

THE

# Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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## ENLARGEMENT OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

IT has long been evident that, with the steady numerical increase which has marked the progress of our Order of late years, a considerable, if not a corresponding increase must be made in the benefits dispensed by our charitable institutions. Election follows election, and yet the number of candidates is invariably three or four, and occasionally five times as great as the number of vacancies to be filled. As regards the Benevolent Institution, the number of annuitants has been increased. The number of pupils in the Boys' School is greater every year. But in the Girls' School, though the candidates are as numerous as ever, it has not been found possible materially to extend its sphere of usefulness, and this because the space at command will only accommodate the present number of pupils. It is not surprising then that with the greater energy now shown in collecting funds for this Charity, and having regard to the increasing number of candidates, several schemes for the enlargement of the school should have been submitted from time to time to the governing body. At the Quarterly General Court of Governors and Subscribers held on the 9th October of last year, several motions were submitted, all having for object the extension of the school, the result being that these various schemes and any others which might be framed in the meantime were referred to a Select Committee of Inquiry, in order that they might examine into and report upon the merits of the different plans. At the Quarterly Court in January, Bro. Kenyon submitted a resolution for the establishment of a branch school, and that for this purpose a freehold estate at Sunninghill should be inspected, and, if found eligible, purchased, and suitable premises erected thereon, the cost of the land and buildings not to exceed £12,000. The next Quarterly Court will be holden on Saturday, the 8th prox., when a number of rival schemes will be submitted for acceptance. First on the list comes that of Bro. Lieut.-Col. Creaton, who proposes the extension of the existing premises, so as to permit an addition to the number of pupils of fifty-six. Lieut.-Col. Creaton's original proposition was for such an enlargement of the school as would admit ninety-four additional girls, but the cost of such enlargement was found to be too considerable. It would have involved an outlay of over £20,000, while the modified plan can be carried out for less than half that sum, the exact estimate being £9,400. Number two is Bro. Browse's scheme, and differs but slightly from Lieut.-Col. Creaton's, provision being made for fifty additional pupils, while Bro. Tattershall's may be placed under the same category, the further number to be provided for being seventy-three, and the cost being estimated at £12,250. Bro. Ravnham Stewart adheres to his original scheme of utilising the present infirmary for educational purposes, and building a smaller infirmary. Bro. Nunn's plan is to purchase land at Claremont, at £180 per acre, or on Banstead Downs, supplied with gas and water at £300 per acre, or elsewhere, and build the nucleus of a new school. Bro. Kenyon renews his proposal for the purchase of 10½ acres at Sunninghill, at £530 per acre, and there to build the centre of a new school-house for the accommodation of fifty children, while Bro. Monckton proposes to purchase Richmond Hill House, and adapt the same for the purposes of a subsidiary school, to accommodate eighty-two more children. Other schemes may be submitted at the General Court, but the ones we have specified are those which have engaged the attention of the Special Committee of Inquiry, and the re-

sult of their labours is, that they recommend for adoption the first on the list—namely, Lieut.-Col. Creaton's, which will, as we have pointed out, cost less than £10,000, and provide for fifty-six additional girls. Evidence was given before the Committee by the medical officer of the School as to the healthiness of the present locality, so that any misgivings that may have occurred to any members of the Committee on this ground must necessarily be set at rest by the authoritative statement of this official. For ourselves, we have carefully weighed the several schemes, and the conclusion we arrive at is, that the committee have done rightly in recommending for adoption the modified scheme proposed by Lieut.-Col. Creaton. The number of pupils will be sensibly increased, at a comparatively small outlay. The enlarged premises will suffice to accommodate over two hundred girls, and if we reckon interest on the sum expended at 5 per cent. the cost, as regards the accommodation of the additional pupils, will but slightly exceed the very moderate average of £8 per girl. Circumstances, of course, may arise in the future which may necessitate the provision of even greater space. As the Craft becomes numerically stronger, there is no doubt the number of applicants for admission into this Charity will be greater. In such case it may be found desirable to remove the School into the country. The Committee, however, after the most careful deliberation, have come to the conclusion that for the present, at least, no such need has arisen. They believe the existing premises can be made to accommodate over fifty more pupils at a moderate outlay, and very wisely they content themselves with recommending the scheme propounded by Lieut.-Col. Creaton. We are glad of this, and we hope when the General Court meets, this day fortnight, that all who have a voice in the matter will heartily support the recommendation of the Committee.

We have assumed, of course, throughout these remarks, that all the plans submitted are submitted *bonâ fide*, or, in plain English, that no brother is interested, either directly or indirectly, in the success of his scheme. But should our assumption be wrong, we trust that any brother who may be, even in the remotest degree, interested in bringing his scheme to a successful issue, will have the good sense and propriety to abstain from pressing it.

## MASONIC PORTRAITS (No. 21.)

### A PILLAR OF MASONRY.

"We know the gentleman  
To be of worth and worthy estimation,  
And not without desert so well reputed."

WHAT is the secret charm of Freemasonry? Why is it able to attract within its mystic folds men of all creeds and shades of thought, and of every conceivable variety of disposition? What can be the nature of that ethical teaching which is accepted without question by the Jew, the Christian, the Theist or the Mohammedan? Is it as broad as Christianity? Is Masonry but the fundamental basis of religion? and does it merely give expression to those feelings of awe and veneration for the Unknown which form the master truths of all the religions of the world? Questions such as these are often asked by candid and reverend enquirers, who, without desiring to gratify their curiosity by entering the Craft, are yet anxious to know something of the nature of the tie which has linked so many rugged natures in its silken folds, a tie which has

united humanity in the truest bonds of brotherhood. We cannot answer these questions here. They can only be solved in the secret recesses of the Lodge, and the tyro who enters the Craft may, perhaps, often find that, although he has learned much, he has yet everything to learn. Our business now is not with the ethics of Masonry, its mystic ceremonial, or its scientific method of teaching truths which are as old as the universe. We have to do with persons rather than principles in these sketches, but we may, in passing, say that our Portrait Gallery, in the variety of its subjects, is no very imperfect epitome of the Craft generally. Some of the most distinguished members have passed the portals of our studio, and amongst the rough sketches which hang on our walls will be found the features of brethren who are merely known in limited circles for their practical common sense and steady attention to the business of their Lodges, rather than for any high distinctions which they may have achieved in the Order. The subject of our present sketch is a working Mason, who has done much to influence the Craft for good. He has toiled steadily and quietly in the path which has been allotted to him, and without seeking fame he has won the respect of a large circle of the brethren. He is one of that sturdy class of Englishmen of which we are all so proud, he is a man who minds his business, who has been content to plod on in the straight and narrow path of integrity, and by industry and attention to his daily duties he has, at all events, achieved a position in his business which is the envy of younger men. He learned early in life that steady industry was of more value than the reversionary interest in a fortune, and understood that energy and integrity were alone sufficient to enable any man to conquer the world. The people who grow rich, and who are ironically pointed at by idle fools as the lucky persons who have drawn prizes in the lottery of life, are always the first to confess that there is no secret at all about their success. Men of business are the first to recognise the omnipotence of labour. Every man may not, indeed, be able to acquire a fortune, but competency is within the reach of all; and if our young men who lounge about the drinking bars or the music halls could be made to understand how priceless in the eyes of an employer are those qualities which our brother so early displayed, they would possibly think less of cigars and brandy, of barmaids and the photographs of the last female ornament of the stage, and betake themselves heartily to even uncongenial work. Our brother commenced his career at a time when people did not mind spending the best portion of the day in the shop or the counting house. The Saturday half holiday was not then thought of, and the employé remained daily at his post until long after the late dinner hour of these superfine days. Steady attention to business has, as we have hinted, brought with it its reward, and now, in mature life, with the cares of the world lightened, or wholly removed from his shoulders, he is able to devote himself to Masonic duties, and in some degree to the business of public life. Our brother was initiated in the year 1859, in the Globe Lodge (No. 23), and entered steadily upon his Masonic studies. His rise to distinction was slow but sure, and it was not until the year 1866 that he filled the chair of K.S. He had the honour, in 1863, of filling the same position in the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 860), where his high character and complete knowledge of ritual were much appreciated. He was the promoter of the Kensington Lodge, and was its first Master, in 1871. This Lodge, owing in a great measure to his active exertions, has achieved a great position of prosperity. Our brother's great services were substantially acknowledged some time since, when a silver tea service was presented to him by the Lodge. He is, at the present time, its treasurer, and is most constant and assiduous in the performance of his duties. In 1866 he was Master of the Grand Steward's Lodge, a position which few working Masons are fortunate enough to reach. During his Mastership of the Globe Lodge he was Steward of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and in 1867 he held a similar position on behalf of the Boys' School. He is a Vice-President of all the Charities, and his wife, who yields to none in her appreciation of Masonry in its practical aspect, is V.P. of the Boys' and Girls' Schools. He is an immense favourite with the scholars of the Boys' School, who hold his name in veneration as a household word. It has been his custom to present the Institution annually with the material adjuncts of the athletic sports. Bats, balls, wickets, and other articles of value he has generously contributed, with the view of

encouraging the lads to perfect themselves in manly pastimes. His generosity, we are happy to state, has met with fitting and graceful acknowledgment, in the shape of an emblazoned testimonial, which was the spontaneous gift of the lads, and bears the signatures of thirty-six of the leading spirits in the school. This little incident speaks volumes in itself. It is given to few of us to win the confidence and the esteem of the young, and perhaps those alone succeed who are able to keep the heart fresh and youthful. In social life our brother is one of the most cheerful of companions. He is hospitable in the best and truest sense of the term, and is never happier than when he is surrounded with a select circle of his friends. For some time past he has devoted a portion of his leisure to public affairs, and is a most assiduous worker upon the local governing body of Lambeth. In this sphere of usefulness he finds much scope for the exercise of his business talents, and his constituents are thoroughly satisfied that their interests are safe in his keeping. Whatever sphere he may fill in the future, or however high he may yet be destined to rise in Masonry, we are fully assured that he will always be a warm and steady friend, a kind hearted dispenser of charity, a worthy member of the community, and a devoted husband.

## EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

BY A WANDERING FREEMASON.

### VIII.

THE Duke of Edinburgh stated that it was not an occasion for toast proposing, but that the one he had brought forward was exceptional. After it had been duly honoured, however, Ostalaza rose, and introduced one to the health of His Royal Highness, whom he described as a young prince, travelling over the globe for the purpose of acquiring knowledge which might hereafter be devoted to the general benefit. "Oh, that Spain," said he, "may some day find such an one to rule over her!" In pursuance of this idea (which, it may be remembered, was one mooted by Marshal Prim about this time in Spain), the Regente, after dinner, begged me to convey to the Duke his fervent aspiration that the crown of that country might be worn by His Royal Highness. The Duke made me no reply upon the subject, except by what may have been a satirical smile: but a compliment of the sort cannot be quite disagreeable, and I saw them shortly afterwards holding an animated conversation (in French), which terminated in their going out together for a drive round the illuminations of the city.

The official programme for Monday included sight-seeing of various kinds, and a grand ball to be given by the Governor at the Opera House; for Tuesday more sight-seeing; for Wednesday, a review and a ball to be given by the British community.

Monday morning I was able to devote to my usual duties. Among the skippers who deposited their ships' papers was one whom I will call Captain "Mahon," of the "Idalia," an old tub recently bought by a British trader of Manila, and registered at Hong Kong. The character of the owner did not stand high, reports of some smuggling operation in connection with the vessel had preceded her arrival. Captain Mahon complained that a double guard of Carabineros (Customs Guards) had been placed on board, and that his movements were watched in a most unpleasant manner. Knowing the reports in circulation, I could give him no encouragement, though he opened his grievances by making a Masonic sign, having been told, I suppose, that I was a Freemason. He said he was about the oldest pilot on the China coast, and that he had more than once done good service to our fleet in the last war, that he was the first to undertake the navigation of the Upper Yang-tse, up which he had piloted the vessel of Captain Roderick Dew. For that officer he retained a lively respect and appreciation, claiming him for an especial patron on the following grounds: "He was a credit to the Service, and no mistake." Says he, "just you mark my words, Mr. Mahon! if you run H.M.S. aground I'll have you triced up to a grating and give you three dozen in a brace of shakes, now mind that!" Though I did not respond very readily to his fraternal overtures, he favoured me with some of his Masonic experiences, and concluded with the mystic knocks, saying, "that will always open the door to a true Mason!" For the rest of the day I

thought of him no more; and attended the Governor's ball, which was resplendent with every variety of uniform and most elegant toilettes. The ladies get the latter direct from Paris by every mail, and a fashion may sometimes be found at Manila almost before it is seen in England. Our Duke danced and seemed to enjoy himself; his suite included both naval and military men, and the British scarlet shone conspicuous.

At six on Tuesday morning, as I was taking chocolate in *deshabille* after the bath, an unusually early visitor appeared—the Captain of the Port. He apologised for intrusion, saying the case was urgent. The violent conduct of the master of the “Idalia” had induced him to place a further guard on board that vessel, which had come into the river. Captain Mahon had shut himself in his cuddy overnight, with a full supply of liquor, had passed the hours in making himself furiously drunk, and had then, using most outrageous threats, loaded the ships' firearms, which he had ranged ready to his hand. His threats and imprecations were continuous, and the Spanish officers were in instant fear of a violent sortie. The man was mad with drink, and must be disarmed at all hazards; a movement to that end by the guard might provoke bloodshed, and it was therefore thought best to claim my intervention to effect it by peaceable means. This was not a cheerful commencement of my day's work; but the urgency of the case gave me no option, so donning the “brass-bound” cap of authority, I repaired on board. There I found the guards stationed round the forecastle, an officer in the waist, and a sentry on either side of the cuddy, bayonets fixed. The growling and yelling from within proclaimed that exasperation was still at its height. After a whispered conference with the officer, I tried the cuddy door; an ominous clatter of steel with a torrent of oaths responded: thereupon I rapidly gave the mystic knocks, and cried “Good-day, Captain Mahon, this will always open the door to a true Mason.” The *open sesame* was found, the right key struck: to my great joy, he opened the door, from whence a delightful whiff of stale whiskey swept across me. Haggard, his eyes bloodshot, with trembling grasp he shook hands, placed a chair, and burst into incoherent abuse of the Port and the authorities. Bottles, tumbler, and revolver were on the table; upon the floor and against the furniture were a dozen muskets, and some cutlasses. As though to make room to shift my chair, I huddled some of them together near the doorway, and chimed in with indications of sympathy for his grievances and hopes of their redress. I soothed him, and tried to change the current of his ideas. I helped myself to some whiskey (which I valiantly swallowed), and having thus started an amicable fellow-feeling, rallied him upon his small arsenal, and showed that I thought he had behaved like an uncivilised being. On his seeming disconcerted, I said he had acted like a lunatic; then feeling I was on the right track, I piled the remaining muskets with the others. As I resumed my chair and took possession of the revolver, the officer from the doorway handed out the muskets, the caps of which were immediately knocked off by the sentries.

The foregoing is an instance of the evils which result from that over-fussiness and display of authority which is met with in Spanish and other parts. By a display of force and parade of restrictions, excitable men like Mahon, who are accustomed to the greater freedom and less offensive authority of British ports, are apt to be annoyed and exasperated, until, if at all giving to seek solace from the bottle, serious embroglios ensue.

All that transpired afterwards I don't remember. I believe the skipper became more subdued, got maudlin and wanted to embrace me; but the strain of the situation over, the half hour of excitement past, his subsequent conduct did not claim the same attention, nor retain hold on the memory. I know that within a few days he was discharged by his owner, against whom he then brought an action for breach of contract, which had to be given in his favour, and I met him two years afterwards at Hong Kong, still harping upon the condescension and the compliments which he had merited from Captain Roderick Dew.

I cannot hold up Mahon as a typical Freemason, though I believe he differed little from others of his class whose manners have been affected by years of a particularly hard life and trying career in troubled times and dangerous waters, but I give the story as an instance of Masonry being successful in serving a purpose, which probably nothing else would have done with similar efficiency.

Part of Tuesday was devoted, by our Duke, to witness-

ing a diversion, cockfighting, which has become quite a passion with the natives. Most dwellings of the humbler classes have one or more cocks tied by the leg upon the threshold whose perpetual crowing is one of the nuisances of the place. Indians, with a bird under each arm, are continually met in the streets. Sometimes two will halt, squat down in the roadway, inflame the combativeness of their *protegés*, and hold them opposite each other by the tails, beaks an inch apart; after a few minutes of this exercise, they will gravely catch up the animals and trot on again. On fighting occasions, they arm them with terrible razor spurs, one stroke of which will generally decide the battle. So dear is a good game-cock to its Indian owner, that a current jest with Europeans runs to the effect, that in a conflagration, the Indian will hurry with his bird to a place of safety, altogether oblivious of his wife and family; this expresses a fact in many instances.

It is remarkable that a high standard of honour more generally governs participants in games of chance than in the transactions of ordinary and commercial life. The lowest Indian or Chinaman, who will cheat unscrupulously in business, and rob mercilessly when in service, will behave at a cockfight with strict integrity as regards his bets. Europeans often give great offence, when at these spectacles, by contemptuously refusing to take wagers offered by a wretched-looking native, clad only in a dirty shirt and drawers, on the supposition that means of payment are lacking, and that it is simply an attempt to swindle a stranger. Hundreds of pounds change hands sometimes among these people upon a single main, frequently among the dirtiest and the poorest looking. The fights are only held in specially licensed places, and are a large source of revenue to the State, which, moreover, encourages gambling in its most insidious form by holding a lottery every month. A servant is thus led to feel that he may become suddenly rich by these investments, and house-cooks frequently spend the cash destined for the family dinner upon them. Money is given to them overnight for the early morrow's marketing, and it is quite a toss-up, when the cook is bitten with the gambling propensity, whether the family of his employer get their regular meals or not. Sometimes, however, one is agreeably surprised at finding a more choice and plentiful spread than usual, explanation being found in the circumstance that the cook's recent speculations have proved unusually successful, and that, as a man of honour, he feels bound to give his employers a share in the benefit.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

By Walter Spencer, F.R.G.S., &c.

