captain Dawkins and those of his subordinate officers whose conduct was the subject of inquiry, and the sentence as regards the Captain is, that he be severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship, while as regards the others, Commander Tandy and Navigating Lieutenant Thomas are severely reprimanded, and Mr. R. Brown, chief engineer, and Mr. D. Tiddy, carpenter, reprimanded. The main grounds on which the court found this sentence are, first, the high rate of speed at which the squadron was proceeding whilst in a fog; the unnecessary reduction of speed by Captain Dawkins without orders from the Vice Admiral, and without signalling properly to the Iron Duke; the increased speed of the latter vessel; the Iron Duke improperly steering out of line, and the want of fog signals on board of that vessel. They are further of opinion that the foundering of the vessel might have been delayed, if not averted altogether, had more energetic measures been taken by Captain Dawkins. As to the latter expression of opinion we are not in a position to offer any suggestion; but it occurs to us that, as regards the earlier portion of the finding, in the first place, there is something contradictory; and in the second, the majority of the reasons affect not Captain Dawkins, but others. Thus, Captain Dawkins is not responsible for the speed at which the squadron was moving, nor is he to blame that the Iron Duke sheered out of the line or increased its speed; while, as regards the too high rate of speed, the Captain exercised a wise discretion in reducing his rate. Had he not done so, he would probably have run down the Norwegian barque, of which, by the way, no notice appears to have been taken.

As to matters Civic, we note that the new Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Knight and Mr. Broffit, were sworn in on Tuesday at the Guildhall with the usual ceremonies, as also were the new made sheriffs, Messrs. Baylis and Crawford. The occasion was signalised by the revival of a procession—a custom that has been in disuse for nearly twenty years—and the procession, a kind of Lord Mayor's show in miniature, was most cordially received as it wended its way to Guildhall. After the ceremony was over, the procession was reformed, and on reaching the Albion, the company adjourned to a most *recherché* banquet. On Wednesday, being Michaelmas Day, a successor to Lord Mayor Stone was elected to fill the Civic chair during the year 1875-6. The election fell on Mr. Alderman Cotton, one of the Parliamentary representatives for the City, who was next on the roll of Aldermen. Mr. Jones, as usual, distinguished himself by putting sundry questions to Alderman Cotton, whose answers may be taken to have been eminently satisfactory. The Lord Mayor, who presided, was honoured with the usual vote of thanks for his great services during the term of his Mayoralty. This is never a mere formal expression of opinion on the part of the Common Council, and less so than ever in the instance before us, for few Lord Mayors have been more popular than our respected Grand Junior Warden.

We print in another part of our columns, an extract from the *Standard*, containing the gist of the answer given by the Masonic Convention, at Lausanne, now in session, to the attacks recently made on us by the Pope and his emissaries. We need offer no remarks on the clearness and precision, as well as the singular force of this reply; its value will be best understood when we take notice of the outcry which it has raised among the various organs of the

Roman Catholic press in France. Thus, the *Pays* insists that Freemasonry "dabbles in politics,—and very unwholesome politics too." It does not see why the Government tolerates it, and it describes its faith as mere "humanitarian humbug." We have survived a good many onslaughts, and we have little doubt we are strong enough to survive a good many more. As for the miserable attack of the *Pays*, we look at it much in the same light as the great big navy did at the blows of his pigmy wife. They did him no harm, while they pleased her.

The Revenue for the half-year ended on the 30th ult. must be looked upon as very satisfactory. No great increase was expected; but the budget estimate seems to stand a very fair chance not only of being realized, but leaving also a fairly respectable surplus over and above what the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated. Apart from all political views, the prospect is highly gratifying.

In the fashionable world an event worth recording was solemnised on Thursday. This was nothing less than the marriage of Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P. for Whitby, the eldest son of the ex-Premier Mr. W. E. Gladstone. The bride was the Hon. Gertrude Stuart, youngest daughter of Lord Blantyre. The marriage was celebrated at St. George's, Hanover-square, but owing to the recent death of an uncle of the bridegroom, only the nearest relatives and friends of the two families were present. After the breakfast, which was at Lord Blantyre's house, in Berkeley Square, the happy pair left for Cliveden to pass the honeymoon.

According to a paragraph in the *Lancet*, the street purveyors of ice creams take as much as seven or eight shillings a day, but our contemporary has no very high opinion of the quality of the creams sold. It points out that if the creams were not iced, those who indulge in them would reject the stuff of which they are composed with absolute scorn. It adds that people should avoid these luxuries. It is perilous to introduce a frigid mass into the stomach, and still more perilous when the mass is composed of highly objectional matter. The *Lancet* suggests either that the sale of these ices should be discontinued, or that a better quality of material should be purveyed.

The directors of the Alexandra Palace have provided, this week, two Exhibitions of a somewhat novel character. The first was held on Wednesday and Thursday, and proved a very interesting International Potato Show. There was a considerable number of exhibitors, and the quality of the fruit merits the highest commendation. Some specimens, both kidney and round potatoes, were simply magnificent, and we confess we should have liked there and then to have tested the merits of a "murphy" or two. Yesterday, was held a cab show, over £200 being awarded in prizes for new kinds of cabs, the best appointed cabs in use, and to cabmen possessing well-established characters for honesty and ability in their calling. It will be somewhat of a novelty to read of a prize cabby. We imagine the man who attains to this pinnacle of good fortune will get considerably chaffed by his fellows, and that will be no light ordeal to endure. We shall give the results of the show next week.

We are happy in being able to place before our readers a full account of the meeting held on Thursday, at Great Grimsby, of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons. We may be pardoned if we take some little credit to ourselves for being able to place this report before our readers thus early. However, we hold to this very sensible maxim—that stale news is no news, and we shall always make a point of being as soon in the field as possible.

There have been one or two more railway accidents inclining to the more rather than to the less serious. In one of them the cause was a runaway train, which went bang into a passenger train. A slight misfortune also has befallen the twin ship *Castalia*, in its passage from Calais on Tuesday. The weather was so very rough that one of the paddle-wheels was disabled and four floats broken. This, of course, will necessitate cessation from running for a brief time.

