

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE MASONIC LIFE BOAT ENDOWMENT FUND.

WE have been favoured by the Secretary of the National Life Boat Association with a copy of the annual report which he is in the habit of preparing for the information of Parliament, the press, and the generous public who support this admirable institution. It is a very remarkable document, and enters fully into the details of the numerous casualties which occur each year on our stormy coasts. The report ranges over the twelve months ending June 30th of the present year, thus affording the public, for the first time, the opportunity of seeing the total winter wrecks summed up in one statement. The total number of casualties for the year 1873-4 was 1,803; of this number 408 involved total loss, and 130 were attended with loss of life. The number of lives sacrificed was 506; and we are comforted by the assurance that this large number is 222 less than that of the year ending June 1873. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Plimsoll has indirectly been the means of saving many gallant seamen from a watery grave. The noble fleet of the Life Boat Association was instrumental in saving the lives of 713 persons. This fact alone speaks volumes as to the great usefulness of the Association; and it must be our excuse for again directing the attention of our readers to the question which was discussed some months since in these columns. Our readers will remember that we then ventured to suggest that an Endowment Fund for the Masonic Life Boat should be started, and the idea was readily taken up by several Lodges. Some subscriptions reached our hands, which we still retain, pending the appointment of a committee empowered to make an authoritative appeal to the Fraternity. We shall be glad to hand this amount, which lies in the hands of our bankers, over the moment such committee is formed. We venture to think that the present moment is an opportune one, and that our brethren will rally round us for our endeavours to inaugurate a new point of departure in the history of the National Life Boat Association. We are assured, by the Secretary, that such an endowment fund as was proposed in our columns would be a real boon to the institution. No difficulty is found in providing new boats as the old ones are worn out and declared unfit for further service; but the Council of the Association is obliged to strain every nerve to raise the £30,000 or £40,000 per annum which is absolutely essential to meet the current expenses. A new Life Boat station cannot be provided at a less cost than £1,000 at the outset, including the cost of the Life Boat, transporting carriage, equipment, and boat house; and about £70 per annum is afterwards needed to keep up the establishment in a state of efficiency. The Masonic Life Boat which was presented by the Fraternity to the Association therefore entails a permanent charge of £70 per annum, which amount must, in the existing state of things, be obtained from the general public. We have no doubt whatever that our brethren would long ere this have responded to an appeal so consonant with their feelings and inclinations, but it happened that at the time when that appeal was made, a number of events of great and absorbing interest to Masons at large occurred to distract attention from a scheme of benevolence not purely Masonic. The installation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was an event of sufficient importance to throw other matters of less apparent interest into the shade. Pressure of business, in the shape of anniversaries, has since prevented us from devoting our space to the subject of an Endowment Fund

for the Life Boat; but now that the rails are clear, and as we are looking forward to the Lodge meetings of the autumn and winter, we think the time has come for the final settlement of this question. Masonic zeal in the cause of the suffering and the distressed is not confined to the mere boundaries of the Order. We credit our brethren with the desire to relieve the wretched, of whatever degree or class, and we are sure they are not indifferent to the sufferings of the gallant fellows who man our mercantile navy; nor are they careless of the claims of that noble voluntary Association which is charged with the sacred duty of saving life at sea. The season of heavy gales is rapidly approaching. Within a month we shall probably hear of dreadful casualties on our coasts, involving the loss of precious human lives. In the midst of the storms of the ensuing season it would be consoling to the members of that Order, which is based on charity and brotherly love to know that they had done all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the wretched. It is not creditable to us, as a great and wealthy corporation, to allow the Life Boat Association to incur an annual charge for the boat, which was certainly not intended to be a permanent burden to its resources. A few shillings from each Lodge in the kingdom would place her for ever above the donations of the charitable public. With the fund an accomplished fact, we should have the satisfaction of knowing that, as we have hinted above, we had done something to direct the overflowing stream of public charity into new channels. The Life Boat Association does not want for boats, but it needs capital. It will be a lasting honour to the cause of Masonry if we show the world how that capital may be realised. We urge the immediate formation of a Life Boat Endowment Fund Committee, and we need not add, in conclusion, that, in the event of its formation, we shall be glad to aid it by every means in our power, and that our columns will be open to it for the publication of subscription lists, and for the ventilation of its views in reference to the details of this most interesting question.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

A SLIGHT incident, recorded in our issue of the 25th ult., offers fair ground for calling attention to the somewhat anomalous position which our Lodges of Instruction occupy. Our readers may remember that in our usual weekly report of the labours of the Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193, for Wednesday, the 22nd September, it was stated that a French—it should have been a Belgian Brother—J. Pelaster, of the Lodge Les Vrais amis de l'Union et du Progrès, under the Orient of Brussels, presented himself, and having proved his acquaintance with all the essentials of the E.A.P. and F.C. degrees, declined to submit himself further for examination in the third degree, on the plea that he was not sure it was a regularly constituted Lodge, the usual regalia, &c. being conspicuous by their absence. As soon as it was made clear to Bro. Pelaster that, under these circumstances, he could not be permitted to remain—and this, it seems, was a labour of some difficulty—the worthy brother withdrew himself, amid the usual ecstatic demonstrations of mutual admiration and friendship. Thus abruptly terminated a very unusual occurrence, not likely to happen more than once in a “blue moon.” Now, among English brethren, where the constitution of our Lodges of Instruction is properly understood, no difficulty of this kind is ever likely to occur, but

an incident of the kind just recorded brings home to us the question—Are our Lodges of Instruction, we will not say as duly, but as formally, constituted as they might be? Is all done that can be done, in order to make them legitimate and regular, not only among the brethren of this country and our Scotch and Irish brethren, but among Masons of other countries, who are not, perhaps, well acquainted with our usages. The main ground of Bro. Pelaster's refusal was the absence of the usual warrant, without which the idea not unnaturally suggested itself to his mind, that the Confidence Lodge of Instruction was irregularly constituted. The endeavour to persuade him that all was *en règle*,—that the Lodge of Instruction worked under the authority of the parent Lodge, and in conformity with the laws and regulations of Grand Lodge, as laid down in the Book of Constitutions, was of no avail. Indeed, a far greater amount of eloquence than our worthy brethren of the Confidence Lodge of Instruction possessed, and a far greater familiarity with the French language would, it seems, have been necessary to persuade Bro. J. Pelaster that all was as it should be. Now the laws as to this description of Lodge are, to say the least, very bald. It is enacted (1) that "no general Lodge of Instruction shall be holden unless under the sanction of a regular warranted Lodge, or by the special licence and authority of the Grand Master. The Lodge giving its sanction, and the brethren to whom such licence is granted shall be answerable for the proceedings, and responsible that the mode of working adopted has received the sanction of the Grand Lodge. Notice of the times and places of meeting of Lodges of Instruction, within the London district, shall be given to the Grand Secretary. (2) Lodges of Instruction shall keep minutes of all brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office, and such minutes shall be produced when called for by the Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes, or the Lodge granting the sanction. (3) If a Lodge which has given its sanction for a Lodge of Instruction being held under its warrant shall see fit, it may, at a regular meeting, withdraw that sanction, by a resolution of the Lodge, to be communicated to the Lodge of Instruction: provided notice of the intention to withdraw the sanction be inserted in the summons for that meeting." These are the only three points laid down by law as to Lodges of Instruction. They must be held under the sanction of a warranted Lodge, or by special licence of Grand Master. Their minutes must be produced when called for. They may be dissolved after due notice given by the sanctioning Lodge. Mackey defines them to be "assemblies of brethren congregated without a warrant of constitution, under the direction of a lecturer or skilful brother, for the purpose of improvement in Masonry," and further he says, "these bodies should consist exclusively of Master Masons; and though they possess no Masonic power, it is evident to every Mason that they are extremely useful. . . ." Dr. Oliver, in his *Masonic Jurisprudence*, likewise attaches great value to these Lodges, provided a strict supervision is exercised over them. To us it seems that the law is somewhat defective, or how otherwise could such an incident as we have taken as the text of this article have happened? And, be it remembered, that, though a matter of the very rarest occurrence, yet it is quite possible that a similar case might happen again and again, and foreign brethren, seeking instruction within the body of an Instruction Lodge, who may wish to satisfy themselves of its regularity, must content themselves with a less satisfactory amount of evidence than can be furnished by a regular Lodge, or be denied the pleasure of joining in its labours. It occurs to us this is a case with which the Board of General Purposes might fairly deal, with a view to bringing it under the notice of Grand Lodge, so as to secure a more regular recognition for these Lodges. Why should not the Grand Master issue his licence in every case? There would be no great difficulty. Lodge No. 96 or No. 1096 sanctions the formation of a Lodge of Instruction; thereupon Grand Lodge issues a warrant, confirming the sanction of No. 96 or No. 1096. This warrant is placed in charge of the Instruction Lodge, so as to be producible if ever the regularity of the Lodge should be called in question. There would not be the slightest necessity for abrogating the existing laws. The sanction would still issue as now, in the first instance from a warranted Lodge, or the Grand Master, and it might be withdrawn, as now, after proper notice. There would simply be an additional guarantee from the highest Masonic authority in the Kingdom as to

the legality of such Lodges. Proof, in the shape of the warrant, would be forthcoming at all times, that such a lodge was working under the sanction of Grand Lodge, and the doubts that might have arisen in the mind of any strange brother as to the regularity of its constitution would immediately be dissipated.

After all, it is mainly to our Lodges of Instruction that we must look for an extension among brethren of a knowledge of the Sacred Truths which Masonry inculcates. The regular warranted Lodges have but a short time available for this purpose, and do not often turn the available time to proper account. Their meetings, moreover, are infrequent, and, consequently, insufficient to afford the needful instruction to members. It must be borne in mind that Masonry consists in something more than the observance of certain forms and familiarity with certain signs and tokens. There is a ritual to be learnt—a ritual that must be learnt, moreover, from memory, not from the study of books. Such a ritual can only be thoroughly mastered by constant practice—in a parrot-like fashion in the first instance—but afterwards, when a brother has become letter perfect, he must be taught the meaning of it all. This, of course, can be done to a slight extent in regular Lodges, but the Lodge of Instruction is the proper theatre for study, while the regular Lodge is the place to utilise the knowledge that has been there acquired. Hence, then, everything that tends to improve and strengthen the status of the former should be done, and so small a matter as the grant by Grand Lodge of a warrant confirming the sanction given by the Mother Lodge will suffice to put every Lodge of Instruction on a securer and more regular basis. There seems to us to be no just cause or impediment why such warrant should not be issued to every Lodge of Instruction now sanctioned, or that may be sanctioned hereafter. As to expense, this need be no obstacle, for a small fee would suffice to reimburse Grand Lodge for the trouble and expense involved. Perhaps some of our readers may have given their attention to this matter, and may have some practical suggestion to offer. If so, our columns are at their disposal.

FREEMASONRY AND ARCHITECTURE.

THAT the history of Freemasonry should be found to comprise much that belongs with equal right to the history of architecture would surprise but a few; and probably fewer still would seriously question the fact when once plainly stated. We do not think, however, that the obligations of Architecture to Freemasonry have been sufficiently acknowledged by the generality of writers on this art. To us it seems little less than a marvel that the subject could possibly be treated at any length without some mention being made of the part played by the great Masonic guilds and fraternities that seem to have flourished in every age. Yet we look in vain for any such mention in some of the most esteemed works on Historical Architecture, even in cases where Freemasonry would appear to afford a ready explanation of much that was otherwise inexplicable. We do not now refer so much to the Architecture of the Ancient Egyptians and Hebrews, though there are not wanting indications of the existence of Masonic agencies, even so far back as this. Our immediate concern is with the architecture of the Middle Ages, and in particular with the style of architecture known as Gothic. Take, for example, the great German critic, Frederick von Schlegel. He confesses to "a decided predilection for the Gothic style," declares that when he is so fortunate as to discover a Gothic monument, however ruined or defaced, he examines it "with unwearied zeal and attention;" and yet, when he essays to consider the origin of the style, the only conclusion he can come to, is that it certainly is *not Arabic*. Another German, Dr. George Möller, in his celebrated treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture," sums up the various hypotheses on the subject as follows:—

1. From the holy groves or thickets of the Ancient Celtic nations.
2. From huts made with the entwined twigs of trees.
3. From the structure of the framing in wooden buildings.
4. From the pyramids of Egypt.
5. From the imitation of pointed arches generated by the intersection of semi-circles.

To our thinking, the question of the origin and development of the Gothic order of Architecture is no such mystery as these writers would have us believe. In the first place it is surely unnecessary to point out how closely, in its more primitive and general forms, the Gothic arch resembles the interlacing boughs of a Northern forest. Nor need our readers to be informed that all arts are of necessity imitative. The early Celtic and Teutonic builders constructed their rude huts from the timber which surrounded their settlements, and when they desired to erect more imposing dwellings they naturally took their ideas from the appearance of forest groves. Before long the builders became a distinctive body, and the services of the most skilful were sought far and wide for the erection of fortresses and churches. The migratory character they thus acquired was of itself sufficient to raise them above the common herd. In their wanderings they probably very soon came in contact with the Collegia Muriorum of Rome, and the traditions of these old schools would in time and in part be grafted on their own. In process of years there would come to be recognised amongst these artificers a certain bond of fellowship, based upon their possession of a common knowledge and their pursuit of the same occupation. Like the Dionysiacs of old, and the Freemasons of to-day, they were naturally jealous of any interference from without, and carefully avoided committing to paper the secrets of their calling and organisation. No one could be admitted into the fraternity without undergoing some sort of apprenticeship or noviciate, in addition to the formal process of initiation. The value of such a confederation to the cause of art can hardly be exaggerated. At a time, so different from the present, when books were scarce, and the *cacoethes scribendi* confined to the learned few, these guilds were the means of keeping alive, from century to century, the principles of the art. The pupil of the one generation became the teacher of the next. Nor is this all. The enthusiasm which all the initiates were taught to feel for the cause of art and the glory of the Order, prevented in a great measure these pretty jealousies and personal antagonisms which so frequently mar the lives and works of great artists. Who, that has ever studied the life of painter or sculptor, will not recognise the force of this consideration? The architects of the Middle Age avoided personal rivalries, by ascribing the glory of their productions, first of all to the Great Architect of the Universe, and in a secondary sense to their Craft. If any memorial of authorship was inscribed on the edifice at all, it was not the name of the individual designer, but a symbolical indication of the fraternity. The architect of the magnificent Cathedral of Cologne, which, in its design, forms probably the grandest conception that ever proceeded from the mind of man, remains unknown to the present day. The edifice itself is incomplete, but the original design is, we believe, extant, complete to its minutest detail.