THAT the vicissitudes of life surpass the imagination of romance can, I think, only be fully realised by those who have seen for themselves. I have known a ship's steward become a general in China, a sailor-boy a millionaire in Peru, one English baronet destitute among savages, another tending sheep, a Peer of England driving a bullock-dray, an Honourable working before the mast, and a Scotch Lord earning a precarious livelihood as billiard-marker.

The last-named was deprived (for intemperance) of his situation at the Royal Hotel, Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z., and was fain to transfer his title and services to the reeking rooms of a sailors' inn at Port Lyttelton, where he died of d. t. I could tell also a lamentable tale concerning one of the very bluest of blood, but reserve it for a special narrative on some future occasion.

The Provincial Government of Canterbury, N.Z., in 1859 used to pay 5s per diem to all applicants for employment, at roadmaking; these were the lowest current wages, and the last resource of the destitute. One road gang comprised the son of an admiral, of an archdeacon, a former cavalry officer, a solicitor, and a Church of England clergyman. On the diggings greater anomalies were common. One baronet, whose beautiful ancestral seat is a household word in England, married a newly-arrived Government emigrant, so did the peer before mentioned, but he was not happy, for the lady eloped with the son of a well-known linen-draper of St. Paul's-churchyard.

Amongst farmers and graziers on the Wairau were a son of Mr. Hudson, the Railway King, and Donald McDonnell of Glengarry, the last of his race; near Karapoi settled a

nephew of the D—— of ——, and further inland a fine fellow who would have been welcome any time these twenty years in many an English country-house. I saw a good deal of a relative of one of our greatest generals, his age was twenty-two, and he was not successful in finding occupation suited to his talents; he at last agreed to pay a sheep farmer £30 a year to be allowed to go a-shepherd-ing.

I met many that ruin, dissipation or disgust had driven from home and society, who sought renovation, moral, mental and physical, in the purer air and more healthy colonial life: some of them had been intimates of the great.

The gold discoveries, and an unparalleled development, have flooded over those old times. Gas, railways, and telegraphs have invaded the wilds; Masonic Halls and Mechanics' Institutes stand now amidst flourishing townships, on spots where we used to bivouac when our drays stuck fast in the mud. In the Land Office at Dunedin, Lake Wakatipu (as supposed to exist) was marked haphazard on the map with dotted lines. Within four years the district settled, and steamers plied daily between three considerable townships on its banks, "Kingstown," "Queenstown," and "Fraser-town."

Life in the Colony then was a reckless, dare-devil business, especially for the young. Excessive drinking was the rule, *delirium tremens* the exception which proved it. I once spent an evening at a Christchurch hotel, with an Australian who had settled in the Province, who, after a week in town "on the spree," intended to return home that night. We drank every known of mixture of claret, champagne, gin and ginger beer—called "stone-fences" and other queer names; I left him at midnight with fully as much as I could carry. After my departure he mounted, and started with a brandy-bottle in each holster. Having gone twenty miles, he alighted by a clump of flax bushes to take a drink, finished one bottle and *cached* the other under the bushes to serve him another time. After going twenty miles more he reached his homestead and prepared for bed, but missed his pocket-book, which contained papers of value. He concluded he must have left it in Christchurch, or dropped it among the bushes where he had halted, so saddled another beast and started back again. At his halfway halting-place, he found the book, and disinterred the second brandy-bottle. Whilst finishing this at leisure, he reflected that having come so far on the road to town, it would be quite a pity not to do the whole journey. I was considerably astonished within twelve hours of the time when I had left him the night before, to find him again at his hotel, where he stayed on for another week.

I remember the same man undertaking to drive another round by the Sumner-road to Lyttelton, to catch the Mail steamer. He drove a gig with a horse called "Black Tommy." Both had poured copious libations to Fortune before starting. The road zigzags in one part very precipitously—it's edge being a sheer descent of about 60 feet. Hereabouts Black Tommy jibbed, turned his head to the cliff and his tail towards the road's edge. The two jumped out just as the gig-wheels were over the precipice and down went the whole concern. Gazing over with horror they saw it crashing through the brushwood, a black object which they concluded to be the horse's head, rolling over separately. From a farmhouse two miles away they procured ropes and bullocks, and forced their way through the underwood up the ravine. There they found gig and harness all to pieces, but Black Tommy still alive and not so very much injured by his terrible fall. The black object proved to be the bag of the traveller, who, of course, missed the Mail.

## OLD CHARGES OF BRITISH FREEMASONS.

William James Hughan.

IN reply to your fraternal request, respecting our MS. Masonic Constitutions, I submit the following. It is my intention shortly to publish a work in some respects supplemental to my "Old Charges of British Freemasons," which will afford additional particulars of these MSS., and in accordance with its title—(*Illustrations of Operative and Speculative Freemasonry in Early Days*)—a sketch will be inserted of some old Lodge Records hitherto but little

known to Masonic students, and various versions of the Old Constitutions will be printed, not previously published.

These old MSS. may be arranged under *five* different classes for convenience of reference. 1. Original MS. Masonic Constitutions. 2. MS. copies; *originals known or unknown*. 3. Printed transcripts of MSS.; *originals known or unknown*. 4. Extracts from MSS. not at present discovered. 5. Allusions to MSS. not now known.

| 1.—Original MS. Masonic Constitutions. |               | Location.                               |
|--|---------------|---|
| Halliwell's MS.                        | 14th century. | (British Museum).                       |
| Cook's MS.                             | 15th century. | "                                       |
| Lansdowne MS.                          | 16th century. | "                                       |
| *Sloane MS. No. 3,848                  | 17th century. | "                                       |
| *Harleian MS. No. 2,054                | "             | "                                       |
| *Sloane MS. No. 3323                   | "             | "                                       |
| *Harleian MS. No. 1942                 | "             | "                                       |
| Wilson's MS.                           | 16th century. | (Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, of Cheltenham). |
| *York MS. No. 1                        | 17th century. | (Archives of G. L. London).             |
| *Grand Lodge MS.                       | "             | "                                       |
| York MS. No. 6                         | "             | "                                       |
| Aitcheson Haven MS.                    | "             | (Archives of G. L. Edinburgh).          |
| York MS. No. 5                         | "             | (York Lodge, City of York).             |
| York MS. No. 4                         | "             | "                                       |
| York MS. No. 2                         | 18th century. | "                                       |
| Edinburgh Kilwg. MS.                   | 17th century  | (Kilwinning, Scotland).                 |
| Aberdeen MS.                           | "             | (Aberdeen Lodge).                       |
| Hope MS.                               | "             | (Lodge of Hope, Bradford).              |
| Antiquity MS.                          | "             | (L. of Antiquity, London).              |
| Alnwick MS.                            | 18th century. | (Mr. Turnbull, Alnwick).                |
| Papworth's MS.                         | "             | (Mr. Wyatt Papworth).                   |
| Scarborough MS.                        | "             | (Archives of G. L. Canada).             |
| Gateshead MS.                          | "             | (L. of Industry, Gateshead).            |

### 2.—MS. Copies; *originals known or unknown*. Location, &c.

- \*Spencer's MS. 18th century. (About 1726. In possession of Bro. E. T. Carson, of Cincinnati).
- \*Woodford's MS. 18th century. (A.D. 1728. In possession of Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A. Supposed to have been transcribed by G. Sec. Reid, from Cooke's MS.)
- \*Dr. Rawlinson's MS. 18th century. (Transcribed about A.D. 1730. In Dr. Rawlinson's collection in Bodleian Library, Oxford.)
- \*Browne's MS. 18th century. (In Bro. Hughan's possession. Copy from MS. about A.D. 1600, once owned by Bro. S. Browne, of Chester.)

### 3—Printed transcripts of MSS.; *originals known or unknown*.

- Roberts' MS. (Printed by J. Roberts, A.D. 1722. In Bro. R. F. Bower's Grand Masonic Library.)
- \*Briscoe's MS. (Published by Mrs. Briscoe, A.D. 1724, &c.)
- Cole's MS. (Printed by Cole in 1729, and then in 1731, &c., &c.)
- \*Dodd's MS. (Published by Mrs. Dodd, A.D. 1738. Only copy known, in Bro. E. T. Carson's magnificent Masonic library).
- \*Dowland's MS. (Printed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1815).
- \*Krause's MS. (First printed A.D. 1810. Believed to be a compilation).

### 4.—Extracts from MSS. not at present discovered.

- \*Dr. Plott's MS. (*History of Staffordshire*, A.D. 1686. Very important).
- \*Dr. Anderson's MS. (*Book of Constitutions*, A.D. 1723, &c., &c.)
- \*Stone's MS. (*Book of Constitutions*, A.D. 1738, &c., &c.)
- \*Hargrove's MS. (*Hargrove's History of York*, A.D. 1818).

### 5.—Allusions to MSS. not now known. (No extracts.)

- \*York MS. No. 3 of A.D. 1630. (Inventory of Grand Lodge of all England, held at York, A.D. 1777).
- \*Wren's MS. (Found amongst the papers of Sir Christopher Wren, according to endorsement on Browne's MS.)
- \*Masons' Company's MS. ("A book wrote on parchment," in the chest of the Masons' Company, London).
- \*Chester MS. (MS. of A.D. 1600, once the property of the late Bro. the Rev. W. Crane, Prov. G. Sec. of Cheshire).
- \*Morgan's MS. (MS. said to have been taken abroad by Bro. Morgan, G. Sec. of Ancients, A.D. 1751).
- \*Dermott's MS. (MS. exhibited by Bro. Dermott at "Ancient" Grand Lodge, A.D. 1752, and declared to have been written by one Bramwell of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry VII.)