Among our advertisements will be noticed one in connection with the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, whose next Quarterly General Court is fixed for next Saturday. Our readers will notice that sundry propositions, all bearing upon the same important question will be brought forward. The object is to enlarge the scope of the Institution, which from the fact of its being now enclosed by other buildings, is now necessarily limited in its accommodation. The

first motion on the agenda paper is by Bro. Joshua Nunn, who will move that a sum of five-and-twenty thousand pounds be expended out of the Funds of the Institution in the purchase of land and the erection of school premises, so as to accommodate two hundred children, care being taken that, if the present school be removed, the new buildings may be extended so as to contain all the children under one roof. Bro. Rucker proposes the appointment of a sub-committee to inquire into and report upon the best means of providing additional accommodation for thirty or forty more children; while the third proposal is that the present infirmary be utilised for the accommodation of additional children, a suitable house being rented and furnished for the reception of the invalids. These motions are satisfactory proof of the growing interest which the Craft generally is taking in our several institutions. Whichever of the propositions is carried, the end in view is the same—namely, provision for an increased number of girls, and, we doubt not, a means will be found to secure this desirable end. We see no reason why the Masonic Girls' School should not follow the example of other large metropolitan schools, and seek a new field, at some little distance from town, where land being cheaper, larger premises could be had for far less a sum than in London. There would also be greater space obtained for recreation, while communication with head-quarters would be as easy under the new as under existing arrangements. Whatever is done, the scheme for the enlargement of the School will have our best wishes.

Blackburn has just been in all the feverish excitement of a Parliamentary Election. One of its two representatives, Mr. Fielden, died a short time since, and at first it seemed as though the election of Mr. Thwaites, or, at all events, of the Conservative candidate, would have passed unchallenged; but Mr. Hibbert, who held a subordinate post in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, was induced to come forward in the Liberal interest. However, victory declared decisively for Mr. Thwaites, who headed his opponent by nearly a thousand votes.

Generally speaking there is a dearth of home news. We are, indeed, in a kind of transition state. The holidays are about over, yet serious work has hardly recommenced. A few weeks, however, will set things right. We are beginning to think of the Lord Mayor's show, November fogs, buying presents and Christmas pudding, and when this is the case, we know we are in for work.

It is not often we hear of a female cab-driver. However, on the 30th ult., a cab proprietor of Surbiton was summoned before the Kingston-on-Thames magistrates for having, some days previously, unlawfully interfered with one Mrs. Maria Denman, also a cab proprietor, and holding a driver's license, and hindered her from taking up a fare. It was proved in the evidence that the defendant had used language to the detriment of the complainant at the moment a lady was stepping into the latter's cab, he advising the lady that the horse could not draw, or the complainant drive. The case was proved, and the magistrate fined the defendant £1 7s 6d, including costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, the chairman stating that his conduct was most ungenerous and unmanly, and that if such conduct were repeated, the full penalty would be imposed.

Foreign news is not very cheerful. From Paris we learn that the Count de Molin, the Spanish Ambassador, had a very narrow escape a day or two since. A car ran into his carriage, in the Champs Elysées, and badly damaged it, but fortunately the Count and his son escaped with only a few bruises. The military manoeuvres at Vernon appear to have been admirably conducted, and all the foreign officers who were present bear willing testimony to the skill and ability of the rival generals, and the good form and endurance of the troops. So far there is nothing of any very serious moment. But from Spain, we hear nothing very satisfactory. We hope and trust this miserable Carlist war will soon come to an end, and as there seems to be little doubt that the Carlists are being thoroughly worsted, we hope some *Convenio* will be arranged, and Spain again enjoy the blessings of peace. We say not this in the interest of the Alphonists, for, in our opinion, it matters not a brass farthing, as the saying is, whether Don Carlos or Don Alfonso reigns. But patriotism must suggest to the former that a struggle, once it is shown to be hopeless, ought not to be maintained a moment longer. Unhappily, this is not the only trouble in store for this unhappy country. The Papal Nuncio has been issuing a circular, and, as

other Papal Nuncios have done before, has been showing the utmost contempt for the government of the young King. If there is a spark of courage in the advisers of Alphonso, the Papal Nuncio will be politely escorted over the border. Yet the Pope talks of the interference in politics of Freemasons. As to the Eastern question, there is good reason for the disquiet that prevails about the insurrections in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is, we think, a good thing both for Servia herself and the peace of Europe generally, that the Skupschina has voted a reply in accordance with the address from Milan. This, at all events, confines the sphere of operations to the present limits. So far satisfactory, but we still read of so-called insurgent victories, of mutilated Turks, and refugees over the border. Turkey seems showing a considerable amount of energy, and will, doubtless, stamp out the insurrection at an early date. Yet there will have to be some reforms, which we hope that Turkey, once victorious, will be magnanimous enough to grant to all her subjects. As to the visit of Emperor William to Italy, that, we hear, is fixed for about the 15th or 17th of this month.

On Wednesday, at the Town Hall, Maidstone, a life-size portrait, painted by Mr. Sant, R.A., was presented to Mr. J. Monckton, who had been town clerk for 37 years. The presentation was made by the Mayor, H. Hughes, Esq., and it was requested the portrait should hang up in the Town Hall, as a remembrance of the respect in which the original was held. We may add that Mr. Monckton is the father of Bro. J. B. Monckton, President of the Board of General Purposes, and Town Clerk of the City of London.

The Albert Assurance Arbitration having come to an end, Bro. Thomas Preston (Great City Lodge, 1426), the Secretary of the Arbitration, has received a testimonial from the solicitors who were engaged in the business, addressed to Lord Cairns, the Arbitrator, in which they say:—

"We, the undersigned, having had opportunities of judging, beg leave to express to your Lordship our satisfaction at the way in which Mr. Thomas Preston has discharged the duties of the office of Secretary of the Albert Life Assurance Company Arbitration, in relation to the legal practitioners concerned.