We know of but one other Association that can in any way be compared to these Masonic guilds, in the respect to which we have just alluded. The *Comédie Française*, it cannot be doubted, has exercised a most salutary effect upon the art of acting in France. Here, as in the old Masonic fraternities, the *Sociétaires* are bound together by a kind of constitution, and every individual has a distinct voice in the management. The various officials are elected by the majority, and no one can be admitted to membership in opposition to the will of the existing members. When the *Comédie Française* came to England, some few years since, English audiences were astonished to see actors of world-wide reputation playing, at times, subordinate parts. The hero of one night's performance would, perchance the night after, appear in a part that did not contain a dozen words. The individual was content to sink his own importance to secure the general effect, and to enhance the credit and honour of the institution. Thus it was with the Masonic Guilds of the Middle Ages, with the further advantage, however, that the bond of union partook of a quasi-religious character, and was consequently of a more abiding and effective character. Students of the History of Architecture who omit this important factor from their consideration will find the rise, progress, and decline of Gothic art involved in mystery. Let them but recognise the value of these confederations, based upon lofty and enduring principles, inspired by a noble enthusiasm, by friendly emulation and fraternal sympathies, actuated, moreover, by a profound veneration for the Great Supreme, and by the mediæval rule of life, *laborare est rare*, and they will begin to comprehend how those

colossal monuments of human ingenuity, those marvellous embodiments of religious fervour, which be-stud Teutonic and Celtic Europe, were wrought to so high a summit of perfection.

LODGE QUARTERS.

IT is in the order of things, perhaps, that when a new Lodge is constituted, or an old one changes its quarters, some difficulty should occasionally arise in selecting a desirable habitation. Masonic Halls are not numerous in England. We have a host of Lodges distributed throughout the country, and many of them are in sparsely populated districts, where, as a matter of course, a Lodge room is not easily to be met with. Were any confirmation of this needed, it would be found in a letter that was recently forwarded to us for publication, but which, as it appeared in the columns of our London Masonic contemporary last week, we have thought it unnecessary to reproduce. We may state, however, that Bro. Gompertz, P.M. and Secretary of the Gresham Lodge, 869, and P.P.G.P. Herts, experienced no small amount of difficulty in finding new quarters for his Lodge. There had, for some time past, been a general desire on the part of the members to make a move from the Four Swans, Waltham Cross to some other neighbourhood. The taverns were unable to afford the necessary accommodation, and at last it occurred to Bro. Gompertz to ask Bro. Rev. C. Erskine Mayo, Prov. Grand Chaplain, Herts, if he would allow them the use of the Banqueting Hall of Cheshunt Great House, Cheshunt Park, formerly one of the palaces of Cardinal Wolsey. The request was no sooner made than it was acceded to, and the Gresham Lodge is to be congratulated on having thus secured such admirable quarters. Our object in noticing a matter of apparently so little moment is to draw attention to a much vexed question as to the propriety of holding Lodge meetings in taverns. It is not every Lodge that can afford to build a hall of its own. In towns, of course, a hall can be used by several Lodges, and the expense is thus distributed over a wider field. In some country places there is a town-hall available for Masonic meetings, but generally speaking, and especially in remote districts, a Lodge must fall back on the tavern. This is most unfortunate, but we do not see any way out of the difficulty. In towns where there is an inn of the good old-fashioned type, such as were in full activity in the fine old coaching days, there is every reason why, in the absence of the accommodation, such inn should be selected for Lodge meetings, and we see no reason why, in such cases, more than one, or even half-a-dozen Lodges in the same neighbourhood, should not assemble in the same inn or hotel. It would only be necessary to arrange their meetings for different nights in the week. It is not, of course, to be expected that so loyal a brother as the Rev. C. E. Mayo will be met with often. Town Halls do not exist everywhere, and are not always securable when found. Masonic Halls are less numerous still. There is, then, in too many cases, no option but to fall back on taverns. Thus this use, which has been so frequent a subject of regret, and even of outcry, must be looked upon, to a certain extent, as a necessary evil.

There are always plenty of people on the look out for profitable, and at the same time safe investments. A high rate of interest has been described as involving a great amount of risk, but a good substantial profit may, nevertheless, be obtained in many cases without the slightest danger of loss. A case in point is the Lombard Deposit Bank Limited, which has been in existence for the last six years, and during that time has been working steadily, and most profitably, so that, by strict economy and skilful management, the investors have benefited to the extent of ten or twelve per cent. on the amount invested. Being a limited company, the shareholders' liability is necessarily limited to the amount of their shares, which the fact that the bank has existed for six years, and has enjoyed throughout an uninterrupted course of prosperity, fully justifies the hope that the future progress of the company may be equally satisfactory, as will be seen from the advertisement in another part of our columns, the Offices of the Lombard Deposit Bank are at Nos. 43 and 44 Lombard-street, City, and 277 and 279 Regent-street, W.

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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“MASONIC TEACHING,” &c.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have been much interested in reading “Masonic Teaching,” by Bro. Lionel Harrison, and consider the *Illustrations of the Craft* exceedingly appropriate and suggestive.

Something similar has just been issued by our Grand Lodge (Ireland) in what is termed the “Masonic Ritualist and Lecturer,” which is bound up with the new edition of the “Book of Constitutions.” Many advocate an authorised Manual respecting our *esoteric* teaching, and were such a *vade mecum* issued, it would undoubtedly partake of the character of the admirable Masonic explanations and principles addressed by Bro. Harrison to his dutiful and attached son (and brother.)

We fail to see any just reason why our Masonic illustrations and teachings should not be made more public than they have been hitherto, for certainly were they better known all clerical opposition to our Order on the part of the Roman Catholic priests would fall harmless. As it is, no one can be led to think less than they should of the ancient Craft if they are “forearmed” with letters like those of Bro. Harrison's, but many know really nothing of the tendency of the Masonic society. If any think we advocate too much being published with respect to our secrets, we reply that these illustrations of Masonry are not *esoteric*, and so no harm is done, but, on the contrary, much good. Preston's “Illustrations of Masonry” in 1772 was published by the authority of the Grand Master of England, who was (strange to say) a Roman Catholic, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland even publishes the prayers and other portions of Lodge ceremonials.

Yours fraternally,

MASONIC INVESTIGATOR.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON A MASON.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—There is no doubt, I believe, about the late illustrious Duke of Wellington having been initiated into Freemasonry. I have seen the fact mentioned in several places, and somewhere, I think, it was said he occasionally acted as Senior Warden in Lodges held in Kensington under the presidency of our late M.W.G.M. the Duke of Sussex. The other day I came across the following footnote in Oliver's “Preston's Illustrations,” Edition 1861. I give it in full as it may be interesting to your readers.

“The Duke of Wellington, when Colonel in the 33rd Regiment of Foot, was initiated into Freemasonry in Lodge 494, which was at that time held in the Castle of Dangan, County Meath; the late Earl of Mornington, his grace's father, being W.M. at the time. He was duly passed, after the usual examination; and in the phraseology of the Lodge entered at the Southern gate, and afterwards raised. The following brethren being members, were present; many of them, in the words of the Irish bard, “have been famous in story.” Bros. Sir James Somerville Bt., Sir Benj. Chapman Bt., Ham Gorge, M.P., Delvin, late Earl of Westmeath, Rob. Uniacke M.P., Rich. Boyle M.P., John Pomeroy, Wm. Forster, George Lowther M.P., Earl of Mornington, Marquis Wellesley, F. North, Earl of Guilford, Robt. Percival, Robt. Waller, Richd. Leslie, Arthur Wellesley.”

My object in writing, however, is not to announce publicly that I have read this eminently interesting fact, but to inquire if any of your Irish or English readers can tell me the day and the year when the initiation took place. It was at Dangan Castle, I think, the late Duke was born 1st May 1769, and he was in command of the 33rd at Seringapatam in 1799, having previously served in the Netherlands under the late Duke of York. Soon after this he attained the rank of General Officer, so that his initiation would have taken place some time during the last decade of the eighteenth century. Lodge No. 494, I perceive from the *Masonic Calendar*, hold its meetings at Freemasons' Hall, Dublin. Perhaps some member would have the kindness to favour you with these, and any other particulars which may be of interest to the Craft.

Yours fraternally,

Q.

DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Under the above heading your worthy correspondent, Bro. E. Gottheil, volunteers a little lecture to W.M.'s, on what he terms “Masonic Common Law,” but I submit that he is entirely wrong in his own interpretation of such law on the point to which he calls attention.

If he refers to the Book of Constitutions (p 76, edition 1867) “of Masters and Wardens of Lodges,” he will find it thus written: “Should the minutes of the election of Master not be confirmed, then a summons must issue for the following regular meeting of the Lodge, setting forth that the brethren were again to proceed to elect a Master, and on the confirmation of the minutes of that election at the following regular meeting of the Lodge, the installation of the master will follow:”—There is nothing here, or in the obligation

taken by every W.M. on installation, binding the outgoing W.M. in the case in question to act for another twelve months, which would be a monstrous hardship, and inconvenience in many cases, and is, therefore, wisely provided for by the above regulation quoted from the Book of Constitutions.

Yours fraternally,

W. G. M., P.M. 297.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“Masonic Investigator” is perfectly correct in his assertion that “if the election of W.M. is not confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the Lodge, and the election must then be proceeded with. That is just what the brethren of the Lodge in question failed to do, and, therefore, must be deemed guilty of, “not to put too fine a point on it,” an irregularity, which, should it come to the knowledge of the Board of General Purposes, the collective wisdom of that august body will be bound to take cognisance of. I trust that at least some members of that board subscribe to “THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE,” as I should much like to learn what measures are taken in a case of the kind under discussion.

Yours fraternally,

E. GOTTHEIL.

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 Spirits' Book, containing the Principles of Spiritual Doctrine. Collected by ALLAN KARDEC. Translated from the hundred and twentieth thousand. By ANNA BLACKWELL. London: Trübner. 1875.

THE rise and spread of spiritualism during the last twenty-five years, regard the matter from what light we may, form assuredly one of the most astonishing religious phenomena of the present century. Not only in America, where the apostles of this faith claim to be able to count their converts by millions, but in England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Russia, the countries the most advanced in civilisation, this belief in the active intervention of spirits has taken a powerful hold upon the imaginations of men. In England, at the present day, we have some three or four periodicals to represent their views, whilst in France, Italy, Spain, and America, the subject has been discussed from almost every point of view, in books and pamphlets that have commanded as extensive a sale as a popular poem or novel. The present volume, for example, is a translation of a French work, *Le Livre des Esprits*, by Allan Kardec, which has, in its original tongue, gone through the almost incredibly large issue of one hundred and twenty thousand copies, besides being translated into Italian, Spanish, and other languages, with great, though inferior, degrees of success. We are assured by the translator, Miss Anna Blackwell, that the number of periodicals now devoted to the advocacy of the Kardec philosophy in various parts of the world, is over forty, and when it is considered that this school includes only a part of the great multitude who acknowledge Spiritualism as a great and living truth, it must, we think, be obvious that the movement can no longer be adequately disposed of by a smile of derision, or a curt condemnation. Spiritualism, if a fraud, is certainly one that has achieved a gigantic success—so gigantic, in fact, that stronger weapons than a mere “Pooh! pooh!” are required to overturn it. If it be only a delusion, whence comes it that our spiritual teachers, our priests, our professors, our government appointed instructors, have never been able to demonstrate its absurdity? Instead of this, not a few of those to whom the multitude look for advice have gone over to the enemy. Goldschmidt and Flammarion, the astronomers, Wallace, the naturalist, Hoeffle and Crookes, the chemists, Varley, De Morgan, Secchi, and we know not how many more have given in their adhesion to the new philosophy, and maintain it in their published works. For our own part, we can only marvel that men of science have shown themselves so indifferent to the spread of these opinions. Here we have a book of some four hundred pages, purporting to contain a series of communications upon matters of vital interest to every human being, which the writer declares to have been directly inspired by spirits. The book has had a wonderful sale on the Continent, and now, translated into terse and vigorous English by the facile hand of Miss Blackwell, who will say that it may not find its thousands of readers in this country? And yet, our newspapers are constantly telling us that Spiritualism is played out. The book is admirably printed, and does credit to the taste of its authors and publishers.

MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

SECOND NOTICE.

THERE is still the usual amount of serial fiction in *Tinsley's*, and with one exception, to which we have before referred, we feel that we can cordially recommend them, as before, to the notice of our readers. “With Harp and Crown,” by the authors of “Ready-money Mortiboy,” indeed, is a specially interesting tale. Dr. Davies's “Social Status Quo” is not quite so ecclesiastical or clerical this month; he seems to have felt the force of sundry criticisms, and pleads that “'Tis my vocation, Hal.” Be it so, but the writer of this class of article should not yield too readily to a very natural temptation. He

should consider that his "vocation" may not be as interesting to his readers as to himself. We like to read about parsons, but not to the exclusion of other classes. However, Dr. Davies this month does what it was only natural so capable a writer should have done. He is not wholly parsonic this month, in spite of his vocation. Accordingly we find his present contribution a most genial one, one that we are persuaded will be read with a great deal of pleasure. "Two Strings to one Bean" is a clerical experience, very amusingly written, and there is, likewise, "An Italian Novel," well worth reading. The poetry, as we have again and again remarked, is so admirable, that we wish we had space to transcribe more of it. As it is, we must content ourselves with quoting the following, being No. VII. of "Dreams of a German Jew."

In dreams have I been weeping;
I dreamt that thou wert dead.
I woke, and still the tear-drops,
Down from my cheeks were shed.

In dreams have I been weeping,
That thou forsookest me;
I woke, and still was weeping—
Yea, weeping bitterly.

In dreams have I been weeping;
To me thou still wert good.
I woke, and yet for ever,
Streams on the tearful flood.