The majority of these MSS. have been traced by myself and friends within the last ten years, the chief amongst the number being the well-known Masonic student, Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P.G.C. Those marked with a \* are still missing,† and I shall be delighted to correspond with any brother who knows of any possible clues to the discovery of either of them. I do not despair of several more versions being traced, and as each MS. comes to light the early connection between operative and speculative Freemasonry is rendered still more certain, and the antiquity of our Society is placed on a still firmer, wider, and historical basis.

† i.e. The *originals* are missing or uncertain. many of the MSS. under class 1 are copies of still older documents and all unite to prove that the Freemasonry of to-day is the lineal descendant of the early Operative Masonic Guilds and Companies.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

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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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## GRAND LODGE HONOURS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I regret extremely that my letter on Grand Lodge Honours has had the effect of disturbing the equanimity of your able correspondent, Brother Gottheil. My remarks were, I apprehend, quite legitimate and fair; and as freedom of discussion has not yet been suppressed throughout the fraternity, I venture, though with the utmost diffidence, to say a few words in reply to the manifesto with which I have been honoured. Your readers who have read Brother Gottheil's remarkable effusion have doubtless not taken the trouble to turn over a file of the CHRONICLE with the view of ascertaining how far he has correctly expressed my views, in the fluent string of invective which fills more than a closely printed column of your valuable journal, and I am therefore constrained to tell them that I have no desire to replace the present governing body by a Red Republican administration, that I am not a traitor, and have not been preaching treason or rebellion, but have simply expressed views which, I believe, are held by many independent and thoughtful brothers. As an Englishman, I am not inclined to give up my privilege of free speech, even at the behest of so distinguished a dogmatist as my critic, who seems determined to thrust his opinions down my throat whether I consent or not. My remarks were directed against a system of government which I regard as a despotism, and, notwithstanding the quotation with which I had been favoured from the pen of the author of those "Masonic Portraits" which are so valuable a feature of your paper, I am still disposed to say that our "popular" government is a mere fiction. The members of Grand Lodge have, it is true, full power to accept or reject any proposition which may be set forth on the agenda paper; but they are absolutely powerless to influence the nomination or the appointment of Grand Lodge officers, who are selected by a process which has been frankly exposed by Bro. Gottheil himself. He tacitly admits that the social position of candidates is always taken into consideration by our rulers, and he draws a singular picture of a condition of things which might arise if some brother of high integrity, profoundly versed in the ritual of the Craft, a subscriber to the Charities, but ignorant of the "manners and usages of refined society," were placed in high office. The usages of refined society are then a *sine qua non*. A man who cannot walk through the "Lancers" or "Caledonians" with ease and grace, and who cannot talk nonsense to brainless young ladies, is, in Brother Gottheil's opinion, not fitted for the dais of Grand Lodge, however great his Masonic knowledge may be. This admission, coming from such a champion, of the existing state of things, is truly refreshing. But I do not know on what authority my critic makes this remarkable statement. In what Book of Constitutions shall I find it laid down that the Grand Lodge Officers must, of necessity, be Brummells or D'Orsay's? Were the leather-aproned Master Masons of the Middle Ages skilled in the etiquette of Court? My reading tells me that they were rough, sturdy men, who were skilled in the science of construction, and whose pay was too scanty to permit them to indulge in silken doublets and point lace. But Masonry in these days has become superfine, and knowledge of the Craft must be held in strict subordination to that superior knowledge which must be learned in the social university of May Fair. I thank Brother Gottheil for his amiable frankness. It is something gained for the cause of truth when a man is bold enough to preach a doctrine of pure "caste." Controversy is rendered easy indeed when our opponent is willing to confess his real creed before the whole world. Half our differences arise from pure misapprehension of each other's meaning, but, thanks to Brother Gottheil, I and those who think with me are now informed, with some show of authority, that my charge against Grand Lodge was a just one. Rugged aspirants for honours must begin to polish up their manners. Young Masons who are ambitious must study dancing under Professor Fandango, and people who never had a grandfather must go to Herald's College for coat-armour. Anything in the shape of arms will, no doubt, satisfy our chiefs, and even a band sinister, for lack of something more respectable, will be better than no blazon at all.

Brother Gottheil taunts me because I have not yet put my views into practice. He asks why I did not vote against the election of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The question would be pertinent enough if I had declared myself opposed to his appointment; I dealt with principles in the letter which has excited my critic's ire, and did not think it incumbent upon me to speak of individuals. Perhaps, had I done so, he would have learned that I yield to no member of the fraternity in respect for and loyalty to the Grand Master. That I have not yet sought an occasion to put my views into practice has nothing to do with the question. If I am right in holding that Grand Lodge honours are reserved for a select circle, and after Brother Gottheil's remarkable confirmation of my opinion I cannot have the smallest doubt, my silence in my place in the great council of the fraternity is of little account. I am not quixotic enough to fight alone in the face of apathetic and indifferent brothers who care little for the issue I have raised. I am content to do my best to form a healthy public opinion, if that be possible, amongst the members of Grand Lodge. In my little circle I shall seek to restore feeling to the *apathetic*, and shall aim at compelling the *indifferent* to throw off their neutrality. My critic in an obscure sentence

appears to stumble over the words I have placed in italics. If he has confounded their meaning I would venture to refer him to *Johnson's Dictionary* which will at once set him right. That, however, is a small matter, but it is by no means a small matter to find a writer possessing so much strength and knowledge as Bro. Gottheil hopelessly stumbling over his own figures of speech. He likens me to Peter the Hermit, because I have hitherto remained *dumb*, and appears to forget that his illustration is a most unfortunate one. Peter the Hermit contrived to make his voice heard all over Europe, and perhaps the time may come when I, in emulation of his zeal and earnestness, may preach a crusade against the oligarchy of Grand Lodge.

But I am called upon now to enlighten my critic upon the first principle of Masonry, and I shall do so in very few words. I hold that *equality* lies at the very root of our organisation; as Masons we are, in theory at least, a great democracy. That we are so in fact has been proclaimed over and over again to the outside world. Theoretically, it is held that any Mason may rise to the highest position in the Order. But practically, and this is the ground of my complaint, the "common herd" are thrust aside, however deserving they may be, while gentlemen of fortune or position are pushed to the front. I demand for the fraternity a voice in the selection or the appointment of Grand Lodge officers. I care not for the sophistries of those who pretend that the present system works well. The present system exists in flagrant violation of the first principle of the Order. It gives us highly ornamental rulers it is true, but if these rulers are too high and mighty to permit plebeians to share the sweets of the Masonic Olympus, the sooner we return to common sense and equality the better it will be for the permanent welfare of the Craft.

I am, Sir,

Yours fraternally,

ENQUIRER.

22nd March.

## SMART PRACTICE.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am desirous of laying before your readers a curious instance that has lately come under my notice with regard to the admission of members into a Craft Lodge, and to ask their opinion on the transaction.

At the regular meeting, a fortnight since, of a certain Lodge in a cathedral city in the north of England, three candidates were duly proposed and seconded, and last week the summons gave notice that on Monday (20th March) the ballot would be taken for the three candidates nominated. In the meantime it had been intimated to the W.M. that if the names were submitted to the ballot they would be blackballed, and that it would be better they should be withdrawn. The time of meeting of the Lodge in question, as announced on the summons, is 6.30 p.m., but for years past it has always been understood that 7 p.m. should be the hour of Lodge opening, and during an experience of several years of membership I have never known one instance of a brother turning up at the Lodge room before 7 p.m. On this occasion, the W.M., on receiving the intimation with regard to the objections of certain brethren, set off to hunt up certain trusty henchmen, and arranged to meet half a dozen of them punctually at 6.30 (the Secretary being one of the trusty ones), at the Lodge, open the Lodge, and hurry over the ballot before any of the rest of the members were likely to be on the spot.

Accordingly, this was done, although in spite of the punctuality trick, one black ball appeared in the box. However, as according to the bye-laws of the Lodge in question two black balls are required for a negative, the three candidates were declared duly admitted, the Lodge was closed, and a number of brethren who turned up as usual about 7 o'clock were astonished to hear that all was over and that they might have spared themselves the trouble of coming at all.

This curious bit of smart practice took place in a Lodge numbering over 150 members, the only Lodge in a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and I should like to know whether you and your readers think that the conduct of the W.M. and the brethren who assisted him to open the Lodge by previous agreement as described was Masonic or not.

As to the future of such a Lodge, I will leave you to imagine it.

Yours fraternally,

ONE WHO LIKES FAIR PLAY.

## THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—May I ask the Secretaries of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, through the medium of your columns, why the name of the Marquis of Ripon is retained in the lists of Vice-Patrons of those Institutions? The noble Marquis has abandoned our Order, and long since resigned his position of Trustee. By retaining his name the Secretaries, or whom it may concern, are honouring a man who has deliberately dishonoured us.

Yours fraternally,

"Q."