The magnitude, intricacy, and novelty of the work demanded special qualifications, and Mr. Preston has proved himself in all respects equal to the occasion, and we beg leave respectfully to submit this to your Lordship as a testimonial to him."

This testimonial was returned to Bro. Preston, with a letter from the Lord Chancellor's principal secretary, in which he says:—

"The Lord Chancellor directs me to say that it has given him much pleasure to note such a recognition of your services as Secretary of the Arbitration, and that he is himself fully cognizant of the diligence and intelligence with which you have discharged the duties of that office."

Morning and afternoon swimming fêtes have taken place at Brills Baths, Brighton, under the special patronage of the Mayor, Bro. Sir Cordy Burrows, and Sir John Bennett. Mr. Giles, the swimming master, distinguished himself by his masterly performances. Mr. H. Smith, an old professional swimmer (nearly 70 years of age), walked into the water in his ordinary clothing, undressed himself, and showed various modes of swimming, concluding by imitating a drowning man; Mr. Giles undertook the task of rescue, and dived from the railing of the top balcony. Mr. Hutton exhibited on the trapeze, while Mr. Attwood, in an illuminated tank, showed some wonderful feats of natation. An aquatic quadrille was performed by Misses H. E. Dick, and H. Saigeman (who had previously swam from Shoreham to Brighton), and Messrs. G. Rowell and H. Evans. Youths' races and other competitions followed, and the crowded audience thoroughly enjoyed the display. During the evening, at the Aquarium, Bro. Sir John Bennett (who came from London specially to present the prizes) made a very humorous speech. Great credit is due to Mr. Dyer, the Secretary of the company, for the admirable arrangements. Bro. Thos. Hadley Prestage, V.P.S.C., acted as starter, whilst Bro. Devin's band played some excellent music during the performances.

Mr. Coleman's benefit, postponed from June, will take place at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday morning, 6th November. The *School for Scandal* will be represented, with Miss Fowler as Lady Teazle, her first appearance in

that character. Mr. Phelps will give her his support, as Sir Peter Teazle. Mr. Henry Neville and Mr. Creswick will also appear respectively as Charles and Joseph Surface.

We gather from the *Standard* that "the Freemasons assembled in 'Convent' at Lausanne have thought proper to reply to the attacks and insults levelled against them, chiefly by the Pope and the organs of the Papacy in France, by the publication of a declaration of principles. Subjoined is the text of this curious document:—

'Freemasonry proclaims, as it has already proclaimed from the time of its origin, the existence of a creative principle under the name of Great Architect of the Universe. It places no limits to the research of truth, and it is in order to guarantee that liberty to all that it exacts from all toleration. In its workshops it prohibits all political and religious discussion; it receives all the profane, whatever be their religious or political opinions, which are things that do not concern it, provided they should be free and their morality good. The object of Freemasonry is to fight intolerance in every shape; it is a mutual school whose programme may be thus summed up: 'To obey the laws of one's country; live in conformity with the precepts of honour; love one's neighbours; work incessantly to promote the happiness of mankind, and prosecute its progressive and peaceful emancipation.' These are the rules Freemasonry adopts, and the adoption of which it imposes upon those who wish to belong to the Masonic family. But simultaneously with this declaration of principles, the Convent deems it necessary to proclaim the truths and doctrines on which Masonry is founded; it desires that every man should know them. To raise man in his own eyes, to render him worthy of his mission upon earth, Masonry lays down the principle that the Creator has given him liberty as the most precious of all blessings—liberty, the patrimony of the whole of mankind, a ray from above which no power has the right to diminish or suppress, and which is the source of all feelings of honour and dignity. From the preparation for the first degree to the attainment of the highest degree in Scotch Masonry the first condition, without which nothing is granted to the claimant, is an unblemished reputation for honour and honesty. To these men, for whom religion is a supreme consolation, Masonry says:—'Practice your religion without let or hindrance; follow the dictates of your conscience.' Freemasonry is not a religion; it has no form of worship; therefore it wishes for the establishment of lay education, and its doctrine may be summed up in the beautiful tenet—love thy neighbour. To those who dread with so much reason political dissensions, Freemasonry says—'I banish all discussions from my meetings; be for thy country a faithful and devoted servant; thou hast no account to render us.' The love of country, moreover, accords with the practice of all virtues. Masonry has been charged with immorality! Our morality is the purest morality, the holiest morality! It is based on the first of all virtues—humanity. The real Mason does good; he extends his benevolence to all the unfortunate without distinction, within the limit of his means; he therefore rejects immorality with disgust and contempt. Such are the foundations on which Freemasonry is built up, and which secure among all members of that great family the closest union, whatever be the distance that separates the various countries they dwell in; fraternal love reigns among them. What can better prove that truth than the meeting of our Convent, unknown to each other, coming from widely different countries? Hardly had we exchanged the first words of welcome when the most intimate union prevailed between us; hands were fraternally grasped, and it was in the midst of the most touching concord that our most important resolutions were passed with unanimous assent. Freemasons of all countries, citizens of all nations, such are the precepts, such are the laws of Freemasonry, such are its mysteries! Against it the effects of calumny will remain unavailing, and insults without echo; marching peacefully from victory to victory, Freemasonry will extend each day its civilising and moral influence over the world.'

On Tuesday evening Mr. Denzil Onslow, M.P., at a special Lodge of Emergency of the Royal Alfred Lodge, was initiated into the Order. A numerous and influential assemblage of the brethren took place on the occasion.

Bro. J. S. Sweasey, the respected proprietor of the Royal Music Hall, Holborn, announces his 10th Anniversary Concert on Tuesday, 12th October. On that occasion, in addition to the regular company, a host of talent will appear.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SUSSEX.

THE annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Sussex, was held in the Music-room, at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Thursday afternoon. Bro. E. J. Furner P.G.D. Deputy Prov. G.M. presided, and there were about 130 members present. Two o'clock was the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, but it was nearly three before the meeting began. The first business on the agenda was to receive a letter from Lord Pelham Prov. G.M. requesting Bro. Furner Dep. Prov. G.M. to transact the entire business of the province in his stead and during his pleasure. The letter was read, and the Dep. Prov.