Baily, as is invariably the case, contains an excellent series of papers. Among other contributions we have noted chapter XX. of "Frank Raleigh of Watercombe," and Mr. Frederick Gale's admirably written reminiscences of "Tom Spring's Back Parlour," in which we have apparently a life-like picture of that illustrious worthy of the P.R. "A run in the Woldshire Country in December 1872," and "A Day in a Punt," together with "My Last Day's Sport in Africa," are excellent reading. "Our Van," if a little less racy than usual, is full of lively writing, notes, and anecdotes. There is, in one part, a kindly reference to the "Old Shekarry," a well-known sporting writer, the early termination of whose career will be a source of regret to every true lover of sport.

The *St. James's* has a goodly programme. The early chapters of Mrs. Townshend Mayer's serial, "Sir Hubert's Marriage," are the opening contribution, and there are further chapters of Henry Kingsley's romance, "The Grange Garden." Mr. John C. Paget asks the pertinent question, "Can we support Turkey?" His answer appears to be to the effect that Turkey, sooner or later, will crumble to pieces. The old story of the sick man of the days of Czar Nicholas reappears, and his suggestion about our appropriating Egypt appears to be the only consolation Mr. Paget has to offer for abandoning a consistent course of policy as regards the irrepressible Eastern question. Mr. Gibbs's poem, "The Battle of the Standard," is as attractive as ever, and the editor's "Olla Podrida" smart and genial.

The story of the "Siege of Stralsund," by J. B. de Liefde, is still in progress in the *Leisure Hour*. Besides this we have noted "Natural History Anecdotes," "The National Melodies of Ireland," "Port Royal," by the Rev. Fred. Arnold, and No. V. of "Caricatures and Caricaturists," in which is sketched, with illustrations, the career of George Cruikshank. There is a good assortment of appropriate reading in *Sunday at Home*.

Once a Week includes several excellent contributions, "Jack Hamilton's Luck," "Grace's Lovers," and the notes of "The Casual Observer." There are several illustrations, in respect of merit considerably in advance of our previous experience, yet not quite up to our idea of what illustrations should be in so well-known a periodical as this.

GRAND LODGE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE annual gathering of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons belonging to the province of Northumberland, was held in the ancient town of Hexham, under the banner of the Northern Counties Lodge, 406. The brethren assembled in goodly numbers in the Town Hall, which was very beautifully decorated for the occasion by a rich assortment of green and hothouse plants, ferns, &c., which were kindly lent by Mr. Ralph Robson, of Hexham, and the massive, elegant new furniture of the new Albert Edward Lodge gave to the spacious hall an imposing and impressive appearance. The assembly was presided over by the Right Hon. Earl Percy, M.P., the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland. The S.W. chair was occupied by Bro. T. B. Winter P.G.S.W., and the J.W. chair by Bro. A. Potter P.G.J.W. The minutes of the previous Lodge having been read and received, the various reports for the past year were read and received, from which it transpired that the Ancient Order was prospering within the province. The proceedings of the day were rendered highly interesting by the consecration of a new Lodge in the town of Hexham, called the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1557. The solemn and impressing ceremony was duly performed, with all the accustomed rites and usages, by the Provincial Grand Master and his officers. The Lodge having been duly consecrated, Bro. George White, of Dilston Villa, was duly installed into the chair of K.S., as the first Worshipful Master of the Albert Edward Lodge. The business having been transacted, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was served up in first rate style by Messrs. Bell and Bolam, of the Crown Hotel, Clayton Street, Newcastle, in the Corn Market. The banqueting hall was also beautifully decorated. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. Earl Percy P.G.M., and the vice-chairs by Bro. B. J. Thompson and Bro. C. Jarvis W.M. Tyne Lodge. Upwards of 200 brethren partook of a *recherché* repast.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF THE NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS.

FROM "THE HULL PACKET."

THE annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons in the above Ridings was held on Wednesday, at Hull, when there was a large and distinguished assemblage of the members of the Craft. Many years have elapsed since Hull was last selected as the place of meeting for the Prov. Grand Lodge; and on its becoming known that the invitation of the W.M., officers and brethren of the Minerva Lodge, No. 250, to pay another visit to this town had been accepted, great interest was manifested in the event. Every arrangement necessary to accord to the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master and his officers a fitting and hearty welcome was carried out with spirit; and the compliments passed on Wednesday by the Earl of Zetland on the cordiality with which the Prov. Grand Lodge had been received in Hull, must have been eminently satisfactory to all who had taken part in the planning and carrying into effect the general arrangements for the meeting. The Mayor (Bro. Charles Wells P.P.G.J.W.), with his wonted urbanity and kindness, placed the banqueting-room of the Town Hall at the disposal of the Craft, neither of the ordinary Lodge-rooms in the town being sufficiently large to accommodate the numbers that were expected. The whole of the apartments at the Town Hall were thrown open for the purposes of the meeting, and at two o'clock the general body of the brethren assembled in the Council Chamber, those holding present and past grand rank proceeding to the robing-room adjoining. The brethren, having partaken of the hospitality of the Mayor, proceeded to take up their positions in Grand Lodge, the interior of the banqueting-hall having been superbly fitted up for the occasion as a Lodge-room. Shortly before half-past two o'clock a flourish of trumpets in the vestibule announced the approach of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Zetland, who was accompanied by a long procession of present and past Provincial Officers, amongst whom we observed:—Bro. J. March Prov. G.S.W., Bro. J. H. Bennet Prov. G.J.W., Bro. W. Valentine Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. R. W. Hollon Prov. Grand Treasurer, Bro. M. C. Peck Prov. Grand Secretary, Bro. J. Fearnie Holden Prov. G.S.D., Bro. J. Hudson Prov. G.S.W., Bro. W. Petchell Prov. G.S.B., Bro. T. Oates Prov. G.O., Bro. J. Ward Prov. Grand Pursuivant, Brothers T. Marshall, W. K. Brown, J. W. Bennet, and W.H. Wellsted Prov. Grand Stewards, Bro. T. Crier Prov. Grand Tyler. A large number of past Provincial Officers were also present. Nearly all the Lodges in the province were represented, brethren attending from Scarborough, Driffield, Hornsea, Richmond, Whitby, Middlesbrough, Redcar, Selby, Howden, Cleveland, Beverley, York, Bridlington, Filey, Malton, &c. It is computed that about 400 brethren in all were present at the imposing ceremony. The R.W. having taken his place, the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form, and the Earl of Zetland was saluted with grand Honours. Letters of apology were read from Bros. Sir Harcourt Johnston and Sir James Neave, who had been prevented from attending on the occasion. The Prov. Grand Secretary (Bro. M. C. Peck) then read the minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge, and the Board of Benevolence meeting, from the latter of which it was learnt that the office of Prov. Grand Steward to the Masonic Charities, held up to the time of his death by the late Bro. James Walker, had been conferred upon Bro. John Thompson, of Hull; and the Board recommended the sum of £30 to be handed over to Mrs. Walker, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by her late husband. Bro. Charles Wells said he had great pleasure in supporting the recommendation of the Board with reference to their late Bro. Walker. He had had the opportunity, personally, of witnessing the indefatigable exertions used by him for the benefit of the Craft, and those truly benevolent objects which were his peculiar care and study. Other references having been made to the late Bro. Walker's assiduity and zeal on behalf of the Masonic Charities having been made, the minutes were confirmed. The appointment of Provincial Officers for the ensuing year was then made, the brethren being invested with their collars by the Earl of Zetland, and duly installed into their respective chairs:—Prov. Grand Senior Warden, Bro. Thomas Smurthwaite, of York, Prov. Grand Junior Warden Bro. W. H. Porritt, of Bridlington Quay, Prov. Grand Chaplain Bro. the Rev. — Wade, of York, Prov. Grand Registrar Bro. Thos. Sissons of the "Kingston" Lodge, Hull, Prov. Grand Treasurer Bro. R. W. Hollon, of York (re-elected), Prov. Grand Secretary Bro. M. C. Peck, of Hull (re-elected), Prov. Senior Deacon Bro. W. H. Delemere, of the "Denison" Lodge, Scarborough, Prov. Junior Deacon Bro. John Brooke W.M. of the "Minerva" Lodge, Hull, Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bro. T. C. Davidson of the "Marwood" Lodge, Redcar, Prov. Grand Sword Bearer Bro. John Thompson of the "Minerva" Lodge, Hull, Prov. Grand Supt. of Works, Bro. John Kemp of the "Constitution" Lodge, Beverley, Prov. Grand Organist, Brother Johnson, of "Marwood" Lodge, Redcar, Prov. C and Pursuivant, Bro. John Ward, of York, Prov. Grand Tyler, Bro. Thos. Crier of Hull. After the transaction of other Lodge business the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, before closing the Lodge, said he was not aware that there was any matter of business or other subject of particular interest by allusion to which it was necessary for him to detain them. At the last meeting of Prov. Grand Lodge he had the pleasure of intimating that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had accepted the office of M.W. Grand Master of England; and he need hardly remind them that since then his Royal Highness had been duly installed into that exalted position (applause). All who were present at that Grand Lodge must have witnessed a spectacle which would be deeply rooted in their memories, and in it they would have seen ample evidence of the loyalty of Freemasons in this country (renewed applause). In this Province they had much cause for congratulation. They were now assembled in a town which had been designated as one of the strongholds of Freemasonry in the country for many years—were additions where being constantly made to the Craft; and he was informed that there was a

prospect soon of another Lodge being added to the province (applause). He and the other members of the Prov. Grand Lodge were much obliged to the W.M., officers and brethren of "Minerva" Lodge for the very cordial reception which they had accorded them to-day. Thanks were also due to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Hull, who had so kindly lent them the Town Hall on this occasion. All the arrangements for the holding of this meeting in Hull had been most effectively and praiseworthy carried out. (Applause.) Two invitations had been received for the next Prov. Grand Lodge, namely, from Richmond and Redcar; and his lordship intimated that that from the "Marwood" Lodge at Redcar had been accepted for 1876. The noble earl concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Hull for his hospitality; and the vote having been seconded by the Prov. Grand Senior Warden, was carried with acclamation. Bro. Charles Wells, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, said he had some difficulty in expressing the gratification he felt that the visit of the Provincial Grand Lodge to Hull had fallen in his year of office as chief magistrate of the town. He had thus had the opportunity of following in the footsteps of one of his predecessors, and placing this hall at the disposal of the Craft. He regretted that the accommodation afforded in the hall was not greater, so that he might have offered to the brethren that hospitality which he was anxious to dispense to them. However, he had done the best that laid in his power (loud applause), and he thanked the brethren present for the hearty and kindly manner in which his name had that day been received. The Lodge was then closed in due form, and, the procession having been reformed, the Prov. Grand officers passed along the corridors to their robing room amidst the flourish of trumpets and strains of music from the organ within the Lodge. A splendid instrument was provided for the occasion from the establishment of Bro. J. S. Stephenson, in Whitefriargate, and the musical selections of the day were ably performed by the Prov. Grand Organist, Bro. Thomas Oates, W.M. of the Alexandra Lodge, Hornsea.

In the evening a banquet was held in the Public Rooms, Jarratt-street, when about 120 brethren sat down under the presidency of the Earl of Zetland. The R. W. Prov. Grand Master was supported by Bro. George Marwood P.D.P.G.M. (who had officiated during the day in behalf of the W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Bro. J. Pearson Bell, prevented from attending in consequence of indisposition) the R.W. the Mayor of Hull, Bro. Charles Wells P.P.G.J.W., Bro. Walter Reynolds, P.G.D.C., Bro. S. Moseley P.P.G.J.W., Bro. J. Fearn Holden P.P.G.S.D., Bro. the Rev. J. K. Saunders P.G., Chaplain, Linc., Bro. R. W. Hollon P.G.T., Bro. Terry P.G.S.B. of England, Bro. T. Cissons P.G., Registrar, Bro. John Brooke P.G.J.D., and W. M. of the Minerva Lodge, Bro. C. M. Norwood M.P., Bro. J. L. Seaton P.P.G.J.W., Bro. H. J. Atkinson J.P., &c., Amongst the other brethren we noticed—Bro. W. Tesseymann P.M., Bro. George Hardy P.M., Bro. Scherling P.M., Bro. Thomas Thompson P.P.D.C., and J. S. Warman (Richmond), Bro. Camidge P.P.G.O. (York), Bro. Dixon P.P.G.D. (Beverley), Bro. Harrison P.M. Bro. Henry Preston P.M., Bro. W. Hunt P.M., Bro. John Thompson P.G.S.B., Brooshooft P.M., Bro. J. Ward P.G.P. (York), Bro. J. H. Emes P.M., Bro. Haigh P.M., Bros. H. J. Amphlett, R. Gale, S. Walliker, B. L. Wells, B. Barnett, T. Hockney, R. Toogood, J. Reynolds, Joseph Dyson, W. Goodall, J. Shackles, J. Glover, C. Newton, Duveen, C. H. Hunt, J. S. Stephenson, G. Eaton, &c. A sumptuous repast was provided by Bro. George Peacock, whose arrangements, as usual, gave unbounded satisfaction. At the conclusion of the repast a large company of ladies were admitted to the orchestra, and by their presence greatly conduced to the enjoyment of the evening.

The toast of the "Queen and the Craft" having been legally received with full musical honours and organ accompaniment.

The Earl of Zetland said the toast he was about to propose was always received with enthusiasm, and he had great pleasure in giving "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand Master of England" (loud and prolonged cheering). It had been said that in other countries—perhaps in the darker periods of history—Freemasonry had been connected with plots and seditions against the governments of other nations. He thought he might say that in England at all times the case had been singularly the reverse (hear, hear). Those who witnessed the installation of their M.W. Grand Master, last spring, must have been duly impressed with what they then saw, and which he regarded as an embodiment of the fact that loyalty was one of the first grand principles of Freemasonry in this country (cheers). The Prince of Wales was not only most popular throughout the country for his zeal for the benefit of the Craft, but also from the manner in which he had on every occasion endeared himself to his subjects in this realm. He associated with the toast the other members of the royal family (cheers).

The Earl of Zetland then proposed "The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon M.W. Pro Grand Master, the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale R.W. Deputy Grand Master, with the present and past Grand Officers." In doing so his lordship thought he might say the Earl of Carnarvon was personally known to many of the brethren present, and he was known, at all events by reputation, to every one in that assembly. He was deserving of every honour for the ability and energy which he invariably displayed for the benefit of the Craft generally. He would couple with this toast the name of Bro. Hollon, Past Grand Sword Bearer of England (cheers).