PRIZE COMPETITIONS FOR CHILDREN.—The great success which attended the recent Doll Competitions, in which a series of prizes was given by the Editor of "LITTLE FOLKS" for the best sets of Dolls' Clothes, has induced the proprietors to hold five new competitions during the present year, in each of which valuable prizes will be offered. The Competitions will be for (1) Wool Work, (2) Lace and other Fancy Work, (3) Scrap Albums, (4) Collections of Dried Sea Weeds, (5) Dried Flowers, Ferns, &c. Particulars of these competitions will appear in the April Part.

## GRAND LODGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Annual Communication of this G. Lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, Boston, on the 8th December last, M.W. Bro. Percival Lowell Everett, Grand Master, presiding. There was present a strong force of Present and Past Grand Officers, together with representatives from nearly all the Lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, the records of the Special Communication of 6th August, and the Quarterly Communication of 8th September were taken as read. The records of the Special Communications of 28th September, at Brookline, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic apartments of the Beth-Horon Lodge, and at Chicopee, for the purpose of dedicating the new quarters of the Lodge, and installing its officers were read and approved. Amendments to bye-laws were presented for approval, and referred to the Committee on bye-laws. The proceedings relative to the organisation of the Grand Lodge of Dakota were submitted by the Grand Secretary, and referred to a Committee consisting of R.W. Bros. S. D. Nickerson and T. P. Cheever, and W. Bro. A. B. Wentworth. R.W. Bro. Hon. T. A. Doyle P.G.M., Rhode Island, then presented, in the name and on behalf of Bro. G. H. Smith, residing in London, a most artistic portrait of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in full regalia as the M.W.G.M. England. R.W. Bro. John T. Heard P.G.M., in an eloquent speech, moved that the thanks of Grand Lodge be accorded to Bro. Smith for the gift so felicitously offered on his behalf by Right Hon. T. A. Doyle, and the motion was carried unanimously. From the report of the Audit Committee, which was next read, it appeared the receipts for the year amounted to 95,908,75 dols., and the expenditure to 94,217,41 dols., leaving a balance in hand of 1691,34 dols. The indebtedness of Grand Lodge is at present 299,991,73 dols., while the receipts during the past year, in respect of the sinking fund, amounted to 186,839,75 dols. The Grand Master then read his annual address, referring, of course, at considerable length to the most prominent events of the year. Amongst other matters he mentioned the number of initiates in 1875 was 1440, and that dispensations had been granted for five new Lodges. Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of Grand Officers, the result being that M.W. P. Lowell Everett was re-elected G.M., R.W. A. H. Howland of New Bedford, and R.W. D. Upton of South Adams were elected Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, while R.W. J. McClellan and R.W. C. H. Titus, both of Boston, were re-elected Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary respectively. The Committee, to whom were referred certain amendments to Article IV., Part III.—referring to trials, &c.—of the Grand Constitution, then submitted their report. The Committee on new Grand Lodges recommended that the Grand Lodges of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Dakota be recognised, and the recommendation was adopted. The Charity Committee next delivered their report for the year, from which it appeared that the receipts, including balance brought forward, amounted to 1,938 dols. 64 cents., while the disbursements reached 1,878 dols. 64 cents., leaving a balance in hand of 60 dols. On the motion of R.W. Sereno D. Nickerson, it was agreed to subscribe the sum of one thousand dollars towards the completion of the Washington Monument, on certain conditions. After this Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, till the 28th of the same month, for the installation of Grand Officers and the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. Accordingly, on that day Grand Lodge was opened in due form for the purpose stated, the ceremony of installing the new G.M. being performed by R.W. S. D. Nickerson, the junior P.G.M. The ceremony over, the G.M. installed the Grand Wardens, Treas. and Sec., and appointed his other officers, who were installed by the Deputy G.M. Sundry reports having then been submitted, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form. A grand banquet in the banquet hall of the Temple followed. On the removal of the cloth, the first sentiment to which honour was done was that of "the Holy Saints John," the next "the Memory of George Washington," and the third "the Memory of the late Senior P.G.M., Dr. Winslow Lewis." The usual toasts followed, one of the speakers—R.W. John T. Heard—expressing great regret at the smallness of the attendance. From the statistical tables appended to the report of the foregoing proceedings, it appears there are twenty districts, inclu-

ding those of Chili and China, with 218 Lodges, six of which are under dispensation, while the number of affiliated members is 26,798, being an increase of 1389 over the previous year.

To-day, at the Alexandra Palace, will be given another of the series of Afternoon Popular Concerts, the *artistes* including Madame Edith Wynne, Mr. Courtney, and Signor Monari-Rocca, and the selections being from the works of Beethoven, Weber, Auber, and others. To-day, also, and on Monday and Tuesday of next week, will be held a grand Cat, Rabbit, and Guinea Pig Show, which, so far as the last named animal is concerned, will certainly be a novelty. The show of Hyacinths, Tulips, and Spring Flowers, by Messrs. Cutbush, which has been on view during the week will be closed to-day. On Tuesday next will be performed the *Heir-at-Law*, the most important members of a very powerful cast being Mr. Compton, who will enact the rôle of Dr. Pangloss, and Mr. Lionel Brough, who will play Zekiel.

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, will commence its season on Tuesday next, Rossini's *Guglielmo Tell* being the opera selected for the opening night. Among the *artistes* who will take part in this opera will be Mdlle. Bianchi, Mdlle. Ghiotti, and Mdlle. Cottino; M. Maurel, and Signori Tagliafico, Rossi, and Marini. On Thursday will be given Verdi's Opera, *Un Ballo in Maschera*, when Madame Pezzotta, Mdlle. Schalchi, and Signor Graziani will appear. On Saturday there will be a performance of Mozart's Opera of *Don Giovanni*, when Mdlle. Zaré Thalberg and Mdlle. D'Angeri will make their first appearance this season. Signor Vianesi will wield the *bâton* of conductor during the season.

Efforts are being made by a number of City gentlemen to obtain the release of a Mr. Fred. Wm. Palmer, a broker of Mincing Lane, who was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for assaulting a person who was about to enter a railway carriage which was said to be already full. For this purpose a number of merchants and brokers waited on the Lord Mayor yesterday afternoon, and prayed him to use his influence in bringing the matter under the notice of the Home Secretary. It was stated that the assault was of a most trivial character, and it was alleged that the Railway authorities were animated by a feeling of spite towards Mr. Palmer, who had, two months since, formally complained of persons being thrust into railway carriages which had their full complement of passengers, and had threatened to bring the subject before the Board of Trade. The Lord Mayor promised to communicate the views of the deputation to the Home Secretary, and, if necessary, to introduce them to him. The over-crowding of railway carriages is a nuisance. Perhaps if a similar plan could be adopted with railway companies as with omnibus conductors, and a system of fines imposed for putting more passengers into a compartment than it is marked to carry, there would be ampler carriage room provided. As it is now, a passenger who objects to the intrusion of surplus passengers into his compartment, is not only annoyed by the over-crowding, but in far too many instances, where the customers are somewhat rough, stands a chance of being offensively bullied during the journey.

On Thursday afternoon, St. James's Hall was the scene of a grand Spelling Bee, the attraction being prizes to the amount of £25. Sir Thomas Chambers Q.C. M.P. was the chairman, the Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey the interrogator, and three other gentlemen acted as referees. The competitors numbered 250, and some dissatisfaction is said to have been evinced at the manner in which the Bee was conducted. The first twenty words were written down from dictation, and very sensibly diminished the number of the competitors. Then oral spelling was resorted to, and then again the written test. Before the contest was over, an adjournment to a smaller room became necessary. At length, a Mr. Cannoway, a gentleman of colour, and a student of the Inner Temple, was declared the winner of the first prize of £10, and the other prizes were awarded after a keen struggle.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

*From the "NEW ENGLAND FREEMASON."*

THE world, mankind, will never cease its interest in secret societies; the bare mention of them is a fascination; and any details of their origin, history, and objects, portrayed with the self-assured presumption of a ready book compiler, are seized upon by the uninitiated as positive new light. Indeed, it is to be feared that occasionally new members of the great Masonic family are not unfrequently led by a natural curiosity to peruse publications bearing the attractive title; partly, no doubt, to see unfolded,—as they think,—in a popular form, further or varied narratives of the symbols, mysteries and ritual which has opened upon them in the successive steps of the wondrous work. Upon all such let us once for all endeavour to impress an important fact, namely: that all real knowledge of the Masonic art which ever has been, or can be furnished publicly, or in this popular form of narratives, treatises, allegories, or what not, had already been done fully, ably, together with the seal and token of absolute authenticity, and by authority from high accredited, legitimate, Masonic sources. Moreover, manuals, text-books of the Order, its very trestle-boards themselves, are hand-books of positive knowledge concerning Masonry. To all this must be added the frequent expositions running over the centuries since the invention of printing in orations, occasional addresses, centennial celebrations, wherein learned and distinguished Freemasons have gathered into eloquent presentation the marvellous story of its antiquity, its progress, its very landmarks, its scope and accomplishments. Verily, can profane hands, instigated by that spirit of persecution which would bring to nought a love of independence, a lofty, heaven-guided aspiration; a spirit, which would smother the dearest longings of humanity, flying in the face of the most precious instincts of our common natures—can such a spirit, we say, be trusted for light upon an Institution whose purposes, open as the noon-day sun, have been hallowed by the intimate devotion and association of the purest men for ages?