G.M. explained that the Prov. G.M. was led to make this request in consequence of continued indisposition. The letter was ordered to be recorded in the minute book. Bro. C. J. Smith, of Cliftonville, moved that the letter should be re-considered. He thought that the long continued illness of the Prov. G.M. was one reason why he should resign the reins of office to the man upon whom its labours really devolved. His proposition, was, however, ruled out of order. A letter respecting the funeral of the late Bro. Pocock having been read, the Acting Prov. G.M. proposed the following resolution:—"It is with feelings of deep regret that the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex record in their Minute Book the decease of Bro. Gavin Elliott Pocock, which took place on the first day of the present year. His untiring exertions during the twenty years of his Provincial Grand Secretaryship were duly acknowledged by a unanimous vote of thanks at the annual meeting, two years ago, and the high estimation in which he was held by his Masonic brethren was evinced by the testimonial which was presented to him last year; so that it is unnecessary now to dilate upon his worth. The melancholy duty, however, of formally declaring the loss Freemasonry has sustained by the removal from its ranks of so distinguished and so devoted a brother still remains, and, therefore, the members of this Provincial Grand Lodge resolve to place on their minutes this record of their sorrow at the death of Bro. Pocock; and further, in order to perpetuate the recollection of the high regard in which he was held by them, and in recognition of the great services he rendered to Freemasonry, both as regards its ceremonies and its charities, they vote from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge the sum of fifty guineas to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, to be registered in the books of that Institution as the 'Pocock Memorial,' the privileges of this donation to be exercised in perpetuity by the Provincial Grand Master for the time being." Bro. S. R. Ade proposed that the word "Deputy" before the term "Prov. Grand Master," be retained in the last clause of the resolution, but subsequently withdrew his proposition, and the resolution was agreed to in its original form. The report of the Finance Committee was presented, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. Bro. G. Tatham was re-elected Pro Grand Treasurer; and the following Prov. Grand Officers were appointed and invested:—Bro. E. J. Furner Deputy Prov. G.M. acting as Prov. G.M., Bro. J. Cunningham as Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. W. H. Hallett Prov. G.S.W., Bro. L. J. Bridgen Prov. G.J.W., Bro. C. A. Woolley Prov. G. Registrar, Bro. J. H. Scott Prov. Secretary, Bro. W. H. German Prov. G.S.D., Bro. J. Dorman Prov. G.J.D., Bro. J. O'Brien Prov. G. Chaplain, Bro. J. Dixon Prov. G.D. of C., Bro. R. Pidcock Prov. G.A.D. of C., Bro. J. M. Reed Prov. G. Sup. of W., Bro. C. Walker Prov. G. S. B., Bro. Bostock Prov. G. Purst., and Bros. W. Smith, J. Eberall, Crouch, and W. Read Prov. G. Stewards. Bro. Trollope P. Prov. G.J. Warden, proposed the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That Bro. John H. Scott and Bro. V. P. Freeman, the brethren appointed to act as Stewards for the Province of Sussex on the occasion of the installation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M., be presented from the funds of this Prov. Grand Lodge with the jewel, struck by order of Grand Lodge, to be worn only by those who acted as Stewards on that memorable day." The resolution was unanimously agreed to, the Prov. Grand Secretary following it up with a few appropriate remarks. There was no ordinary business to be transacted. The Lodge was closed in proper form and with solemn prayer. It was followed by a banquet, served by Messrs. Mutton Brothers, King's-road, Brighton, in the Banqueting-room; in their best style, about one hundred brethren partaking of it.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

Railway.	Miles open. 1875	Receipts.	
		1875 £	1874 £
Caledonian . . . . .	739	57,772	56,528
Glasgow and South Western . . . . .	315½	20,725	20,595
Great Eastern . . . . .	763	51,628	52,337
Great Northern . . . . .	523	58,723	60,784
Great Western . . . . .	1,534	113,984	116,610
Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	431	68,052	65,966
London and Brighton . . . . .	376½	39,673	36,592
London, Chatham and Dover . . . . .	153½	22,261	21,706
London and North Western . . . . .	1,586	180,802	187,501
London and South Western . . . . .	626½	38,416	36,302
London, Tilbury and Southend . . . . .	45	2,364	—
Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .	259½	33,668	33,186
Midland . . . . .	975½	119,168	117,067
Metropolitan . . . . .	8	8,753	8,124
" " District . . . . .	8	4,415	4,034
" " St. John's Wood . . . . .	1½	394	376
North British . . . . .	844½	44,740	42,972
North Eastern . . . . .	1,400½	133,917	135,111
North London . . . . .	12	6,765	6,967
North Staffordshire Railway . . . . .	191	10,512	10,920
" " Canal . . . . .	118	1,554	1,650
South Eastern . . . . .	350	43,159	41,890

## CHINESE CARVING.

FOR Sale, an elaborately carved Set of Ivory Chessmen. The Kings stand 8½ inches high, the other pieces in proportion. Knights and Pawns on horseback, all mounted on stands, with concentric balls. Can be seen, and full particulars obtained, on application to W. W. Morgan, 67 Barbican.—Advt.

## DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

## SATURDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.

General Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
426—Great City, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street (Emergency).

## MONDAY, 4th OCTOBER.

25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.  
45—Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell. at 8.  
(Instruction.)  
57—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Bolton-le-Moors.  
50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hinckley.  
53—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Bath.  
113—Unanimity, Bull Hotel Assembly Rooms, Preston.  
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham.  
135—Perpetual Friendship, Royal Clarence Hotel, Ridgewater.  
156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.  
236—York, Masonic Hall, York.  
251—Loyal, Freemasons' Hall, Queen Anne's Walk, Barnstaple.  
303—Benevolent, Masonic Hall, Holland's-road, Teignmouth.  
395—Guy's, Crown Hotel, Leamington.  
422—Yarborough, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Gainsborough.  
431—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Suffolk-street, Shields.  
441—Three Grand Principles, Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge.  
597—St. Cybi, Marine Hotel, Holyhead.  
622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimbourne, Dorset.  
804—Carnarvon, Town Hall, Havant.  
850—St. Oswald, Assembly Rooms, Market Hall, Ashbourne.  
977—Fowey, Masonic Rooms, Fowey.  
1050—Gundolph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester.  
1051—Rowley, Masonic Lodge Room, Athenæum, Lancaster.  
1124—St. Oswald, Wynnstey Hotel, Oswestry.  
1302—De Warren, White Swan Hotel, Halifax, Yorks.  
1380—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool.

## TUESDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.  
7—Royal York, Freemasons' Hall.  
101—Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
1381—Kennington, Surrey Tavern, Kennington Oval.  
57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Osborne-street, Hull.  
70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.  
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
120—Paladin, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.  
252—Harmonic, Freemasons' Temple, Stone-street, Dudley.  
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Hall, Hanover-street, Keighley.  
393—St. David's, Masonic Hall, Parade, Berwick.  
414—Union, Masonic Hall, Grey Friars'-road, Reading. (Instruction.)  
421—Loyal of Industry, Freemasons' Hall, South Molton.  
457—Loyal Monmouth, Freemasons' Hall, Monmouth.  
660—Camalodunum, Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, Yorks.  
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linsdale, Leighton Buzzard.  
995—Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverston.  
1228—Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8. (Instruction.)

## WEDNESDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

193—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch-lane, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham.  
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Thames-street, Poole.  
164—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, London Hotel, Sidmouth.  
168—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Guernsey.  
279—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Halford Street, Leicester.  
282—Bedford, Private Rooms, Abbey, Tavistock.  
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford. (Instruction.)  
327—St. John's, Lamb and Lion, Wigton, Cumberland.  
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
428—Sincerity, Angel Hotel, Northwich.  
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, High-street, Maidstone. (Instruction.)  
838—Franklin, Peacock Hotel, Boston.  
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull.  
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby.  
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Strand-street, Sandwich.  
R. A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, St. George's-street, Leeds.

## THURSDAY, 7th OCTOBER.

27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)  
45—Strong Man, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.  
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8. (Instruction.)  
1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
24—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
31—United Industrials, Guildhall, Canterbury.  
38—Union, Council Chambers, Chichester.  
41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Bath.  
71—Unity, Masonic Hall, Lowestoft.  
110—Loyal Cambrian, Bush Hotel, Merthyr Tydfil.  
254—Trinity, Castle Hotel, Coventry.  
259—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton Hill, Leeds.  
300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
360—Pomfret, George Hotel, Northampton.  
362—Doric, Private Rooms, St. Peter-street, Grantham.  
442—St. Peter's, Masonic Hall, Boroughbury, Peterborough.  
463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound, Croydon.  
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Wellington-street, Stockton-on-Tees.  
531—St. Helens, Masonic Hall, Hartlepool.  
637—Portland, Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.  
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich. (Instruction.)  
1072—Aberystwith, Belle Vue, Royal Hotel, Aberystwith.  
1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirby Lonsdale.  
1282—Anchorage, Forester's Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire.  
1284—Brent, Masonic Hall, Globe Hotel, Tisbury.  
1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Banks-street, Horncastle.  
1367—Beauminster Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beauminster.

## FRIDAY, 8th OCTOBER.

177—Domestic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.  
1278—Burdett Courts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.  
170—All Souls, Masonic Hall, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth.  
318—True and Faithful, Masonic Rooms, Helston, Cornwall.  
445—Fidelity, Pomfret Arms Hotel, Worcester.  
697—Union, George Hotel, Colchester.  
1087—Beaulesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.  
1303—Pelham, Masonic Hall, Lewes.  
1495—Arkwright, Walker's Bath-terrace Hotel, Matlock-Bath, Derbyshire.  
R. A. 137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Thames-street, Poole.

## SATURDAY, 9th OCTOBER.

Quarterly General Court, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12.  
309—Prince George, Station Hotel, Bottoms, near Edmonton.  
1391—Commercial, Freemasons' Hotel, Leicester.

## IRELAND.

MONDAY—1—First Lodge of Ireland, Masonic Hall, Tuckey-street, Cork.  
5—Waterford, Masonic Hall, The Mall, Waterford.  
116—Carlow, Masonic Hall, Carlow.  
122—Patrick's, Masonic Hall, Dunnon, Co. Tyrone.  
TUESDAY—30—True Blue, Killyleigh, Co. Down.  
171—Duke of Clarence, Dublin.  
719—St. Albans, Private House, Main-street, Newtownmavady, Derry.  
881—Clones, Thompson's Hotel, Clones, Co. Monaghan.  
935—True Blue, Anne-street, Wexford.  
WEDNESDAY—51—Temple, Masonic Rooms, Belfast.  
70—Waringsford, Tullyniskey, Down.  
THURSDAY—32—Royal Shamrock, Lodge Room, Olave's Place, Waterford.  
111—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Belfast.  
372—Gilhall, Princes-street, Dromore, Co. Down.  
555—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Francis-street, Fermoy.  
FRIDAY—178—St. John, Caste-street, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.  
211—Magherafelt, Court House, Magherafelt, Co. Derry.  
SATURDAY—13—Antient Union, Masonic Hall, Glentworth-street, Limerick.

## EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—429—St. Kentigern, Royal Hotel, Penicuik.  
TUESDAY—5—Canongate and Leith (L. and C.), 86 Constitution-street.  
THURSDAY—97—St. James, St. James Hall, Writer's-court.  
FRIDAY—56—Canongate Kilwinning, St. John's-street.