Bro. R. W. Hollon begged to acknowledge the toast which had been so kindly proposed by the noble earl in the chair. It was not necessary for him to allude to the zealous and efficient manner in which their excellent Pro Grand Master performed his duties. The returns made periodically told plainly as to how well Masonic matters were attended to, and how admirably the Craft was flourishing everywhere. He might say that, in the case of both the Masonic rulers whose healths had been proposed, they evinced every wish and determination to perform their respective duties with fervency and zeal. (Cheers.)

Bro. Marwood P.D.P.G.M. then proposed "the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland R.W. Prov. Grand Master of North and East York-

shire" (loud cheers). In discharging this important duty his words might be very few, but they would be none the less hearty; and as such he hoped every brother present would take them. Almost all of them had seen the manner in which the noble earl had done his work to-day; and he (the speaker) felt sure that, from the steady and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of his office, they must all have felt that he was a worthy scion of the house of Dundas, which for the last three generations at least had taken a great interest in promoting the interests of Freemasonry (cheers). The manner in which he had acquitted himself in the exalted position he had filled to-day showed that he was a worthy successor to their late dearly beloved Grand Master, and with very hearty good wish for his long life and happiness he called upon the brethren present to drink to the health of the Earl of Zetland, their most excellent Grand Master of this province (enthusiastic cheering).

The Earl of Zetland, who was greeted with fresh outbursts of applause, said, in raising to respond to the toast which was last proposed, he found it somewhat difficult to express in words his thanks for the very flattering reception which had been given to his name. This was the first opportunity on which he had had occasion, in his present capacity, to pay a visit to the town of Hull; and he must say that it had been a day which would be long remembered by him. They had always heard that Hull was one of the principal strongholds of Freemasonry in the Province of North and East Yorkshire; and what he had seen to-day had in every way verified that which they had been told on previous occasions. He felt that, in following in the footsteps of his predecessor, he had a somewhat difficult position to fill; at the same time it was a very great satisfaction and pleasure to him to know that such perfect harmony prevailed throughout every Lodge, and that Masonry was so decidedly on the increase in the province. (Cheers.) He begged to thank them again most heartily for the cordial reception they had given him in Grand Lodge to-day and also for the hearty manner in which his name had been received by the company present on this occasion. (Renewed cheers.)

Bro. S. Moseley P.P.G.J.W. next gave "the W. Bro. John Pearson Bell, M.D., J.P., Past Senior Grand Deacon of England, and Deputy Prov. Grand Master of North and East Yorkshire," (cheers). He felt sure they would all deplore, with him, the cause of Bro. Bell's absence on this interesting occasion (hear, hear); and he trusted that he might soon be restored to health and strength, in order that he might continue to discharge the duties of that office he had so long and worthily filled (cheers).

Bro. Marwood P.D.P.G.M. said he felt quite sure that his old friend, Bro. Bell, would hear with great pleasure of the kindly way in which the mention of his name had been received this evening. He feared that their excellent Deputy Grand Master must be very ill, for he felt sure that nothing short of serious indisposition would have kept him away from this event. Ill as he was, he expressed his intention that morning of attending the Lodge; but when he (Bro. Marwood) was called upon to officiate in his behalf, he took it as his dear friend's tacit intimation that he had broken down. They must all feel, with him, great regret at the circumstance, and the sincere hope that Bro. Bell might soon be restored amongst them (cheers). It would cheer his heart to hear of the manner in which his health had been proposed and received by that company (renewed applause).

Bro. J. Fearn Holden P.P.G.S.D. said he rose with great pleasure to propose the next toast, though it was a pleasure which he was willing to admit had something of a selfish element in it, because the object of his toast was one that would so commend itself to their approbation that it would deprive him of any feeling of nervousness he might otherwise naturally experience in submitting it to this company. He knew for himself, and he believed he was speaking for a majority of the brethren in North and East Yorkshire when he said that the most earnest and pleasant associations in Masonry were connected with the health and personal acquaintance and patronage of the excellent brother whose health he had the honour to propose. No one in the province had attained eminence more deservedly, or was held in higher estimation among the brethren than their respected brother, George Marwood (cheers). For his part, he could remember that when a mere child in Masonry he had the highest respect and veneration for—and if he had been a naughty boy he might have had no little dread of—his name (laughter and hear, hear). When, through the illness of their late Grand Master or other causes, Bro. Marwood was called upon to preside over their assemblies, they always, whilst deploring the absence of the Earl of Zetland, felt in a great measure compensated by the knowledge that they were so ably presided over by one under whose care all matters would be so truly Masonically treated as they would be by Bro. Marwood. He knew the sentiments of the Hull Masons, and knew that in no part of the province was he more welcome than amongst them, at all times—because they knew Bro. Marwood to be a true and good Mason, and that best type of an Englishman, an English gentleman (cheers). Without further comment he called upon the company to drink, with all the Masonic honours, the health of Bro. Geo. Marwood, the Past Deputy Grand Master of the Province (cheers).

Bro. C. M. Norwood, M.P., said he felt it to be a high honour to be entrusted with a toast on this occasion, and especially so as his was a toast that would certainly be received with enthusiasm. He asked them to join with him in drinking to the health of "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Hull, W. Bro. Charles Wells, the Past Prov. Grand Warden." (Cheers.) Bro. Wells had done good service to the cause of Freemasonry in this town in days gone by. (Hear, hear.) He believed he was right in saying that some years ago, when the fortunes of one of their Hull Lodges were not so high as at the present time, Bro. Wells threw himself into the position of W.M., and with his usual business ability and strong will, greatly infused strength, and interest, and power into that Lodge. Since that time he had been returned time after time by his fellow citizens to the Council Chamber of this great town, and he had performed his duties with such great ability that two years ago he was

elected Sheriff of the borough (hear, hear). He (the speaker) trusted he might be permitted to bear his testimony to the impartiality and ability with which Bro. Wells performed his duties on that occasion (applause). At the present time he occupied the highest position which it was in the power of the town to confer upon him; and he reminded them that these honours were not to be obtained without sterling worth in their possessor. There must be integrity, strong will, and ability; and he believed Bro. Wells possessed all these essentials (cheers). He had had considerable difficulties to contend with in his year of office, yet he (Bro. Norwood) believed he would pass from the mayoral chair of this borough with the respect of his constituents, and of the town at large. (Cheers.) It must have been a great pleasure to Bro. Wells—good Mason as he was—to have had the pleasure of receiving the Earl of Zetland and other members of Prov. Grand Lodge at the Mansion House to-day. It was not his good fortune to be present as his attendance was required elsewhere in the town; but he should not forget the time when, with his dear friend, the late James Clay, he attended a Grand Lodge held in this town some years ago. The kind hospitality he had shown, and the facilities he had offered for the holding of this meeting, entitled him to their heartiest thanks, and he felt sure the toast would be most cordially received. (Cheers.)

The remaining portion of this most interesting Report has been unfortunately delayed en route, but will appear next week.—EDITOR FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

IS FREEMASONRY CHANGING?

WE sometimes hear it said that Masonry is not now what it was even twenty years ago—that when the Lodge is at labour this and that old-time word and phrase are dropped, and others substituted, and the old work is being superseded by the new. Now, there is just as much, and no more, truth in this assertion as there is in the statement that human nature, or the human race, has changed during the same period. In a minor sense, and to superficial observation, all things are changeable and changing; but to him who views both nature and man philosophically, the characteristic of both is their unchangeableness. Surface changes are going on throughout humanity and the world, but in substance all persons and things are the same. There is nothing new under the sun, as King Solomon wisely said. Even the same sun rises in the heavens to-day that did in Adam's time. Masonry is just as unvariable as nature and man, and to demonstrate this fact, and prove that this nineteenth century is Masonically the heir of the ages that have preceded it, is the object of our present article.

Freemasonry has both an historic and a pre-historic era, analogously to man and nature, and concerning the facts, or alleged facts of both, men are not entirely agreed. This is not surprising. Unanimity of belief, upon any subject, seems to be unattainable. In religion, morality, commerce, law, science, philosophy, and—Masonry, opinions differ. But there is a weight of evidence in favour of certain views—a majority of individuals who entertain them, that makes us reasonably sure of the truth. The large majority of those who have investigated the origin, development, and present status of the Fraternity of Freemasons, are of opinion that in spirit and principle the Brotherhood to-day is precisely the same that it was in the time of its founders, although in form it is doubtless changed. But forms are only the garb of thought. Were you to apparel yourself in the flowing dress of a Turk to-day, in the blanket of an Indian to-morrow, and the dress-suit of an American gentleman the next day, you would nevertheless be the same man. So it is with Masonry. The same great heart beat within the breasts of its true representatives, and the same moral purpose stimulates their actions now that did centuries ago.

The Masons of the nineteenth century are not exclusively, or mainly, architects and builders, as they once were, and hence the work of Masonry is necessarily changed—but changed as little as possible, under the circumstances. We do not use the twenty-four inch gauge and the common gavel, the plumb, level, square, and trowel, for the same purposes that our predecessors did, but for more noble and glorious purposes—to teach lessons of brotherly love, virtue, and morality; to develop the intellectual man, and fit him for the Spiritual Temple of the great hereafter. But we use the same implements as our forefathers did, and with more effect, since we build for both time and eternity, while they build only for time.

The Masons of the seventeenth century were almost exclusively practical, operative Masons. They have been slurringly termed, by some, bread-and-butter Masons, because Freemasonry was the business of their lives, from the practice of which they derived their daily support. But well-directed labour is never ignoble, and we honour the Craftsmen of centuries ago who erected the splendid churches and cathedrals of the Middle Ages. The Guild Theory, by which our descent is deduced from the stone masons of yore, is the one adopted by the most critical and highest authorities in the Craft of the present day, and to it we give our unqualified assent. It is reasonable in principle, and well supported by facts. It explains the existence of the Fraternity during its historic period. But anterior to it is its pre-historic era. This word pre-historic is often misunderstood. It does not refer to a period so far removed from the human as to be characterised by the existence of giants and other abnormal phenomena, but only to that epoch about which we now have no certain data. A very few years ago, all time prior to the year 1717, was pre-historic in Masonry—that is, concerning it we had only traditions—since then we have recovered reliable Lodge minutes which extend back to A.D. 1599, and other documentary evidence reaching as far back as 1462. Over four centuries have elapsed between the last date and the present, but then, as now, Freemasons met in tiled Lodges, imparted their secrets only to initiates, and exemplified

in stone the noble art of architecture which we now exemplify purely in a spiritual sense. The invention of the art of printing, more than any other cause, produced this peaceable revolution in the Craft. As our Brother Victor Hugo eloquently has written: "*Le livre va tuer l'edifice. L'architecture est detronée.*"

The traditions of the Craft extend the operative existence of the Fraternity back to the age of King Solomon. This is our true pre-historic era. But we cannot tell how soon or how far it may be reclaimed and remanded into the region of the historic and the actual. The acumen and research of skilled archæologists are rapidly making history for the Craft, changing hypotheses into theories, and supporting these by incontestible facts.

Through all this extended historic and pre-historic existence of Freemasonry, there runs the same golden cord of Brotherhood, and related recondite mysteries. The germ is the same throughout. Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, from the beginning to the end, have been the Craft's aims. Forms and ceremonies have changed, but principles never. Freemasons have always being builders, once for time, now for eternity, once with stone and timber to form material Temples, now with intellectual and spiritual natures to form a Spiritual Temple, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.—*Keystone.*

THE DRAMA.

"Married in Haste," at the Haymarket.

MR. BYRON has a happy knack of writing plays which, whether intrinsically good or not, are sure to be acceptable to the public. The very points which, when examined from an artistic point of view, seem his weakest, frequently turn the scale of popular opinion in his favour. Improbabilities in plot, impossibilities in dialogue are all forgiven for the sake of the laughter produced by a smart repartee or a quaint bit of word twisting. Being tolerably certain then, that his work, whatever its quality, will bring grist to the mill, Mr. Byron is to some extent justified in the evident haste with which his plays are written; but the artistic feeling which he undoubtedly possesses must often reproach him for his want of care of his literary reputation. "Pot boilers" are as necessary to dramatic authors as to artists in any other line; but an author like Mr. Byron ought, in justice to his own genius, to produce occasionally a play worthy of a place in an "Academy" of dramatic works. Although the plots of Mr. Byron's plays are usually threadbare, they possess at least one merit; they are neither "adapted" nor bodily stolen from French authors; neither faults nor excellencies are slavish copies from foreign originals. The incidents of "Married in Haste" may almost be guessed from the title. Augustus Grenville, a tutor in the house of a retired merchant, Mr. Grainger, falls in love with the daughter, Ethel, and, on the discovery of the attachment, which is mutual, is abruptly ordered to quit the house. The arrival of Gibson Greene, a friend of Grainger's, throws a new light on the scene; Greene states his knowledge that the tutor's real name is not Grenville, but Vere, that he has great expectations from a rich uncle, Mr. Percy Pendragon, and is in fact merely playing the part of the Lord of Barleigh. On this representation Mr. Grainger's opposition is withdrawn, and the young couple marry. Mr. Pendragon, justly irritated at not having been consulted on this important step, withdraws the allowance hitherto made to Vere, and the couple married in haste are left to repent at leisure. Taking to painting as a means of living, Augustus discovers that his wife's pictures are more valued than his own, and a little jealousy on this score, increased by some misunderstanding as to his attentions to a Lady Lister, results in a separation. The double reconciliation between husband and wife, and between uncle and nephew, is wrought out in a charming scene, of which the chief burden falls on the shoulders of Pendragon and Ethel, and of course all ends happily. We need only say of the dialogue that it is up to the level of Mr. Byron's style, and contains the usual quantity of his verbal fireworks. The acting is unusually good all round; Miss Carlotta Addison, whose progress has been both rapid and continuous, plays admirably as Ethel, showing much more power than she has hitherto been credited with, and acting throughout with admirable consistency of purpose. The Percy Pendragon of Mr. Vezin is another finished performance; good actor as Mr. Vezin always is, he has not often been seen to greater advantage than in this character. In writing the part of Gibson Greene Mr. Byron was writing a part for himself, and fitted it admirably to his own idiosyncracies. The critical, yet good hearted man of the world, always at work for one of his friends, and yet apparently too lazy to do more than drawl out his witty sayings, is excellently portrayed by Mr. Byron. Mr. Howe, always a safe actor, appears as Mr. Grainger, and Miss Emily Thorne plays the part of his wife. The piece is well mounted, and, in comparison with some recent productions, deserves, as it will no doubt obtain, a long and successful run.