We have been led to this topic from reading one of the most recent works of the "ready book compiler," entitled "The Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries," by Chas. Wm. Heckethorn, London, 1875. From the Magi to the Ku-Klux, the work of course is complete. Where single societies have engaged the patient, unrewarded toil of noted antiquaries, our author has full returns, item upon item; political, civil and religious, all classes of secret societies which have made notable marks illustrative of curious phases in the conduct of men from remote ages are at length and again laid bare.

As no book of this sort can get on without seeking to gratify the traditional intensity of desire to peer more and more into Freemasonry, so the illustrious Order is complimented with a space occupying quite half the volume before us; and, what is noteworthy, whether it be the intention of the compiler or not, he seems to reckon much of its renowned symbolism an emanation from the best of all the other secret societies which he marshals to view.

The great body of this work is drawn from De Castro's History of the Secret World. All this, however, is immaterial, inasmuch as successive books purporting to give a history of secret societies are in nearly every case either a rehash or paraphrasing upon what has been before printed. The reflections in each are apt to be the author's own; in the one before us, we are pleased at any rate to think so, and while he shoots wide, drawing with a long bow, in what he terms facts, but in what are really statements out of the whole cloth, we recognize justness in discrimination; as, for instance, where he declares that "every secret society is an act of reflection, therefore of conscience. For reflection accumulated and fixed is conscience. In so far, secret societies are, in a certain manner, the expression of conscience in history."

We have not space nor inclination to refute the tendency of such publications; they dwell upon points which have over and over again been set in their true light and value; and by an audacious assumption of premises wholly unwarrantable, infer conclusions prejudicial to the rights of all confidential associating for any purpose whatever. The closing chapter upon Freemasonry we read twice, taken by the minor headings, as well as by the proper desire to see what our author, who had dwelt in so many pages upon the career of the Order, could find in his breast to sum up with.

These headings are as follows:—"Vain Pretensions of Freemasonry," "Vanity of Masonic Ceremonial," "Masonry Diffuses no Knowledge," "Masonry is unfitted for the Task," "Decay of Freemasonry," and lastly, "Masonic Literature."

On these themes, without noticing obviously gratuitous charges, there are, here and there, considerations which a loyal lover of the mystic tie may find suggestions worthy of thought. They are not necessarily attacks upon the principles of the Order or its peculiar organization, but on its mode of meeting the quickened beneficent impulses of the age.

Again, the author finds fault with the growth of the Order, in the view that unworthy admissions must occur, bringing with them all manner of worldliness.

Unwittingly, perhaps, but nevertheless the author in vain conceals under all his thoughts of criticism the conviction in his own mind that the Order has had a great mission, and been powerfully instrumental for the promotion of human welfare. On the whole, this history of secret societies is entertaining and readable. It evidences painstaking, yea, erudition somewhere, and if the reader has the wit to separate the chaff from the wheat, may be read with profit.

**HOLLAWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—It would be startling to many were it possible to state accurately the number of persons who have been restored to health and relieved by these remedies; and if all the details connected with each individual case could be collected, the enormous amount of pain and suffering which has been soothed and got rid of would be beyond belief. These remedies are so well known in the present day, East and West, South and North, that it is strange any individual should remain in ignorance of their valuable qualities in correcting all blood impurities, whether hereditary or acquired, the ill effects of which they effectually modify and counteract, rendering the sickly and feeble physically strong.

## REVIEWS.

—:o:—

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

—:o:—

*The Year Book of Facts in Science and the Arts, for 1875.* Edited by Charles W. Vincent, F.R.S.E., F.C.S. (London and Berlin), Assistant of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. London: Ward, Lock and Tyler, Warwick House, Paternoster-row.

THE object of this *Year Book* is to furnish to the general reader a summary of the scientific and mechanical progress made during the past year. It is not in everybody's power to consult the published journals of our various scientific societies, and even those who fortunately possess that power find so much to bewilder them in their pursuit after a knowledge of simple facts that a work of this kind, which is essentially a book of reference, cannot fail to be of great utility. This book is well arranged, the place of honour being assigned to the new metal "Gallium," the most important discovery of the year. The general contents are classed under various heads. First comes the "Physical Science," then "Chemistry," then "Technology," "Geology," "Mineralogy," "Anthropology," "Natural History," "Geography," "Astronomy," "Mechanics," and "Miscellaneous." The sources whence the information is derived are authentic, being the organs of our different scientific bodies, or those scientific publications whose merits are generally recognised. In addition, the addresses of such able scientific lights as Professors Balfour Stewart and Tyndall, Frankland, Hofmann and Abel on different subjects, and of Sir John Hawkshaw, Bart., at the meeting at Bristol, last year, of the British Institution, are carefully abstracted, so that the reader will have no difficulty in grasping the leading facts referred to. The labours of compilation must have been very considerable, and Mr. Vincent is to be congratulated on the evident care he has bestowed on his work. Here and there, where it has been found necessary or desirable, are sundry illustrations to supplement the letter press, and to crown all, there is a well prepared index. We strongly recommend this *Year Book of Facts* to the notice of our readers. They will find it immensely useful in their researches after scientific knowledge, and we can only hope that sufficient encouragement will be given to the editor to warrant him in continuing the publication from year to year.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The following statement shows the receipts for traffic on the undermentioned railways for the past week, as compared with the corresponding week in 1875:—

| Railway.                               | Miles open.<br>1876. | Receipts.  |            |
|--|----------------------|------------|------------|
|  |                      | 1876.<br>£ | 1875.<br>£ |
| Caledonian . . . . .                   | 739                  | 51,320     | 53,308     |
| Glasgow and South Western. . . . .     | 315½                 | 14,980     | 16,632     |
| Great Eastern . . . . .                | 761½                 | 42,358     | 43,331     |
| Great Northern . . . . .               | 510                  | 40,045     | 53,435     |
| Great Western . . . . .                | 2,003                | 117,960    | 115,350    |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .     | 437½                 | 63,756     | 64,583     |
| London and Brighton . . . . .          | 376½                 | 24,203     | 23,688     |
| London, Chatham and Dover . . . . .    | 153½                 | 14,578     | 15,273     |
| London and North Western . . . . .     | 1,587½               | 160,515    | 162,722    |
| London and South Western . . . . .     | 623                  | 30,962     | 32,534     |
| London, Tilbury and Southend . . . . . | 45                   | 1,012      | —          |
| Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .     | 259½                 | 27,934     | 30,464     |
| Midland . . . . .                      | 977½                 | 106,809    | 110,785    |
| Metropolitan . . . . .                 | 8                    | 9,585      | 9,465      |
| „ „ „ District . . . . .               | 8½                   | 5,354      | 5,617      |
| „ „ „ St. John's Wood . . . . .        | 1½                   | 460        | 473        |
| North British . . . . .                | 84½                  | 38,748     | 41,539     |
| North Eastern . . . . .                | 1,400½               | 115,426    | 123,700    |
| North London . . . . .                 | 12                   | 6,853      | 6,888      |
| North Staffordshire Railway . . . . .  | 191                  | 9,544      | 10,088     |
| „ „ „ Canal . . . . .                  | 118                  | 1,493      | 1,754      |
| South Eastern . . . . .                | 350                  | 29,289     | 27,910     |

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



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,

Most Worshipful Grand Master, &c., &c., having been graciously  
pleased to accept the special Dedication,

A SPLENDID

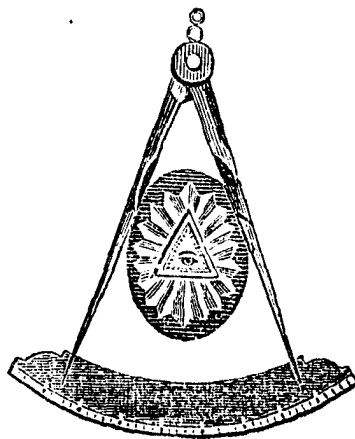
## HISTORICAL STEEL ENGRAVING

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

OF THE

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

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



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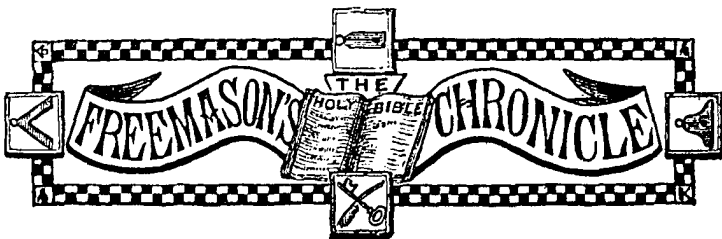
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### OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

THREE-QUARTERS of an hour sufficed for the transaction of business in the House of Lords on Friday. The Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill received a second reading after a short debate, in which the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, and Lords Lawrence and Sandhurst took part. A Bill to amend the laws relating to the Peerage in Ireland was introduced by Lord Inchiquin, and read a first time. The sitting on Monday was mostly of a conversational character. Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Foreign Secretary if the same protection would be afforded to fugitive coolies as to fugitive slaves. The Earl of Derby did not think it would be advisable to lay down any precise instructions. Lord de Mauley made a motion expressing regret that the Government, in its recent transactions with the Khedive, had brought no influence to bear on him in relation to the Slave Trade. The Earl of Derby pointed out that, during the last four months, negotiations had been going on with the Khedive, which, it was hoped, would result in a more effective suppression of slavery. The Marquis of Lansdowne wished to have the names of the Oxford University