## GLASGOW DISTRICT.

SATURDAY—28—St. John Kilwig, Black Bull Inn, Kirkintilloch.  
458—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Busby.  
544—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Coatbridge.  
MONDAY—219—Star, 12 Trongate.  
556—Clydesdale, 106 Rose-street.  
R.A. 119—Rosslyn, 25 Robinson-street.  
TUESDAY—34—St. John, St. John's Hall, Buchanan-street.  
73—Thistle and Rose, 170 Buchanan-street.  
87—Thistle, 30 Hope-street.  
437—Govandale, Portland Hall, Govan.  
500—St. John's, Freemasons' Hall, Dalnair.  
WEDNESDAY—4—Kilwinning, 170 Buchanan-street.  
117—St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall, Partick.  
128—St. John's, Freemasons' Hall, Shettleston.  
354—Caledonian Railway, 213 Buchanan-street.  
R.A. 87—Shamrock and Thistle, 12 Trongate.  
THURSDAY—27—St. Mungo, 213 Buchanan-street.  
463—St. Andrew, 60 Gaingad-road.  
553—St. Vincent, 162 Kent-road.  
FRIDAY—18—Kilwinning, Mission Hall, Dunbarton.  
170—Leven St. John's, Black Bull Inn, Renton.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.**—This Lodge held its regular weekly meeting on Monday, the 27th ult., at the St. John's Gate Tavern, Clerkenwell, Bro. Walker in the chair, Lake S.W., Stock J.W., Piercy S.D., Read J.W., Cooke I.G., and a numerous attendance of members. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Jones being the candidate. A long discussion took place upon the bye-laws, which it had been decided should be revised. The S.W. of the evening, Bro. Lake, was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. After a vote of thanks to Bro. Walker, for his efficient services as W.M., the Lodge adjourned. The installation ceremony will be rehearsed on Monday next, the 4th instant.

**Cathedral Chapter, No. 67.**—This Chapter held its annual meeting on Thursday, 23rd of September, at 22 Struthers-street, Glasgow, when the following officers were elected:—Comps. James Duthie M.E.Z. (3rd year), Pridie H., Ranald J., Goldie Scribe E., J. Mason Scribe N., Wood re-elected Treasurer, Bisland 1st Soj., Sloan 2nd Soj., Dickie 3rd Soj., R. Crawford Tyler. A meeting was also held on Tuesday, 28th September. Business—The exaltation of two Companions, which ceremony was carefully performed by Comp. Duthie and his new staff of officers. The yearly financial statement was also read, which gave great satisfaction, as, owing to the large accession of members, the funds are in a flourishing state.

**Caledonian of Unity Chapter, No. 73.**—This Chapter held its annual meeting on Tuesday, the 28th September, at 170 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, for the election and installation of its officers, with the following results:—G. W. Wheeler re-elected M.E.Z., John Stewart H., J. Kennard J., J. Balfour re-elected Scribe E., E. Arthur Scribe N., J. Bannerman Treasurer, Wm. McGregor 1st S., J. Gilles 2nd S., T. Yule 3rd S., J. Anbridge 1st Captain of the Veils, J. Kay 2nd Captain, S. Penman 3rd Captain, Wm. Jamison Tyler. J. Balfour, P.G. 1st S., G. Macdonald P.G.S.B. Visitors—Comps. Crabb P.Z. 50, Oliver S.E. 69, Dobbie P.Z. 119, McMurdo P.Z. 143, H. J. Shield Z. 143, Barker H. 143, Bell P.Z. 144, J. Johnson H. 122, and Currie 76 (L.C.) Business—A Lodge of Mark Masters was opened, when G. W. Wheeler, as Mark Master, assisted by Comps. McDonald as S.W., Gilchrist as J.W., and Balfour as S.D., admitted Brother D. Anderson, of St. John, to that degree. The Chapter having been opened by Comps. Wheeler, McDonald and Gilchrist, the election took place, when Comp. Crabb P.Z. 50 installed the officers, and also installed H. J. Shield, the newly-elected Z. of the Robert Burns Chapter 144. After the Chapter was closed the companions spent some time in harmony.

**Lodge of Lights, No. 148, Warrington.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening last, when the W.M. Bro. John Bowes P.M. P.Z. P.P.G. Reg. Cumberland and Westmorland was supported by his officers, a goodly number of members, and several visitors. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes read and confirmed. The W.M. read a letter of apology from Bro. Dr. Joseph, who was due for preferment, but who was unable to be present. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bros. Johnson and Peake sought advancement, and having sustained their claim, were entrusted and retired. The Lodge was opened in the third degree, when the two brethren were separately re-admitted, and raised by the W.M., the working tools being pre-

sented and explained by the S.W., Bro. W. H. Robinson. The Lodge was closed down when the remaining business was transacted, and when finally closed the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The W.M. presided, and was supported by the I.P.M., Bro. John Harding, Bro. Tomlinson W.M. of the Good Samaritan Lodge, Sandbach, Bro. Tongue, of Crewe, and others. The West was well cared for by Bro. Joseph Pickthall S.D. After supper the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given; the visitors warmly complimenting the W.M. on the excellent working they had witnessed. After an evening pleasantly spent the Tyler proposed his toast and the brethren separated in harmony.

**Thetis Chapter, No. 122.**—This Chapter held its annual meeting on Monday, the 27th September, at the Masonic Hall, 35 James-street, Glasgow. Present—Comps. John J. Scott M.E.Z., John Johnston H., John de Neif J., J. Quigley Scribe E., H. McLauchlin Scribe N., J. Gunn Treasurer, Wm. McAlister 1st S., Wm. Guma 2nd S., George Bird 3rd S., Daniel Gillies Tyler. Visitors—Comps. J. Duthie Z. 67, G. W. Wheeler Z. 73, G. Thallon Z. 119, Wm. Dobbie P.Z. 119, J. Ranald J. 67 elect. Business—The installation of the office bearers having being ably performed by Comp. J. Duthie, assisted by the other Z.'s present, Comp. Wheeler, by the consent of the Chapter, installed Comp. J. Ranald as J. of Chapter 67. The companions then passed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, especially to Comp. J. O. Park, who had filled the chair of Z. since the formation of the Chapter.