WHAT ARE YOU WORKING FOR?—"How busy you are this lovely morning," said the butterfly to the spider. "I am spinning, merely spinning," said the spider, demurely. "How good the spider is. She is just like you, always at work. I found her at home, just now, on the rose bush, hard at her spinning," cried the butterfly to a sage old bee that was gathering honey with all his might. "Like me!" exclaimed the bee. "No, friend, no; I am never idle; I love industry and practise it; so far you may compare me to the spider, but there we part. My labour is spent in preparing sweet food for others: hers is devoted to spinning snares wherewith she catches the unwary for her own devouring. Work and workers are to be judged, not by the skill and pains taken, but by the end proposed. My mission is one of love and life; hers is malignant, and has death for its object."—*Leisure Hour.*

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

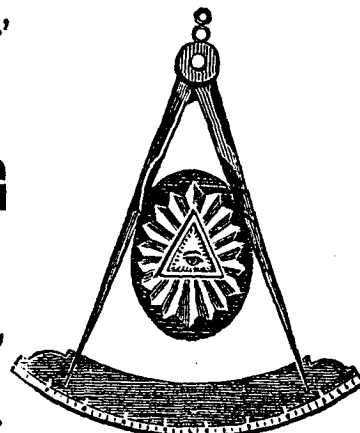
HISTORICAL STEEL ENGRAVING

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

OF THE

ROYAL INSTALLATION ON THE 28TH 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, WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.

OFFICE: 6 Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Monday, the 11th day of October 1875, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution.

To consider the recommendation of the General Committee, on notice of motion given by Bro. Jesse Turner.

That the right to the presentation of a properly qualified Boy in perpetuity for admission to this Institution be secured to the "Cheshire Masonic Educational Institution," on payment to the funds of this Institution of the sum of £1,050.

To elect by ballot Ten Boys (in lieu of nine, as stated in the Voting Papers, one additional vacancy having occurred since the list was completed), from an approved list of 58 Candidates.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

The ballot for the election of Ten Boys will open at 1 o'clock (or sooner, should the business of the Court be concluded), and will close at 3 o'clock.

2nd October 1875. FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Steward), Secretary.

* * The Seventy-eighth Anniversary Festival will be held on Wednesday, 28th June 1876, on which occasion the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, R.W. Prov. G.M. of Warwickshire, has kindly consented to preside. The names of brethren willing to represent Provinces, or Lodges, as Stewards, will be gratefully received.

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, SPRING GARDENS, and MARRIED IN HASTE.

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, THE DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM, and KIND TO A FAULT.

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

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

MIRROR. — At 7.0, A CONJUGAL LESSON. At 7.45, SELF, and THE HALF CROWN DIAMONDS.

GLOBE. — At 7.0, EAST LYNNE, and THE BRIGANDS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S. — MONEY.

QUEEN'S. — MACBETH, this evening only, for the benefit of Mr. Ryder.

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, Inspection of Volunteers, &c. Open daily, AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, SKATING RINK, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. — This day, OPERA, RURAL FETE, ILLUMINATION, &c. On Monday, SWIMMING FETE. On Tuesday, OPERA, HARVEST CELEBRATION, FIREWORKS, &c. On Thursday, "MONEY." Open Daily.

POLYTECHNIC. — The BEAUTY, the BEAST and the BARGAIN, with Ghost Scenes, &c. — AUSTRALIAN MEATS 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.

EGYPTIAN HALL. — BAUTIER, and FITZ-REINHARD, daily, at 3.0 and 8.0.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place, W. — Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED.

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 23rd 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 Panmure 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. Orgaust,

Middlesex; 45 Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

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

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

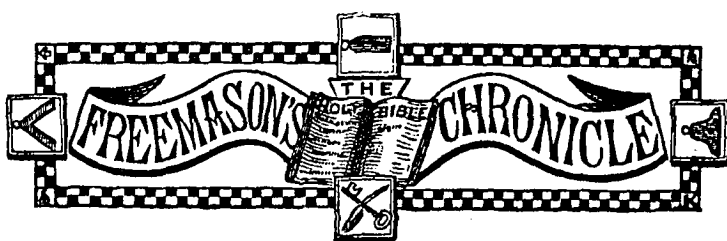
Bro. James Freeman 1237, Treasurer 1426; 65 Friday Street, E.C.

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

Bro. Thomas Moore P.M. 720; High Street, Clapham.

Bro. James Stevens P.M. 25, 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z. 720, M.E.Z. 771, P.G.O. Mark, &c.; 18; Clapham Common, S.W.

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



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, till the last few days, had been entertaining a number of illustrious guests, among them being the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Prime Minister. The Prince and Princess are now returned to Marlborough House, which the former will leave on Monday for Dover, en route, *via* Paris and Brindisi, for India. The suite that will accompany His Royal Highness will include the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Suffield, Lord Aylesford, Lord Carrington, Lord C. Beresford, Colonel Ellis, and Mr. F. Knollys, his private secretary. The Prince will remain at The Bristol during his brief stay in Paris, and will leave for Turin on Wednesday evening, and go thence to Brindisi, which he is expected to reach on Saturday next. He will touch at Athens on the 18th, and after a stay of two days with his brother-in-law, King George, will resume his journey. At three o'clock to day His Royal Highness will receive an address from the Corporation of London, previous to his departure for India. The Duke of Cambridge has paid his usual visit of inspection to the Garrison at Portsmouth. On Wednesday the troops were engaged

in a sham fight on Hayling Island, a few miles east of Portsmouth. On Monday the Duke will travel by the same train as the Prince of Wales to Dover, in order to witness a fight near Folkestone, between the Dover and Shorncliffe troops, which has been arranged for the day following.

Some time since it was announced that warnings had been sent to the various ports, that the equinoctial gales were expected to be much severer than usual, and the forecaste has been since amply verified. There has been a succession of gales, and considerable damage to both life and property has been the result. In addition to this we have witnessed what we suppose we must describe as the complete break up of the season. We have been treated this last fortnight to a superabundance of rain, though during the last few days the sun has shone out bravely and brilliantly, if not with its usual warmth. We cannot say the year thus far has been a particularly fortunate one as regards the weather. The winter was a long and trying one; of spring we had very little to boast, and the summer was distinguished by a succession of most disastrous floods, which severely damaged the hay and oat crops. Following this, we had a few weeks of glorious warm summer weather, which, happily, proved very serviceable to the crops, and enabled the farmers to gather in their harvest without hindrance, so that though the yield is somewhat below the average, the expectations of the pessimists have not been realised to the extent that was expected. Not having the gift of prophecy, we are unable to state if we are fortunately in for another spell of fine weather. We content ourselves with hoping so.

Having delivered ourselves thus oracularly on the subject of the weather, a subject of such interest to all Englishmen that any two of them who should meet and not offer some remark, more or less sapient, as to its being warm, cold, dry, or damp, would deserve to be immured for the rest of their days in the nearest lunatic asylum, we pass to other and it may be more general topics. First then the Fifteenth Church Congress commenced its session at Stoke-on-Trent in the Potteries on Tuesday. The proceedings commenced with divine service in the Parish Church, the sermon being preached by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, while the Bishop of Ontario performed a like service at another church, St. Mark's, Shelton. The Congress met in the afternoon, at the Congress Hall, and after a few preliminaries, Bishop Selwyn delivered the inaugural address, in which the Rev. Prelate set forth the scope and purpose of the meeting. After this the first discussion was opened, the subject being "The Church of England, and the Churches in communion with her; how they may be drawn more closely together." On Wednesday, the principal discussion turned on the important question of "Woman's work in the Church." The subject evoked considerable difference of opinion among those present, but all the speakers exhibited a very earnest desire to treat the question impartially, though the views enunciated were in some instances in direct conflict with each other. We may fairly assume that a Congress which has reached its fifteenth session feels that it is making some progress with the work it is engaged upon. At all events, all endeavours to promote deeper religious feeling among the masses will be cordially welcomed by all Masons, even though we pride ourselves on excluding all religious disputations. Hence we refer to this Congress, not because it is under the auspices of the Church of England, but because its object is to spread a knowledge of the broad truths of religion among the more ignorant classes of people.

Simultaneously with the Church Congress we have the Social Science Congress assembled at Brighton, this being the nineteenth year of its existence. There were present Lord Aberdare, President of the Congress and of the Departments, Sir Edward Creasey, Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law; Lieut.-Colonel Du Cane, Repression of Crime; Sir Charles Reed, Education; Dr. Richardson, Health; and Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., Economy and Trade. The inaugural address was delivered by Lord Aberdare, who entered, at great length, into the very wide range of subjects which the Congress sought to deal with. The most prominent among them are the repression of crime, the extension of education, and the promotion of sanitary science. We heartily sympathise with every body of men engaged in such beneficent work. Whatever tends to raise the masses must be a benefit, not to them only, but to the community of which they form a part. Decent dwellings, fresh air, and education

are the surest means for improving the condition of our less fortunate fellows. We have no doubt whatever that much practical good will result from sundry of the theories propounded at this Congress, and we heartily wish it every success. While on the subject of science we may note that the Yorkshire College of Science, at Leeds, which has been established for the purpose of supplying instruction in the sciences applicable to the manufactures, engineering, mining, and agriculture of the county, was inaugurated by the Duke of Devonshire, on Wednesday. There were present, besides His Grace, who is Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Hampton, Lord Frederick Cavendish, President of the College, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. W. E. Forster, the Mayors of Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, and several other men of distinction connected with the County of York. Lord Frederick Cavendish having explained the object of establishing such a college, the Duke of Devonshire formally declared it open, after which the company adjourned to luncheon at the Great Northern Station Hotel, His Grace occupying the chair. A number of toasts were given and appropriately acknowledged. The proceedings were brought to a close in the evening, when a meeting was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing an address by Dr. Lyon Playfair. If the success that has attended Owen's College, Manchester, may be taken as affording a just criterion, we may anticipate that a long and honourable career is in store for this new College of Science.

This being the season when Members of Parliament make a clean breast of their Parliamentary performances, and take counsel with their constituents as to the present and future state of the political world, it is a matter of course that nearly every issue of the *Times*, and other daily papers, should contain accounts of these extra Parliamentary utterances. Among the latest and most noteworthy of these have been the addresses of Messrs. Norwood and Wilson to their constituents at Hull, the most important topics to which the honourable gentlemen referred being the shipping interest, the legislation in connection therewith, and the crusade of Mr. Plimsoll against unseaworthy ship owners. Mr. Leatham, at Huddersfield, scarcely knew how to express his regret at the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the leadership of the Liberal party. And lastly, though the occasion hardly comes under this particular category of extra parliamentary speeches, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been paying a visit to Middlesborough, for the purpose of inspecting the grand improvements now in course of progress with a view to improving the navigation of the river Tees. The interest on this occasion centered in the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Normandy Graving Dock, a ceremony which was very skilfully performed by Sir Stafford Northcote, amid great enthusiasm. The right honourable gentleman had previously inspected the extensive works undertaken by the Tees Conservancy Board, being afterwards entertained at luncheon in a tent erected for the occasion on the iron platform on which stands the Fifty Buoy Lighthouse. After the labours of the day Sir Stafford returned to Marton Hall, the seat of Mr. Bolckow, M.P. for Middlesborough, whose guest he is during his visit.

After laying the foundation stone of the Normandy Graving Dock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer improved his Masonic experience by laying the first stone of the Cleveland Library and Philosophical Institute, at Middlesborough, on Thursday. This Institution dates its origin only about twelve years back, when a library was commenced and an annual course of lectures established for the education of all classes, in matters of local interest, such as geology, botany, and the staple industry of the district. The Society now numbers between 400 or 500 members, and so great has been the increase in members, that the original quarters have become too small. Hence it was resolved to erect new premises, at about a cost of £4,000, and it was of this new structure that Sir Stafford Northcote laid the first stone on the day mentioned. The ceremony having been duly performed, a cordial vote of thanks was voted to the Right Honourable gentleman, who then, in company with Messrs. Bolckow, Dadds, and others, made a short excursion to the Cleveland Hills, and inspected the mine, some 500 feet deep, which is justly regarded as the most interesting feature in the district. In this mine a seam of ironstone, sixteen feet thick, is being worked, and though the Company are only working to about one-fourth of their power, a thousand

tons of ore are being raised daily. Having explored the different workings, lunch was served in a temporary dining room extemporised and tastily decorated for the occasion in one of them. In the evening Sir Stafford was entertained at a banquet given by the Mayor and Corporation in the Odd Fellows' Hall, over 200 guests being invited to meet him. The toast of the evening was, of course, that of "Her Majesty's Ministers," with which was coupled the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is needless to add that the toast was cordially received and appropriately acknowledged.

The contest for the vacancy in the Court of Aldermen, caused by the retirement of Sir Sills John Gibbons, Bart., Ward of Castle Baynard, was a very close one; Bro. S. C. Hadley receiving 121, and Mr. Geo. Cockerell 120 votes. At first the latter gentleman announced his intention of challenging the verdict, but he has since given up the idea, so that Bro. Hadley's election to the honourable position of Alderman is now assured, and will be publicly announced by the Lord Mayor on Wednesday next. The Lord Mayor elect, Mr. Alderman Cotton, is endeavouring to introduce some novel features in this year's civic pageant. He has suggested to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee, now sitting at Guildhall, the propriety of inviting the leading trades to send in plans and designs of trophies to form part of the Show. In the event of their falling in with this suggestion, Alderman Cotton further suggests that the Civic Guilds should support such trophies with their banners, and in any other way that may seem feasible. It is also proposed that detachments of all the Metropolitan volunteer regiments, and from other parts of the county, should form part of the procession. If the idea be carried out, we shall have something quite out of the common in the way of Lord Mayor's Shows this year. But even if the idea should not find favour, the City Marshal and the Civic Coach will, we doubt not, prove as attractive as ever, especially to country cousins, and the little citizens and citizenesses not yet in their teens.