Commissioners a day previous to that fixed for the Committee on the University of Oxford Bill. The Marquis of Salisbury was unable to give the names at present. Lord Cottesloe asked for certain information as to the proposed exchange of the Gambia for the French settlements on the West Coast of Africa, but Lord Carnarvon stated that the French and English Governments were unable to agree as to the terms of the exchange, and that, therefore, the negotiations had been abandoned. On Tuesday, the Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill passed through Committee. On Thursday, the sitting lasted half an hour.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Goldsmid moved a resolution respecting the Purchase of Telegraphs. Col. Alexander seconded the resolution, and Messrs. Norwood and Goschen, Lord J. Manners, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were among the speakers. The last-mentioned suggested that Mr. Goldsmid should place himself in communication with the Government, with the view of arranging the terms of the reference to a Committee of Inquiry, and the proposal being deemed satisfactory, the resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Meldon then made a motion, the object of which was to increase the Salaries of Irish National School Teachers, and secure them pensions on retirement. Several Irish members addressed the House, and the Irish Secretary having given an assurance that the subject was being anxiously considered by the Government, the motion was, by leave, withdrawn. After the case of Arthur Orton had been brought under notice by Mr. Whalley, the House went into Committee, and passed sundry votes. On Monday, the greater part of the evening was occupied in Committee on the Royal Titles Bill. Several amendments were proposed, and on one of them a division occurred, the Government being victorious by 171 to 92, but ultimately the Bill passed without amendment, and the third reading was fixed for Thursday. A number of votes were then agreed to in Committee of Supply, and, shortly afterwards, the House adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Ritchie moved for a Committee to inquire into the constitution and efficiency of the Fire Brigade. After Sir J. Hogg, Chairman of the Board of Works, Mr. Cross, and others had addressed the House, the motion, with an addition proposed by the Home Secretary, extending the inquiry so as to ascertain the best means of providing security against loss of life and property, by fire was agreed to. A motion on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidation Acts calling for a Committee of Inquiry into this operation, was agreed to. The case of the *Talisman*, a British steamer, seized by the Peruvian Government, led to a very long debate, which occupied, indeed, the rest of the sitting; the result being its adjournment to some future day. On Wednesday, the afternoon was occupied with the debate on the second reading of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, in the course of which Mr. Butt gave a very interesting sketch of the history, during the last two hundred years, of the Irish Fisheries. Sir M. H. Beach, the Irish Secretary, opposed the Bill on behalf of the Government, and on a division the second reading was lost by 215 to 131. On Thursday, the Royal Titles Bill passed its third reading, in the teeth of the opposition offered by Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe, and others, by 209 to 134. On the motion for going into Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, Mr. Gorst moved that the Labour Laws passed last year, should be applicable to seamen, for so long as the ships they were engaged to serve in should be in British waters. The motion was received very favourably by both sides of the House, but was withdrawn on an assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that clauses embodying such a proposal should be added to the Bill. The House then went into Committee, when Clause 3 came under discussion, but progress was reported without dismissing the clause. The House Occupiers' Disqualification Removal Bill, the debate on the second reading of which was ultimately adjourned, pretty well occupied the rest of the evening.

The *Serapis* with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and suite on board dropped anchor off Aden on Sunday evening, and was welcomed with a royal salute from the land batteries. The Prince did not land, however, and the *Serapis* sailed again on the morning of Monday. His Royal Highness is reported to be in excellent health.

It is announced that the Queen will hold drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace on the 10th and 12th May, and further, that Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Saturday the 27th of the same month. The twenty-eight birthday of H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness

of Lorne, was marked by the customary honours paid, on such occasions, to members of the Royal Family. Royal salutes were fired, and the bells of St. George's and the parish church of St. John, rang merrily during the day.

On Friday Lord Mayor Cotton was initiated in the Bishop Bonner Court into the mysteries of the Ancient Order of Foresters, the impressive ceremonial being performed, by dispensation from the High Court of Foresters, in the Egyptian Hall, several other gentlemen being initiated at the same time. Considering the lively interest which the City of London has taken in the preservation to the public of Epping Forest, this compliment to its chief magistrate seems a most appropriate one. At the lunch which followed, the Lord Mayor, in returning thanks for the newly initiated brethren, expressed the gratification it afforded him to have joined this Ancient Order, and his belief that Forestry, Freemasonry, and Oddfellowship could not have existed so long and been so prosperous had they not been based on the principles of morality, integrity, and honesty.

On Saturday evening, in honour of his recent enrolment as a citizen of London, the Lord Chief Justice of England was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, a considerable number of guests being present to grace the occasion. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, that of the guest of the evening being received with the greatest enthusiasm. Sir A. Cockburn acknowledged the honour with much heartiness. The health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress likewise evoked similar manifestations of cordiality.

The Oxford and Cambridge Crews reached London on Monday, a full week earlier than usual. No time was lost in commencing the work of preparation on the London waters, both crews having a stiffish pull the same day, Oxford in the forenoon, and Cambridge in the afternoon. The odds, of course, are in favour of the former, but the knowing ones, or those who pretend to be knowing ones, think Cambridge will make a great fight for it on the eventful day of the race. So much the better; a hollow race is but a tame affair, even though London should be in a delirium of blue fever for the rest of its existence. Our wish is intelligible enough. Be it light blue or dark blue, may the best crew win. One thing is certain. The good old *coaching* days are not yet gone altogether, or the papers would not be dinning into our ears that this or that crew was *coached* on such a day by certain old 'Varsity oars. By the way, as, under the new system, the crews must not only row well but *slide* well, the appearance of Jack Frost on the scene of action seems by no means uncalled for.

Friday was St. Patrick's day, and in Ireland the customary honours were paid the worthy saint, the Queen's Viceroy setting an honourable example. In London, the 93rd anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Milltown. In response to the earnest appeal of the chairman for support towards the funds of this excellent charity, subscriptions to the amount of about £700 were announced. At the Royal Albert Hall was held an Irish festival, the programme consisting almost entirely of Irish music. On Saturday there was an Irish *fête* at the Alexandra Palace, the chief attractions being the Colleen Bawn, and a concert consisting of Irish melodies. There was also a "demonstration," at which the various Irish political and temperance societies assisted. The number of visitors is set down at 15,000, and everything appears to have passed off most harmoniously.

We shall be hardly fulfilling our duty as newsmongers, if we omit to say a word or two as to the weather. For the edification of any of our readers who may be impervious to cold and indifferent to storms, we announce that snow has fallen several times since our last issue, and that severe gales have been experienced in different parts of the country. Having relieved our conscience in respect of this important announcement, which, at least, has the merit of coming better late than never, we pass at once to the next topic of the week.

The annual general meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. In the absence, from ill-health, of the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy presided. The chairman, in his address, spoke of the vastly increasing tonnage which cleared from our ports, and stated that the wrecks and other casualties which have occurred round our coast during the last ten years amounted to 23,098, while the

number of lives saved annually during the same period was 832. Mr. R. Lewis, in his annual report, said there were 254 life boats, and the number of lives saved during the past year was 727. Twelve silver medals, eighteen votes of thanks on vellum, and £3,289 had been granted by the society for saving life, the number saved from the institution of the society being 23,790. The receipts for the year were £39,835 15s 4d, of which £12,932 9s 6d were special gifts towards defraying the cost of thirteen life-boats. The expenditure, including liabilities, reach £39,395 7s 5d. The report having been moved and adopted, and other resolutions having been agreed to, a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot presided, on Wednesday evening, at the 13th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, held at Willis's Rooms. Over two hundred gentlemen, many of whom were distinguished musicians, were present to support his Lordship, who, in his usual kindly and eloquent manner, advocated the claims of the society to the support of every lover of music. The society, which has received the patronage of all the leading composers and musicians of their day, from the time of Handel downwards, grants monthly allowances, independent of grants for the education of children, to all worthy claimants. It also maintains and clothes the orphans of members, and apprentices them to respectable trades or professions, and further presents them with a gratuity of £10 for good conduct when the term of their apprenticeship has expired. The members exceed two hundred, and there are at present eight members, forty-two widows, and fifteen children receiving funds from the institution. Seven children, also, with each of whom a premium of £25 was paid, have been apprenticed. The expenses for the year to 31st December last amounted to £3701 16s. 10d., and the portion of the funeral expenses of the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, which had to be borne by the society, was £83 10s. The musical arrangements of the evening were admirable, the services of the different *artistes* being rendered gratuitously.