**Perseverance Royal Arch Chapter, No. 152, Leith.**—This Chapter celebrated its autumnal equinox festival on Thursday evening, 23rd September, previous to which Bro. James A. Laurie was exalted to the Holy Royal Arch Degree. Comps. James G. Atkinson, R. Davidson, William, J. V. Binden and F. Law were affiliated full members of the Chapter. Scribe E. read the minutes of former meetings, which were confirmed, the Chapter then proceeded to elect and install their office bearers for 1875-76. The officers in the Mark Masters and Excellent Masters' Lodges being installed, the following were elected in the Chapter:—Comp. John Laurie Z. (re-elected), Comps. G. Hudson H., D. Turner J., John S. Matheson P.Z., M. P. Galloway D.Z., David Laird Scribe E., John Neill Scribe N., E. Drummond Treas., E. Milner 1st Soj., J. W. Scales 2nd Soj., G. A. Laurie 3rd Soj., J. Reid C., G. M. Davidson D.M., G. J. Laurie Org., T. Elliott S., Alexander Henderson Janitor. The companions then sat down to an excellent supper, purveyed by Comp. Elliott, the viands being all that could be desired. Comp. Laurie Z. occupied the chair, Comp. Drummond Croupier. The usual loyal, patriotic, and complimentary toasts were duly given and responded to, they being interspersed with songs, and instrumental music under the direction of Comp. G. M. Davidson; several excellent glees being rendered by the choir, thus bringing to a close a most enjoyable evening. This young Chapter, which was consecrated last year by the Earl of Mar and Kellie, now boasts of having upward of sixty members on its roll. The paraphernalia and working tools of this Chapter are handsomely got up, and their working is second to none in the province, which is greatly due to the assiduity and energy of the First Principal and hearty co-operation of his office bearers.

**Industry Lodge, No. 186.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 28th ult., at Bro. Colls, the Westminster Palace Restaurant, Bros. Wyllie W.M. in the chair, Dyer S.W., W. Mann P.M. Secretary, Hook Organist as I.G.; and P.M.'s T. S. Mortlock, Tallent, W. Dehmer, Seex; and Bros. Grant, Mitchell, Dr. White, Cole, Robinson, Downey, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. Godden was raised to the 3rd degree. Bros. Taffs and Crews were passed to the 2nd degree. Several notices of motion were handed in, and a special vote of the Lodge was unanimously carried to present, from the funds of the Lodge, the sum of five guineas for the Installation Jewel. The Lodge was then closed, and a very capital banquet was provided by Bro. Cole. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, also the routine toasts. Bros. Wallbank P.M. 144, Cox, Benit, &c. were present as visitors.

**Lodge of Mona, No. 212, Castledown, Isle of Man (I.C.).**—Happening to be on a visit near the metropolis of "Ellan Vannin," we received a courteous invitation to "visit" the above Lodge on the occasion of its last meeting, Monday, 20th September, and were much pleased with what we saw and heard. The chair was occupied by the W.M. Bro. the Rev. E. Ferrier, M.A., Government Chaplain of the Island, Bro. John Bowes, W.M. 148, was honoured by being requested to take charge of the West, while Bro. M. J. Backwell occupied the Junior Warden's chair. Among the other brethren present were Bros. James Mylchreest P.M. acting Organist, R. Waterson P.M., Dr. Edwards, George Quayle Hon. Sec., H. S. Mylchreest I.G., Clucas J.D., and others whose names we do not remember. The Lodge was opened in due form. The minutes were then read and declared to be correctly recorded, and by them we learned that the Lodge had forwarded, through the governor of the island, the Hon. H. B. Loch, himself a member of our brotherhood, an address of congratulation to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as M.W. Grand Master of English Freemasons. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Paterson, a candidate for our mysteries and privileges, which proving "clear," and that gentleman being present, he was duly initiated by Bro. Past Master James Mylchreest. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the chair was again assumed by Bro. Ferrier, who read a telegram just received from a gallant Colonel, who intended to be present to claim preferment, but who was unexpectedly detained at Douglas. After some routine business a vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. J. Bowes, and a request that on the occasion of his next visit he would meet the members at a Lodge of Instruction. There being no further business, the Lodge was closed in solemn form. The brethren then adjourned to light refreshments, and all separated in

perfect harmony. We cannot close this report without giving expression to the pleasure our visit to the Lodge of Mona afforded us. We have attended many Lodges, but never saw one better worked. Our brethren in the Isle of Man, however, labour under one disadvantage—they have no Provincial Grand Lodge—and we suppose this arises from the fact that the Lodges hail under two Grand Lodges—England and Ireland. If all the Lodges could be placed under one jurisdiction, and the Lieut.-Governor be constituted Provincial Grand Master, it would add to the progress of Masonry, and the advancement of its members. We noticed that one of the bye-laws of the Lodge of Mona wisely provides "That all officers quartered at Castletown, who are Masons, shall be deemed honorary members during their stay."

**Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction, No. 1278.**—On the 24th ult. the 15 sections were worked by Bro. M. Gross. The S.W. and J.W. chairs were occupied by Bro. Austin P.M. and Bro. Stevens P.M., of the Great City Lodge. The following brethren answered the questions: Bros. Horsley, Ashburner, Chitson, Allen, Yetton, Fieldwick, Pindar, Crane, Stevens, Verry, Austin, Gilchrist, Musto, Barr and Lowe. There was a strong muster of P.M.'s and brethren from other Lodges, proving practically that P.M.'s have not forgotten they owe a duty to the Craft, and that the brethren in the lesser degrees require their instruction. A vote of thanks to Bro. Gross, for his efficiency in the chair, was moved by Bro. Yetton, also that he be elected an honorary member of the Lodge; Bro. Yetton remarking that he had never heard the sections better worked. It was seconded by Bro. Verry, who said this proved what could be done if a brother applied himself diligently to the work. He himself gave Bro. Gross his first lesson in Freemasonry some three years ago. The motion was carried unanimously. The brethren then retired, having spent an enjoyable and instructive evening.