Though the weather last Friday was not quite so favourable as might have been wished, the novel idea of a cab show at the Alexandra Palace proved a great success. The show included cabs, cab-horses, and designs for cabmen's shelters, nor was cabby himself over-looked, for prizes were awarded to those who could give the best evidence of good conduct, who had been longest in the service of one employer, who had restored the greatest number of articles left in cabs, and who had had the longest experience as temperance men. As cabmen are known for their skill in chaffing, we think there might have been added prizes for those who have uttered the greatest number of decent *bons mots*. No doubt *Punch*, *Judy* and *Fun* would have come forward liberally with donations for a class of men who have figured so successfully and so amusingly in their columns. But this by the way. The exhibition was under the patronage of Lord Carrington, Lord Grosvenor, M.P., Sir Charles J. Palmer, Cardinal Manning, and Mr. Roger Eykyn, all of whom were present. Among the judges were Professor Fleming and Sir Edward Lee, together with two practical cab owners, nominated by the Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association, namely, Mr. John Turner, badge 8149, and Henry Sayer, badge 1672. Among the exhibitors was H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who sent a splendid specimen of a hansom. In Class 1, for the exhibitors of the best conditioned cab-horse and best appointed two wheeled cab, in service for not less than six months, G. Bishops, of Taunton Mews, took the first prize, and W. Rees, of Eglon Mews, the second. In Class 2, for Proprietor of best horse and four-wheeled cab, under the same conditions, John W. Dove, of Edward Street, Dorset Square, was placed first, and W. James, of Trinity Mews, second. Messrs. Forder of Wolverhampton took the first prize in Class 3, the most convenient and economical two-wheel cab; Mr. C. Thorne, of Norwich, being adjudged second honours; Messrs. Martin and Co., of Birmingham, and G. R. Blackwell, of John Mews, Gray's-inn-road, were first and second respectively in the four-wheeled cab class. In class 5, for best conditioned cab-horse in active work for three years, the prizes were awarded to D. H. Lewis, Chalk Farm, and John Dove. G. Bishops took the prize in class 6 for the best horse driven for over four years in the shafts of a cab. In class 7, for horses that had served over five years, W. C. Holland, Chelsea, and Mary Dale, Brunswick-square, were respectively first and second. Mrs. Ruth Parson, of Kennington Cross, with her bay-mare, in constant work for over seven-

teen years, took the prize in class 8, horses over eight years in work. John Dunn, badge 1091, took first prize for good conduct, having seen forty-six years of service as a driver; George Hardy took the prize for having been the longest time in the same employer's service, namely thirty-five years. Mr. John Gibson, architect, took the prize offered for the best and most economical design for a cabman's shelter. Altogether the directors of the Alexandra Palace and cabmen have every reason to be pleased with the result of this first experiment, and we trust it may be only the first of a long series of similar exhibitions. On Saturday there was a Venetian fête, on Tuesday an effective rendering of *La Sonnambula*, by the Carl Rosa Company, and for to-day is announced Balfe's favourite opera, *The Bohemian Girl*.

On Tuesday the Seventh Annual Cat Show was held at the Crystal Palace. There were considerably over three hundred animals exhibited, ranged in no less than forty-nine classes. One of the judges was Mr. Harrison Weir, and among the numerous patrons may be mentioned Lady D. Nevill, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, and Mr. Darwin. The exhibits included every variety of the domestic cat, and many of them were splendid specimens of feline beauty, the best in the whole show being an English short-haired tabby, weighing just 18 lbs. On Saturday last the twentieth season of winter concerts opened, with an average good programme, the first piece on the list being the late Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiades," with selections from Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Gounod, and last of all, Herr Wagner's overture, "Der fliegende Hollander." The second of this series, to-day, will include selections from Mendelssohn, Haydn, Chopin, and a new overture by Mr. W. G. Cusins, "Love's Labour Lost." The vocalists are Madame Sinico and Mr. Vernon Rigby; pianiste, Mdlle. Anna Mehlig; and the conductor, Mr. A. Manns. Among other novelties here may be mentioned the new Skating Rink, which will be under cover, and be opened to-day. This evening is announced as the opening night of a series of Promenade Concerts at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

Mr. George Potter, Editor of the *Beehive* and member of the London School Board, is determined, and very properly we think, to bring the *Englishman* to task for describing him as a rogue and a sham. The first summons against Dr. Kenealy failed, it being shown that Dr. Kenealy was neither Editor nor proprietor of the journal in question. But nothing daunted by this, Mr. Potter's Counsel applied for a summons against Mr. Bradley as the publisher, and it is proposed to indict Mr. Maurice Kenealy at the Sessions. The result, as regards Mr. Bradley, is his committal for trial by Alderman Sir Robert Carden, bail being allowed, however, himself in £100, and two securities in £50 each, afterwards altered to a single security of £100.

There is little to record in the way of sport. Pheasant-shooting commenced on the first instant. There has been a Croquet Tournament at Brighton, and Captain Webb is still the hero of the hour wherever he goes. The subscription list by this time must be a tolerable heavy one, as it should be, for his feat is unexampled. Coursing commenced last month, and the season for football is just being entered upon, so that, as we have remarked before, we shall soon be studying all the wonderful mysteries of drop kicks, behinds, forwards, half and quarter-backs, scrummages, hots, posters, goals, tries, &c., &c. If any of our readers are anxious to know what all this means, let him refer to Mr. Alcock's admirably compiled football annual for this year, and he will there obtain all the needful information.

A fire of greater magnitude than usual broke out on Thursday evening, at the newly erected mansion of Mr. Henry A. Hankey, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. The house, indeed, has not yet been inhabited, for the workmen were still engaged in putting the last touches before Mr. Hankey moved into it. The house was very large, being five stories high, and some idea of its value may be gathered from the fact that the building and its contents were insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe Company, for between £40,000 and £50,000. Most of the furniture was saved, but nearly the whole of the building was completely destroyed, leaving only the bare walls standing. The first engines to arrive were those of the Wellington Barracks and these did great service in arresting the progress of the flames. The fire steamers arrived shortly, but though the men worked with a will, only two out of the twenty bedrooms were saved, as were the dining and billiard-rooms, but the drawing-room, concert-hall, and reception-room

were destroyed. No life was endangered as the warning came early enough to ensure escape, but a drummer and private of the Coldstream Guards were injured, the latter so severely that his removal to the hospital became necessary. One of the firemen, too, on whom a beam fell was also conveyed thither.

From France we hear of dissensions in the Ministry. Considering what a heterogeneous body it is, we are by no means surprised at this report. Great difficulties are anticipated at the beginning of the approaching session. From Spain we learn that six Alphonsist columns have been organised for the better pursuit of the Carlists in the province of Gerona. The latter are bombarding Pampluna, but the damage done by the shells seems to be immaterial. There is, in fact, a good deal of fear among the inhabitants, but fortunately no serious amount of danger. His Holiness the Pope has received an envoy from the Shah of Persia. The latter thanks the Pope for his letter and presents, and promises that all Roman Catholics in Persia shall be protected and respected in the exercise of their religion. Might not Pius IX. take a leaf out of the Shah's book, and leave Freemasons unmolested in the exercise of their religion? The approaching visit of the Emperor of Germany to Milan is being pretty generally discussed, and no doubt the Italians from the King downwards will accord his Majesty a most enthusiastic reception. They are directly indebted to Prussia for Venice, and indirectly for Rome, so there is every reason why they should greet him heartily. As regards the Herzegovina, we imagine the insurrection must be pretty well on its last legs. We hear of occasional engagements, in which, whenever Turkish troops are engaged, they send their enemies to the right about in double quick time. If now and again we hear of insurgent successes, we fancy the telegram should be read *excesses* at the expense of inoffensive Turkish women and children and their property. The Earl of Derby has recently stated that when the European Consuls were lately traversing the disturbed districts, the principal difficulty they experienced was in finding any insurgents. So much for the boastful telegrams about great defeats of Turkish troops, which a fortnight or two since came in such numbers from Servia and Vienna. Happily the Great Powers have determined upon following a policy of non-intervention. Turkey, for once, will be left to deal with her own subjects. Doubtless, when the disturbances are at an end, we shall hear of the Sultan having acceded to the prayers of his subjects for certain reforms. Our difficulties with China and Burmah, according to the latest advices, appear to be in a fair way of being settled, but we must not be too hopeful. It is no good shouting till you are out of the wood. The Chinese are as great in deception as in failing to carry out their promises. John Bull may yet find it necessary to chastise John Chinaman, and will do so certainly if the murderers of one of her Majesty's Consular servants are not duly punished by the Chinese Government. By advices from America we hear that the recent storms in Texas have been very disastrous both to life and property. Over a hundred lives have been lost, and property destroyed to the estimated extent of five million dollars. The velocity of the wind is said at one time to have been at the rate of fifty miles an hour. We doubt not steps will be promptly taken to repair the damage, and equally certain are we that, if subscriptions are opened in this country, a good round sum will be raised.

The election at the Quarterly Court of the Needle-makers' Company was held on Thursday, and Brother J. C. Parkinson, Deputy Provincial Master for Middlesex, and W.M. of the Alexandra Palace Lodge, was unanimously elected Master for the ensuing year. Bro. Sir George Elliott, Bart., and Dr. Ramsey were elected Wardens.

Bro. Fred Godfrey and the Band of the Coldstream Guards played at the Aquarium, Brighton, on Saturday, and Bro. MacLagan has been re-engaged, his artistic performances having been received with great applause.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, a new Lodge will be consecrated in the province of Essex. By special permission of the Earl of Roslyn P.G.M. Scotland, this Lodge will be designated the "Roslyn Lodge," and will stand No. 1543 on the roll. The ceremony of consecration will

be performed by the M.W. Bro. C. J. Martyn, P. Grand Chaplain, assisted by the V.W. Rev. Spencer R. Wigram, Grand Chaplain, and other brethren. Two o'clock in the afternoon is the hour fixed for the ceremony.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold will take up the freedom of the City, to which he is entitled by patrimony, at a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, on the 25th instant. After the ceremony the Prince will be entertained at a *dejeuner*.

We regret to have to announce that Bro. R. W. Little, P.G.W. Middlesex, and Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, is labouring under severe indisposition, with an affection of the throat. We fear he will not be able to be present at the Election this day (Saturday).

The election of six candidates for the Girls' School will take place to-day, the poll opening at 1 p.m. and closing at 3 p.m. On Monday there will be an election of 10 candidates for the Boys' School, the number of applicants being 58. The ballot will in this case also commence at 9 a.m. and close at 3 p.m.

The fifteen Sections will be worked in the Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27, at the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, City, E.C., on Thursday evening, October 28th, 1875, at seven precisely. Bros. Austin P.M. 933 W.M., Horsley 933 S.W., Williams 933 J.W. The Sections will be worked by the following Brethren:—1st Lecture—Brown 174, Calverley J.W. 1349, Ellis 933, Briant 933, Hoare P.M. 27, Horsley 933, Gross I.G. 1278. 2nd Lecture:—Crane 933, Musto P.M. 1349, Fieldwick I.G. 1364, Lowe P.G.P. Middlesex, P.M. 1445. 3rd Lecture:—Hocking 933, Webb D.C. 174, Williams 933.

The marriage of Vicount Castlereagh, eldest son of Bro. the Marquis of Londonderry, with Lady Theresa, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, premier Earl of England, was celebrated last Saturday at Alton Towers, the seat of the noble Earl.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—It was in Philadelphia that Franklin first became a printer on his own account; but he had previously visited England, and worked as a journeyman in a London office. This was in 1725, when he was only nineteen: by the middle of 1726 he was back in Philadelphia, and it was in that city that he made his first advances to independence. His industry was boundless; no labour that was honest he considered beneath him; he never stooped to the vulgar folly of setting himself above his work. The ingenuity of his mind and the readiness of his hands made him so varied a master of his craft that he could cast types, make printer's ink, cut wood-engravings, and execute vignettes in copper. Opening an office of his own, he was chosen by the Pennsylvania Assembly to be their printer. Philadelphia was his foster-city, and he owed to it more than to the city of his birth. It was there that he speculated and wrote; it was there that he started a newspaper; it was there that he published "Poor Richard's Almanack," and delighted the thrifty with the proverbial philosophy of money getting. In Philadelphia he resided the greater part of his life, advancing education, founding libraries and philosophical societies, promoting social improvements, and making those experiments in electricity which have tamed the lightning, and converted it from the brilliant terror of the heavens into the orderly servant of man. He was not an idealist in science; he brought it down, literally, to the fireside, and to the lamp upon the table. But, though nothing of a poet, he loved music, and invented the harmonica, the knowledge of which he is said to have concealed from his wife until the instrument was perfect, when, waking her with it at night, she thought it was the music of angels.—From "Cassell's History of the United States" for October.

THE ELIZABETHAN POETRY.—The land was full of song in Elizabeth's time. Music of the voice was cultivated, part-songs and madrigals were a common social pleasure. Educated men, who had no thought of calling themselves men of letters, could write pleasant verse, and sing it too. To be able to write pleasant verse was a mark of good breeding in England, as in Italy, and this was caused in some degree by imitation of Italian fashions. Much of the verse written, and more or less valued, in Elizabeth's reign, has passed away. The good remains; but of the good, perhaps, there has been as much lost as preserved.—From "Cassell's Library of English Literature."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The extraordinary variations of temperature attending the early autumn are extremely trying to the delicate chested, the weak, and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon, and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently, will speedily recruit the faulty functions and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when cold and sundry other causes are attempting to gain a vexatious footing.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

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SATURDAY, 9th OCTOBER.

Quarterly General Court, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12.

309—Prince George, Station Hotel, Bottoms, Eastwood.
1391—Commercial, Freemasons' Hotel, Leicester.

MONDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

Quarterly General Court, Boys' School, Freemason's Hall, at 12. (Election, &c.)

45—Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, 8. (Instruction.)
957—Leigh, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, High Street, Hastings.
61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.
68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth.
85—Faithful, Swan Inn, Harleston, Norfolk.
88—Scientific, Red Lion, Petty Curry, Cambridge.
89—Unanimity, Astley Arms Hotel, Dukinfield.
102—Unanimity, King's Arms, North Walsham.
105—Fortitude, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
189—Sincerity, St. George's Hall, East Stonehouse.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, South Shields.
262—Salopian, Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury.
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
302—Hope, Masonic Hall, Bradford.
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.
314—Peace and Unity, Militia Mess Rooms, Preston.
388—Prudence, Three Tuns, Halesworth, Suffolk.
411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham.
607—Chicheley, Court House, Thrapstone.
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport.
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich.
665—Montagu, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis.
751—Eastnor, Feathers Hotel, Ledbury.
855—Sympathy, Swan Hotel, Wootton-under-Edge.
884—Derwent, George and Commercial Hotel, Wirksworth, Derby.
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall.
941—De Tabley, Royal George Hotel, Knutsford.
949—Williamson, Royal Hotel, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.
951—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Stow-on-the-Wold.
1296—Bayons, Corn Exchange, Market Rasen.
1396—Morning Star, Queen's Hotel, Newton Abbot.
1486—Duncombe, King's Arms Hotel, Kingsbridge, Devon.