**Stanley Lodge, No. 1325.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Tuesday, the 21st of September, at the Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Present—Bros. Henry Ashmore W.M., J. Bryan S.W., J. W. Burgess J.W., C. Heden as Secretary, C. Heden Treasurer, J. W. Davis S.D., J. H. Bradshaw J.D., C. Leighton P.M. D.C., A. Samuels Steward, G. D. Gilbert I.G., P. Larson Tyler. Visitors—Bros. Jones P.M., Hayes P.M., Seddon, Armstrong, Smith and Bryant. Business—Lodge opened in due form by H. Ashmore W.M., who initiated Mr. David T. Dick and Mr. H. Braddock. Opened in the second degree, passed Bros. Ashton, Burgess, Winskill, Macnally, McConnell, Ewing, Foulkes, Thomas, Hughes, Armstrong, Quale, and Marshall. The Lodge was then closed, and the officers, visitors and brethren adjourned to an excellent supper, provided by Bro. Casey. The usual Masonic toasts were drunk, and the evening was enlivened by a few choice songs, &c.

**Gladsmuir Lodge, No. 1385.**—This Lodge held its first meeting of the season on Friday, the 24th of September, at the Red Lion Hotel, Barnet. Present—Bro. Hayward Edwards W.M., James Cutbush S.W., Dr. Livingston J.W., G. Askew Secretary, W. Cutbush P.M. Treasurer, R. F. Young S.D., F. Venables J.D., Gray as I.G., Goddard Tyler. Past Master Bro. John Lowthin, Prov. S.W. Herts, and a goodly attendance of brethren. Business—The minutes of last meeting were read, and duly confirmed. Bro. W. Fred. Taunton having answered the usual questions, was passed to the degree of F.C. After some routine business the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

## THE DRAMA.

"Macbeth" at the Lyceum—"Self" at the Mirror.

IT may be as well to say at once that we consider the performance of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum to have been a distinct failure. Probably not one of Mr. Irving's friends expected any other result. Whilst wishing him the most thorough success, they must have felt that they were really hoping against hope, and that it was impossible for a man of his physical powers to play the part in such a way as to satisfy audiences accustomed to most robust renderings of the character. We shall not attempt to lay any blame for the non-success of the play on Mr. Irving's shoulders, it was not, we are sure, out of any vanity or self-conceit that he attempted the part of Macbeth. From the time when he played Bob Gassitt at the Queen's, Mr. Irving has worked heartily and conscientiously in the cause of dramatic art, and his present prominence on the stage is owing to no self-obtrusion, but is the recognition due to one whose genius is an ornament to the national drama. It is impossible in the limited space allotted to us to enter into any detailed criticism of Mr. Irving's rendering of Macbeth: we have already indicated the cause of its failure, and we must also say that, in common with his Hamlet, it "smells too much of the lamp." The spontaneous passion which we admired so much in "The Bells," is wanting here: everything is done as with an effort, and much as we may wonder at the hard work and self-sacrifice of the artist, we cannot help feeling that in watching his exertions our attention is diverted from the play. Many new points are made by Mr. Irving, and he gives us a fresh version of the character: but whilst we thank him for the scholarly care which he has lavished on the production of the play, we must say that a little less care, and a great deal more vigour would have produced a more satisfactory result. Much interest was felt in Miss Bateman's performance of Lady Macbeth; and, again, we have to express our disappointment: her acting is very uneven at times, but very rarely rising to the level of the character, generally much too tame and subdued: the sleep-walking scene, usually the most effective in the play, falls flat and dead from her hands. Apparently following the lead of Mr. Irving, her acting, and especially recollecting her Leah, seems very spiritless. In other respects the cast of the play is fairly up to the usual mark,

and we may mention for special praise the Macduff of Mr. Swinbourne, and the Witches, well played by Mr. Mead, Mr. Archer and Mrs. Huntley. The appointments and scenery are good and appropriate, and the usual stage business, although a little too noisy, is done unusually well. The production of the play does credit to a management already famous in the theatrical history of the present day: we can only regret that, from uncontrollable causes, the enterprise displayed is not likely to meet its just reward.

We return to a failure of a very different kind. "Self" is just the kind of drama which deserves to fail, and we feel no compunction in hastening it to its doom. M. Sardon's works do not as a rule bear translation well: in the process of boiling down they lose their flavour, of which "Self" had little to begin with. The story is a most unhealthy one: a man afflicted with an attendant demon is not a pleasant personage anywhere, nor is it attractive to see him portrayed on the stage. The principal actor in "Self" bears a burden of this kind. Arthur Carew, finding himself driven into all kinds of vicious courses and naughty actions by his familiar, conceives the idea that, by marrying an innocent girl, Florence Talbot, he may rescue himself from his unwelcome companion. Out of pity, perhaps, she consents to marry him, but as the demon is, as might be expected, worse after marriage than before, she is finally reduced to the expedient of burning the house down, with herself and her husband in it. Luckily for himself and mankind generally, he dies on the occasion, and on his death his attendant demon is pictured on the wall, bearing his own image, and thus explaining the title of the play. "Self" is only noticeable for the much improved acting of Miss Rose Coghlan, as Florence Talbot, which on several occasions saved the play from impending ruin. It would be unfair to condemn Mr. Allerton as a bad actor, merely from the chances afforded to him as Arthur Carew. The Polytechnic effects, rendered necessary for the due appearance of the demon, would have upset any actor, as they proved too much for the equanimity of a long forbearing audience. "Self" is followed by a burlesque on Auber's "Diamons de la Couronne," written by Mr. Reece. Well played by Mr. Atkins, Mr. Standing and Miss Brabant, well written and full of fun, the burlesque is sure to run.

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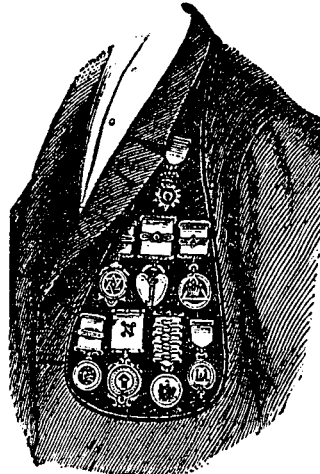
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