TUESDAY, 12th OCTOBER.

167—St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
1228—Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone. (Instruction.)
51—Angel, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.
93—Social, Freemasons' Hall, Norwich.
131—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Truro.
160—True Friendship, Old Ship, Rochford.
241—Merchants, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, Warwick.
319—New Forest, Masonic Hall, Lymington.
371—Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, Maryport.
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High Street, Huntingdon.
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Instruction.)
414—Union, Masonic Hall, Grey Friars'-road, Reading.
484—Faith, Gerard's Arms Inn, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-in-the-Willows.
496—Peace and Harmony, Masonic Rooms, St. Austell, Cornwall.
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone.
560—Vernon, Swan Hotel, Stourport.
624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent.
626—Lansdowne of Unity, New Hall, Chippenham.
723—Lanmure, Wellington Hotel, Aldershot.
795—S. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead.
814—Parrett and Axe, George Hotel, Crewkerne.
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, Gosport.
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston.
1007—Howe and Charnwood, Bulls Head, Loughboro'.
1067—Royal Forest of Dean, Lodge Rooms, Newnham.
1138—Devon, Masonic Hall, Devon Square, Newton Abbot.
1166—Clarendon, Queen's Hotel, Hyde, Cheshire.
1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.
1402—Jordan, Masonic Hall, Torquay.
1465—Ockenham, Talbot Hotel, Cuckfield, Sussex.

WEDNESDAY, 13th OCTOBER.

Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.
193—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch-lane, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse.
1260—Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

51—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale.
81—Doyle's of Fellowship, Masonic Hall, Guernsey.
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart, Hythe, Kent.
187—Royal Sussex of Hospitality, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
285—Love and Honour, George Hotel, Shepton Mallet.
301—Apollo, Swan Hotel, Alchester.
324—Concord, Golden Ball Inn, Stockport.
325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
329—Brotherly Love, Chough's Inn, Yeovil.
368—Samaritan, George Hotel, Sandbach, Cheshire.
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley, Yorks.
439—Fidelity, Queen's Arms, Dukinfield.
606—Segonitium, Masonic Hall, Carnarvon Castle.
661—Fawcett, New Masonic Hall, Seaham Harbour.
666—Benevolence, Prince Town, Dartmoor, Devon.
681—Scarsdale, Masonic Hall, Market Place, Chesterfield.
731—Arboretum, Arboretum Hotel, Derby.
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing.
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Pontefract.
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury.
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' H.H., Bradford.
1030—Marinon, Private Rooms, Tamworth.
1416—Falcon, Kirkgate, Thirsk.
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans.
M.M. 145—Constantine, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.

THURSDAY, 14th OCTOBER.

27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8. (Instruction.)
1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Sunderland.
98—St. Martin's, Board Room, Town Hall, Burslem.
112—St. George, Masonic Hall, Fore-street-hill, Exeter.
130—Royal Gloucester, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton.
132—Unity, White Hart Hotel, Ringwood.
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
195—Hengist, Belle Vue House, Bournemouth.
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
332—Virtue and Silence, White Lion, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
333—Royal Preston, Victoria's Garrison House, Fulwood, Lancashire.
341—Wellington, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye, Sussex.
426—Shakespeare, Town Hall, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.
450—Cornubian, Freemasons' Hall, Hayle, Cornwall.
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter.
477—Mersey, 65 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
487—Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Highbury-street, Portsmouth.
586—Elias de Derham, Masonic Hall, The Canal, Salisbury.
630—St. Cuthbert, Parson-lane, Howden.
636—De Ogle, Black Bull Hotel, Morpeth.
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth, Northumberland.
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
787—Beaureper, Lion Hotel, Bridge-street, Belper.
945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chambers, Abingdon, Berks.
1032—Townley Parker, Howard's Arms Hotel, Whittle-le-Woods.
1098—St. George's Priory Rooms, Temperance Hall, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.
1147—St. David's, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
1204—Royd, Belle Vue Hotel, Malvern.
1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent.
1343—St. John's, King's Arms Hotel, Grays, Essex.
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.
R. A. 1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion Hotel, Barnet.

FRIDAY, 15th OCTOBER.

1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate.
404—Watford, Freemason's Hotel, Watford.
475—Bedfordshire of St. John the Baptist, Town Hall, Luton.
518—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket.
1143—Royal Denbigh, Assembly Rooms, Denbigh.
1330—St. Peters, Three Swans Hotel, Market Harborough.

SATURDAY, 16th OCTOBER.

149—Peace, Masonic Rooms, Meltham.
444—Union, Courtenay Arms Inn, Star Cross, Devon.

IRELAND.

MONDAY—154—Prince of Wales' Own, Masonic Hall, Belfast.
" 217—Tyrawley, 4, Dillon-terrace, Ballina.
" 270—St. George's, Enniscorthy, Wexford.
" 297—Abercorn, Masonic Hall, Waterford.
" 321—Tullamore, Court House, Tullamore, King's County.
" 431—Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Masonic Hall, Ballymena.
TUESDAY—8—St. Patrick, Masonic Hall, Cork.
" 22—Truth, Masonic Hall, Arthur Place, Belfast.
THURSDAY—20—Light of the West, Grand Jury Room, Sligo.
" 109—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Belfast, Antrim.
" 138—Londonderry, Londonderry.
" 248—Roscommon, Court House, Roscommon.
" 352—Castleblaney, Castleblaney, Monaghan.
" 411—Drogheda, Masonic Hall, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.

MONDAY—102—St. Mark, St. Mark's Hall, Buchanan-street.
" 219—Star, 12 Trongate.
" 362—St. Clair, 25 Robertson-street.
" 556—Clydesdale, 106 Rose-street.
TUESDAY—413—Athol, 213 Buchanan-street.
" 419—Neptune, 35 St. James'-street.
" 441—Glasgow, 22 Struthers-street.
" R.A. 69—St. Andrews, 170 Buchanan-street.
WEDNESDAY—128—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Shettleston.
" 519—Maryhill, 167 High-street, Maryhill.
" R. A. 113—St. Patrick, St. Mary's Hall, Partick.
THURSDAY—27—St. Mungo, 213 Buchanan-street.
" 465—St. Andrews, Garngad-road.
" R.A.—50 Glasgow, 213 Buchanan-street.
FRIDAY—360—Commercial, 30 Hope-street.
" 498—Clyde, 170 Buchanan-street.
" 321—St. Andrew, Public Hall, Helensburgh.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS,

Shamrock and Thistle Lodge.—This Lodge held an Emergency meeting in the Star Hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday, 5th October. There was a good attendance of the brethren to assist Bro. J. Yuill in the arduous duty of raising eight members to the sublime degree of Master Masons, passing six and entering one.

Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 37.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, the 4th of October, at Freemasons' Hall, Bolton, at 6 p.m. Present:—Bros. James Walker W.M., W. H. Horrocks S.W., R. Mill Freeman J.W., G. R. Brockbank P.Prov. S.G.D. Sec., James Brown S.D., Samuel Crowther J.D., Walter Pennington P.M. as I.G., Chas. Walker Prov. G. Tyler Tyler. P.M.'s—Bros. R. W. Knowles, Newton, W. Slater P. Prov. S.G.D., T. H. Winder P. Prov. G. Reg., Robt. Harwood P. Prov. Sup. of W.; Bros. W. J. Challinor, F. A. Winder, H. Vevers, Booth and Forrest. Business—Opened 1st degree at 6 p.m.; read and confirmed minutes; ballotted for Bros. Jas. D. Porteous, Postmaster of Bolton, P. Prov. J.G.W. Renfrewshire, East Scot. Cons., and A. Dobson, of Bolton, formerly Lodge 51, Irish Cons., both approved; proceeded to 3rd degree, Bros. Booth and Forrest raised to sublime degree of M.M.; closed to 1st degree; read summons from Prov. G. Sec., calling meeting of Prov. G. Lodge, to be held at Heywood, on 3rd November next; read portion of Ancient Charges, and Lodge closed at a quarter past eight o'clock.

Egyptian Lodge, No. 27.—The regular meeting of this old

established Lodge was held on Thursday, the 7th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, Bro. Lambie W.M. in the chair. Green S.W., Atkins P.M. as J.W., H. G. Buss P.G. Treas., Poole P.M. Sec., Walker as S.D., Pattenden J.D., Richards I.G., D. H. Jacobs P.M. W.S., T. Maidwell D.C. P.M.'s—Bros. J. Coutts P.G.P., Harris, C. B. Payne, D. H. Jacobs, Hoare, T. Shepperd and Lebbes. The Lodge was opened and minutes confirmed; Bro. Riches was raised to the 3rd degree, and Bros. Howell Maidwell and Young were initiated, the working being perfectly rendered. The brethren then sat down to a banquet provided by Bro. Clemow and superintended by Bro. Smith. The W.M. proposed the usual routine toasts, Bro. Coutts P.M. P.G.P. responded in his usual happy and genial manner. Bro. Atkins I.P.M. then proposed the toast of the W.M., who suitably responded. The visitors were Bros. Dyer 449, Smith P.M. 177, F. W. Bryant 49, Lee 1524, Limebeen W.M. 1275, Smith 180, Grubb 73, I. C. Waring 1472, Grinwood 1224, E. Cooke P.M. 9, H. P. Steel 781, and Power 869, Bros. Maidwell, Howell and Young severally returned thanks in appropriate terms. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Masters and Bro. Atkins I.P.M. responded. The officers followed: the W.M. complimenting them on their working; Bro. Walker returned thanks, The Tyler's toast concluded a very agreeable evening's enjoyment.

Cathedral Chapter, No. 67.—This Chapter held an emergency meeting on Tuesday, 5th October, at 22 Struthers-street, Glasgow, Comp. J. Duthie Z. presiding, assisted by Comps. G. Purdy H., G. W. Wheeler, Z. of 73, acting J., J. Goldie Scribe E., T. Mason N., J. Dickie 1st S., and others. A Mark Lodge was opened, and Bros. Dove and Macdonald were advanced to that degree, they were afterwards exalted as Most Excellent Masters. The Chapter was then opened, and thereafter, the 1st Sojourner being absent, Comp. Wheeler acted in that capacity, assisted by Comp. Duthie, to exalt these two gentlemen to the Royal Arch Degree.

Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73.—This Lodge held its regular meeting at 170 Buchanan-street, G. McDonald presiding, W. MacGregor S.W., J. Aubridge J.W., G. Weston P.M., and a large number of members. Two candidates were duly entered, and one passed to 2nd degree.

Rossllyn Chapter, No. 119.—This Chapter held its annual meeting on Monday, 4th October, at 25 Robertson-street, Glasgow, G. Thallon M.E.Z. presiding. There was a large attendance of visitors, amongst whom we recognised J. Duthie Z. 67, D. Ranald J. 67, G. W. Wheeler Z. 73, R. Muir 69 S.W., J. Pearson 87, R. Minian 122, and Wm. Dobbie P.Z. 119. The Chapter having been duly opened, Comp. Duthie, with the assistance of the other Principals present, proceeded to instal the officers of the Chapter. G. Thallon re-elected Z., G. W. Hogg H., A. Rutherford J., G. Fraser scribe E., J. McMellan N., R. Leadbitter T., J. Stevenson 1st Sojourner, C. Gallally 2nd S., R. Glass 3rd S., and T. Warnick Janitor. The newly installed Z. immediately proceeded to open a Lodge of Most Excellent Masters, and in an able manner conferred that degree on Bro. James Strong. A Royal Arch Chapter was again opened, when Comp. G. Wheeler Z. 73 exalted Bro. Strong. Thereafter the M.E.Z. proposed, and H. seconded, a motion that in recognition of past services in the Chapter, Comps. G. W. Wheeler Z. 73, D. Ranald J. 67, and R. Minian of 122 be made honorary members of the Rossllyn Chapter, which concluded a lengthy evening's work.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 164.—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 6th of October, at the Masonic Hall, London Hotel, Sidmouth. Present—Bros. W. Hine Haycock P.M. P.G.S.D. W.M. pro tem, W. M. Mitchell S.W., F. H. H. Orchard J.W. pro tem, George Beard Secretary, B. T. Hodge P.M. P.P.G.D. 30 Treasurer, W. J. Rogers J.D. pro tem, W. Pilo P.M. I.G., T. H. Paul Tyler; P.M.'s Bros. J. Albert Orchard P.M. P.G.S., J. Godfrey. Business—The business transacted was of a formal nature, after which, the W.M., in the name of Bro. W. Hodge P.M., presented the Lodge with a coloured plate, representing the various Masonic symbols and emblems, and also with a coloured likeness of the M.W. Grand Master H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in acknowledgment of which, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the donor.

Lodge of Joppa, No. 188.—A numerous assemblage of the brethren met at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, City, on Monday, the 4th. This being the first meeting since the vacation, owing to the work on the Agenda Paper the meeting was called for 3.30. Bros. S. L. Hickman W.M., A. Dodson, S. W. Lazurus J.W., E. P. Albert P.M. Assistant Grand Pursuivant Secretary, M. Spiegel as S.D., Campion as J.D., L. Auerhaan I.G., P. E. Van Noorden Organist, and Past Masters O. Roberts, L. Alexander, H. M. Levy, Berkowitz, J. Phillips, Israel Abrahams. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Bitton, Dixon, Snelling and Botibol were passed to the 2nd degree, and Bros. Davis, Lindenbaum, Sessell and Sissen were raised to the 3rd degree. Messrs. Nourick, Wasserbery and Schuldenfice were duly initiated into the Order. The resignation of a Past Master was accepted with regret, and several propositions for initiation were handed in. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, 103 in number, sat down to a banquet provided by Bro. W. G. Jennings, of the Albion Tavern Company, and superintended by Bro. Kieping. The W.M., in proposing the toast of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M., alluded to his intended visit to India, and he, as well as every one present, wished him God speed on his voyage and a safe return. He was sure in India His Royal Highness would be received with that brotherly love and enthusiasm that was always accorded him in England. Bro. E. P. Albert P.M. returned thanks for the toast of the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Benevolent

Fund attached to the Lodge, and stated the Fund was in a prosperous state; they had over £1,100 in hand, and he had much pleasure in informing the brethren that Bro. A. Auerhaan, who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, had given the sum of five guineas to the Fund, Bro. H. Hymans had given four guineas to constitute him a Vice-President, and the newly initiated brethren, Bros. Nourick and Wasserbery had contributed the sums of one guinea each, while Bro. Schuldenfice had given the sum of half a guinea. (Cheers.) Bro. M. Spiegel returned thanks for the toast. Bro. Nourick replied to the toast of the newly initiated brethren. Bro. Obed. Roberts I.P.M., in proposing the toast of the W.M., was received with loud and prolonged cheers, showing the popularity of the W.M. He said, it was a pleasing duty to propose that brother's health. The Lodge may be congratulated in having one to preside over them who was so thoroughly proficient in his various duties; he hoped they would drink the toast with that amount of enthusiasm the W.M. so well deserved. (Cheers.) The W.M. said he thanked Bro. Roberts for the high encomiums he had passed on him, and the brethren for their approbation, his only aim was to do his duty to the Lodge, and he hoped ever to merit their regard and esteem. He then proposed the toast of the Visitors, Bros. Perryman 3, L. Salomon 1017, Cohen 205, Kemp 27, J. H. Dodson 55, Johnson 1423, Offenbach late 188, Soppet 55, Herman 860, L. Myers 205, H. Hauss 860, Klein 1269, H. Gloster 153, Coombes, C. Woodman 1275. Bros. Offenbach, Herman and Cohen severally returned thanks. The toast of the Past Masters followed, Bro. Israel Abrahams P.M. returning thanks. Bros. Dodson and L. Lazurus returned thanks for the toast of the Wardens. The W.M., in proposing the toast of the junior officers, regretted the absence of Bro. Miller through domestic affliction. The junior officers were all able to discharge any duty in connection with the Lodge, and they had to thank Bro. Spiegel for the assistance he had rendered to the officers on many occasions. The toast of the Secretary, Bro. E. P. Albert, and the Tyler's was given, and the brethren separated after enjoying a very excellent musical entertainment provided by the W.M., under the direction of Bro. P. E. Van Noorden, the Organist of the Lodge, who accompanied the artistes and sang some of his characteristic songs. Bro. Arthur Thomas and Miss Julia Sydney sang some operatic selections very artistically; the Misses Ward and York sang some songs and duets that gave great satisfaction.

Salisbury Lodge of Instruction, No. 435.—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Thursday, the 30th of September, at the Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. Present—Bros. J. Mander W.M. Lodge 1201 W.M., J. Wheeler Lodge 1446 S.W., W. S. Leigh 1201 J.W., T. Cull I.G. 1446 Secretary, A. C. Burrell P.M. 1446 Treasurer, A. Stewart 1148 S.D., E. S. Harrison 180 J.D., A. Boehr 1446 I.G. Past Masters, Bros. B. H. Swallow P.M. 382, P.G.S. Middlesex, John Beckett P.M. 45, Joseph Bentley P.M. 193, E. J. Scott P.M. 749, T. H. Pulsford P.M. 1158. Visitors—Bros. Wheeler, Lea, A. Stewart, Harrison, Neighbour, J. D. Paine, W. R. White, J. W. Wright, Honeyman, Belfrage, Fletcher, Farwig, Kiel, Blundell, Setter, Matthews, Tolmie, Watts, Secker, Shand, Holden, J. W. Lakin, W. C. Parsons and Dairy. Business—The 15 Sections were worked (under the direction of the preceptor, Bro. James Mander W.M. 1201) by the following Brethren:—1st Lecture, Bros. A. Stewart 1148, E. S. Harrison 180, E. Farwig W.S. 180, D. M. Belfrage D.C. 179, J. H. Watts S.W. 1201, J. Wheeler 1446, T. Cull I.G. 1446; 2nd Lecture, B. H. Swallow P.M. 382, J. W. Wright S.W. 1298, R. G. Tolmie 861, W. S. Lee 1201, A. Boehr 1446; 3rd Lecture, Bros. F. Honeyman S.W. 1238, W. C. Parsons W.M. 180, E. Farwig W.S. 180.

St. Peter's Lodge No. 442.—On Thursday evening, 23rd ult., the brethren of St. Peter's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons met at the Masonic Hall, Boroughbury, in response to notice issued by the W.M., Bro. R. H. Griffin, to receive, as a gift to the Lodge, a large and beautiful likeness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, photographed from life by Watkins, and beautifully coloured by hand, framed by Bro. Gladwell, to which is annexed the following inscription: "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master of England. Presented by H.S.H. the Dowager Countess Gleichen to St. Peter's Lodge, No. 442, to commemorate the Royal Installation on the 28th April 1875. Brother Keddy had the honour of representing the illustrious donor, in formally presenting this gift, at a Lodge of Emergency, held at the Masonic Hall, Peterborough, the 23rd day of September 1875. Brother R. H. Griffin W.M., Brother W. Dixey Secretary." The following brethren were present:—Bros. Griffin W.M., Pilcher J.W., Buckle P.M., E. Vergette P.M., Paviour P.M., Pank Treas., Dixey, Sec., E. Vergette jun. S.D., Jones J.D., Marson P.G.D.O.C., Keddy, Beeby, Pearson, Bays and Rutherford; Foskey S.D. and Allen P.M. P.P.G.S.W. Lodge No. 373; Robertson, Lodge No. 261. Several brethren who were previously engaged for the evening sent letters of apology to the W.M., regretting their absence, and the inclemency of the evening prevented many from the country being present. The Lodge being opened, the Secretary (Brother Dixey) read the circular letter convening it. Brother Keddy rose, and, in due and ancient form, presented the picture to the W.M. for the benefit and use of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 442. Brother Keddy remarked that it was gratifying to himself that he was permitted, in the name of Her Serene Highness, to offer for the acceptance of the Lodge so appropriate a present as this tribute of respect to Masonry, as represented by His Royal Highness. The Grand Master of English Freemasonry had already proved himself worthy of the high and honourable position, and His Royal Highness had honoured Freemasonry by accepting the office as head of the Craft, whilst Protestantism would also be the gainer, for the cardinal principles of Freemasonry were inspired by the Holy Bible. It was to be hoped that His Royal Highness might favour Peterborough with his presence at the next annual provincial gathering in May next. The Countess knew nothing of St. Peter's Lodge, but as she insisted on making

him a present for services rendered, extending over a period of several months, he (Brother Keddy) suggested to Her Serene Highness, who was residing in the county of Suffolk, that such a gift as this portrait would be the most gratifying to himself and also most acceptable to the brethren. The Countess left England on the 16th ult. for Bombay, en route for her home in the Punjab, where she took up her residence shortly after her bereavement, and since then, for nearly twenty years, had devoted her life to the education and care of the young, and was known and beloved by all classes. She was the first lady who drew the attention of the Government to the importance of the work to which she was devoting her life, and she had the gratification to find that, in order to carry out her desires, funds from the Treasury were placed at her disposal. Bro. Bays observed that this presentation was, he felt certain, the greatest honour that had been conferred upon St. Peter's Lodge. Bro. Ed. Vegette P.M. and Bro. Buckle P.M. made a few observations expressive of their appreciation of the gift. The W.M. said he had great pleasure and honour in accepting this very beautiful and admirable likeness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his official clothing as Grand Master of England; and closed his observations by thanking Bro. Keddy for having been the means of the Lodge becoming possessed of such a valuable tribute to loyalty and Masonry. A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to her Serene Highness. At the close of the Lodge the brethren partook of an excellent supper, Bro. Vergette P.M. having presented an excellent haunch of venison. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly responded to, and after a most agreeable evening the brethren retired to their respective homes.

Rowley Lodge, No. 1051.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, the 4th day of October, at the Masonic Rooms, Atherton, Lancaster. Present—Bros. James Taylor W.M., Henry Longman S.W., Richard Taylor as J.W., J. Daniel Moore M.D. P.G.S.B. England Secretary, William J. Sly P.M. Treasurer, George Sutton S.D., George C. Barker J.D., Sly as I.G., John Watson and John Beeley Tylers; Past Masters—Bros. J. L. Bradshaw I.P.M., Bro. Grant King E.A.P. Business—Mr. George Thomas Taylor, of Kendal, initiated by the W.M., the working tools being presented by Bro. Longman S.W., and charge given by Bro. Bradshaw I.P.M. Bro. Grant King passed to degree of F.C., the working tools being presented by the J.W.

Grosvenor Lodge, No. 1257.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Present—Bros. John C. Cox W.M., Thurkle S.W., Hughes J.W., Cottebrune P.G.P. P.M. Secretary, Meredith P.M. Treasurer, Elliott S.D., Cantle J.D., Murley I.G.; P.M.'s Bros. Bethell, Parker, Lowenthal and Bull, and a goodly assemblage of the brethren. The Lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the last

meeting read and confirmed, Mr. Frederick Jackson Wray and Mr. George Edwin Saunders were initiated. Bros. Barrow, Cumbers, and Ochsenheim, were passed to the 2nd degree; and Bros. Dovey, Oakshette, and Bause, were raised to the 3rd degree. After the transaction of some routine business the Lodge was closed, and the meeting adjourned till Tuesday, 7th December next.

Truth Lodge, No. 1458.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Saturday, the 2nd of October, at the Royal Archer Hotel, Dale-street, Manchester. Present—Bros. Henry Smith W.M., John Kinder P.M. Secretary, Thomas Tyers P.M. Treasurer, James Batchelder S.D., Robert Fallows I.G., Beswick Tyler; Past Masters, Bros. John W. Turner, Kinder, and Tyers. Visitors—Bros. Henry Moxon, W.M. Faith, 581, J. Moorhouse, Imperial George, 78, John Taylor Secretary, Ashbury, 1459. Business—Minutes of last regular

meeting read and confirmed. Ballot was taken, and proving favourable, for Mr. Walter Nicholson, he was regularly initiated by the W.M. A communication having been read from Provincial Grand Lodge, and hearty good wishes given by the visitors, the Lodge was closed at 6.40 p.m. The brethren sat down to an excellent supper provided by Bro. Potts. After the usual Masonic toasts had been given and responded to, the W.M. proposed that of the visitors, and laid particular stress upon having his friend and brother, the W.M. of the Faith, amongst them, the toast was received with great enthusiasm, and in response Bro. Moxon said he had received great pleasure in being at the meeting, in fact, he had enjoyed himself so much that he felt quite at home; he also spoke in glowing terms of the excellent working of the Lodge. After the toasts of the W.M., I.P.M., and officers had been duly honoured, the W.M. called upon the S. and J. Wardens for their toasts, after which the brethren separated at 9.30 p.m.

Duncombe Lodge, No. 1486, Kingsbridge.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday last, a pleasant feature which this young and flourishing Lodge has inaugurated being noticeable, the interchange of fraternal courtesies with neighbouring Lodges. Bro. John Heath P.M. P.P.G. Officer, and other brethren of Pleiades Lodge, Totnes, responded to an invitation of the W.M., Bro. James Haynes, and attended at the labours of the evening, Bro. Heath effectively and impressively performing the solemn ceremony of raising. A proposal was made by Bro. Charles Fox I.P.M., and seconded by Bro. Haynes W.M., to contribute £2 2s to the proposed memorial window in Plymouth Guildhall, in commemoration of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which proposition was unanimously agreed to, the brethren showing their enthusiasm by voluntarily raising a quarter of a guinea each from several members, by which it is hoped that a sum of five guineas may be thus devoted. Duncombe Lodge, as the youngest Lodge in the Province, was specially noticeable in the celebration, and thus peculiar interest is felt in the memorial of the event. The Lodge being duly closed, the brethren adjourned for refreshments, over which the merits of the Fortescue Annuity Fund (Devon), and the Boys' and Girls' Schools were discussed, a suggestion being thrown out that every brother should contribute one shilling monthly to Masonic Charities. The brethren then adjourned at an early hour, the visiting brethren having to drive thirteen miles to their home.

Lodge of Prudence, No. 1550.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Friday, the 1st of October, at the Hayshe Temple, Plymouth. Present—Bros. Robert G. Bird W.M., John Y. Avery S.W., John P. Rogers J.W., J. B. Gover Secretary, James J. Avery Treasurer, B. Westcott S.D., Charles Philp J.D., W. Garland D.C., R. Pengilly Steward, A. S. Stuart I.G., J. Smith Tyler, G. H. Emery Organist. Past Masters, Bros. J. Latimer P.G.S.W., J. B. Gover P.P.A.D.C., J. J. Avery. Visitors—Bros. J. S. Bunce S.W. 105, J. Box J.W. 189, W. Crimp I.G. 1255, F. Pinkham 105. Business—After the minutes were read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for several candidates, and having been declared unanimous, Mr. T. Westlake was initiated. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Henry Longman was passed. The W.M. then introduced the subject of the Masonic Memorial Window in the Guildhall, to commemorate the visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the opening of that building, expressing his confidence that the Lodge would be liberal in their contributions. Bro. J. Latimer, Past Provincial Grand Senior Warden, then gave a very clear and lucid explanation of the scheme. Bro. James Avery Treasurer proposed, and Bro. J. P. Rogers J.W. seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that the sum of five guineas be voted, and that sum to be further augmented by the Lodge if necessary. The brethren of the Lodge contributed about ten guineas independent of this vote. Such an example by the youngest Lodge of the Province is worthy of notice and commendation. The Lodge was closed with the accustomed prayer at 9.30.

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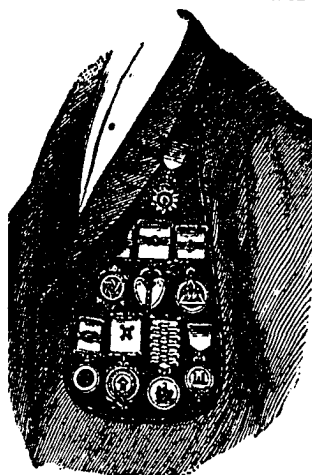
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