The new French Ministry appear to be settling down steadily to their duties, and matters seemingly go on more harmoniously than was expected. Our violent friend, Bishop Dupanloup, however, appears to have grown very angry again, because the Minister for Public Instruction, Mr. Waddington, has announced his intention of restoring to the state the sole power of granting degrees. This the reverend Bishop regards as a declaration of war against the Church on all points. The Emperor of Germany completed his 79th year on Wednesday. The occasion was generally celebrated throughout Germany, the majority of whose princes sent representatives to offer His Imperial Majesty their felicitations. Field Marshal Wrangel addressed the emperor on behalf of the army. Berlin was illuminated, and there was a grand court dinner at which Imperial and Royal Ministers and others were present. Madrid has been the scene of grand rejoicings on the occasion of the triumphal entry of the young King Alphonso at the head of a portion of his victorious army. There seems at length to be some prospect of an armistice between the Turks and the insurgent subjects of His Majesty the Sultan. This is said to be due partially to the decided attitude of Austria's representatives, as well as to the earnest exhortations of the Prince of Montenegro in favour of peace. The new Italian Ministry is not yet completely constituted, but it is regarded as certain that Signor Depretis will be President of the Ministry and Minister of Finance, Signor Melegari will take the Foreign portfolio, and Signor Mancini that of Justice. As regards a successor to General Schenk as Minister at the English court, the Senate Committee have reported against the nomination by the President of Mr. Dana. Severe storms are said to have prevailed throughout the United States, and several wrecks have taken place on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; in other parts of the world, too, the weather has been most unfavourable, so that we in England are not the only people whom the Clerk of the Weather has been troubling of late. It is but a sorry consolation, however, that others have been suffering the same discomforts as we have. Perhaps, next week we may be able to report some improvement; we hope so, at all events.

The regular meeting of the Grand Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Bro. James Brett P.G.P. in the chair. There were 34 cases. Grants to the amount of £238

previously voted were confirmed, and fresh cases to the amount of £536 were relieved. There were present Bros. J. Smith, E. P. Albert, S. Rawson, Hyde Pullen, J. Wright, H. Dicketts, F. Binckes, A. Cottebrune, J. Boyd, T. Cubitt, J. Hervey, H. G. Bass, W. C. Crick, W. H. Myers, H. Bartlett, S. Poynter, Griffiths Smith, W. Mann, W. Wiggington, M. Suffield, E. Harris, J. Cox, T. Cohn, W. Stephens, J. J. Perry, J. A. Barnard, C. F. Hogard, E. Budden, M. Chubb, B. Clegg, C. Burmeister, E. H. Stanwitz, W. H. Hemsworth, M. Higgs, J. Carnaby, R. Grigg, C. Martin, E. H. Honeyman, E. King, J. Barnes, Ward, J. Green, W. Buck, C. W. Kent, A. Vanderlyn, P. Wagner, C. Pulman, George Lambert, J. Burt, J. Watts, B. Swallow, J. Cox, H. M. Levy, &c., &c.

On Thursday, the 30th instant, the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company, of which Bro. Magnus Ohren is Secretary, will be held. From the Directors' report for the half-year to 31st December 1875, which will then be presented, it appears that the general working of the Company has greatly improved during that period, and the directors have accordingly resolved to reduce the price of gas to four shillings per 1,000 cubic feet. They will also recommend that out of the balance of profit and loss, amounting to £9,060 7s 1d, the following dividends be paid, namely:— at 6 per cent. per annum on preference capital; at 7 per cent. per annum on the ordinary 7 per cent. capital; at 10 per cent. per annum on the original capital; at 7 per cent. per annum on the converted 7 per cent. capital, and at 10 per cent. per annum on the converted 10 per cent. capital; all to be paid less income tax. This will absorb £8,685 7s 6d, and leave £374 19s 7d to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year. The capital account of the company shows a total of receipts to 31st December of £229,504, and a total expenditure of £214,745 15s 6d, leaving a balance of £14,758 4s 6d. The revenue account shows receipts amounting to £48,561 19s 1d, and expenditure £38,277 9s 9d, leaving a balance carried to profit and loss account of £10,284 9s 4d. The profit and loss account shows receipts £10,622 6s 9d, of which £1,500 is carried to reserved fund, and £61 19s 8d has been paid as interest on temporary loans, and loans on bonds accrued to 31st December, leaving a balance of net profit, as already stated, of £9,060 7s 1d.

It is not our custom to take note of matters which relate to the action or influence of any religious denomination. But the claims to supremacy over the civil power advanced by the Pope and certain Romish dignitaries on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church are so preposterous, that we are in no wise surprised the Protestant Alliance should be anxious to draw attention to the pecuniary aid afforded to Roman Catholicism by the State in the United Kingdom and its dependencies. From a paper we have received we gather that a sum exceeding three quarters of a million sterling is granted annually in England to the Roman Catholic church, while in Canada the annual value of Roman Catholic endowments exceeds a quarter of a million. Thus the section of Christianity which claims to lord it over all other Christian sects, as well as over the power of the State, derives no small proportion of its means from the government grants. There are some who justify this expenditure, on the ground that education and religious instruction of any kind have a tendency to repress crime, but the statistics contained in this paper show unmistakably that of the sum expended in England in 1875 for the repression of crime, one-fourth was occasioned by Roman Catholics, whereas, according to population, it should only have been about one-twentieth. In Ireland, the expenditure under the same head of service exceeded a million and a quarter; it should have been somewhat less than three quarters of a million. In Scotland, it considerably exceeded a quarter of a million, whereas it should have been only a few hundreds over £75,000. We have taken the figures furnished in this paper as correct, and we cannot but acknowledge that, having due regard to the action of Roman Catholicism, the Protestant Alliance is fully justified in bringing these matters as prominently as possible under the notice of the British public.

The ceremony of consecration and installation will be worked in the Islington Lodge of Instruction, Crown and

Cushion Hotel, Winchester-street, London Wall, on Wednesday, 12th April, at 6.30, by Bro. James Terry, Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies Herts, P.M. 228, 1278, 1366, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons; Brethren to appear in Masonic costume.

The third meeting of the Board for the current year, of the Hospital Saturday Fund, was held on Saturday, in the theatre of Middlesex Hospital, under the Presidency of Captain Charles Mercier, Chairman of the Fund. The chief business to be transacted was the election of a Secretary and an organising agent. For the former office there had been 153 applicants, of whom four were recommended, while for the latter there were 80 candidates, of whom three were selected. The election resulted in the appointment of Mr. Napier as Secretary, and Mr. Haley as Organising Agent. Mr. Alderman Gould was elected Honorary Secretary, and Dr. Ambler and Messrs. Deans, Moss, Sains, and Harmer, members of the Council. A Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Harmer, St. V. Mercier, and Moss, with an Audit Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dean and Thurlow, were unanimously appointed. Votes of thanks to the authorities of Middlesex Hospital, for allowing the meeting to be held in their theatre, and to Captain Mercier for presiding, brought the proceedings to a close.

We read in *Le Monde Maçonnique* for the current month that the Council of the Grand Orient of France have voted a first contribution of one thousand francs in aid of the sufferers by the recent terrible explosion at St. Etienne. We are also informed that, on the 25th January, a course of instruction in the English language was opened under the auspices of the Grand Orient. Fr. Armand, assisted by FF. Caubet and Seinguerlet, presided at the inaugural meeting, and there were present about one hundred and fifty persons. Fr. Armand explained at length the object the Grand Orient had in view, and justified its action by the great success which had attended the German classes. These courses of instruction are given gratuitously, being open to any who may wish to attend them, and the Grand Orient trusts that from time to time it may be able to extend its sphere of usefulness and lend its aid in the promotion of other and equally serviceable schemes.

At the election at the Girls' School, which is fixed for the 8th April, there are eleven vacancies and forty-three candidates. Of the latter, three apply for the fifth time, eight for the third, twelve for the second, and twenty for the first time. Three, if they fail now, will be struck out of the list on the score of age. Sixteen hail from London. Lincolnshire sends five candidates, Devonshire three, Hants and Isle of Wight three, Middlesex two, Warwickshire two, and South Wales E.D., Antigua, Cambridgeshire, Singapore, Hong Kong, Lancashire W., Yorkshire W., Wilts, Suffolk, Kent, Staffordshire, and Monmouthshire, one each. The fathers of seven of the children were either stewards or subscribers to one or more of our charitable institutions. One had been a member 27½ years, a second 24½ years, and a third 24 years, while another died before completing the first year of his membership. In seven cases both parents are alive, in three neither. One child has lost her mother, and the other thirty-two are fatherless. One belongs to a family of eleven children and has already a sister in the institution by purchase. Two have one sister, and one two sisters in the School, while two others have each a brother in the Boys' School.

**HOW TO GET RID OF A WINTER COUGH.**—As so much depends upon the way in which we treat ourselves in ailments of this kind, and considering how seriously a long-standing cough affects the Constitution, the subject is well worthy of a prominent place in "CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE," in the April Number of which a paper, by a Family Doctor, embodying the best and simplest remedies, is announced to appear.

**THE GREEK CHURCH.**—We understand that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will contribute a paper to "THE QUIVER" for April, on the question of Intercommunion between the Church of England and the Greek Church.

**CLUB HOUSE PLAYING CARDS.**—Mogul Quality, picked 1s 3d per pack, 14s per dozen packs. Do. seconds 1s per pack, 11s per dozen packs. If by post 1½d per pack extra. Cards for Piquet, Bézique, Écarté, &c., Mogul Quality 10d per pack, 9s per dozen packs.—London: W. W. Morgan, 67 Barbican, E.C.

## 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, 25th MARCH.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)  
R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.

### MONDAY, 27th MARCH.

45—Strong Man, Old Jerusalem, St. John's Square, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)  
183—Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
R. A. 25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
48—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, West-street, Gateshead-on-Tyne.  
68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
1177—Tenby, Royal Assembly Rooms, Tenby, Pembroke.  
R. A. 241—Friendship, Masonic Temple, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.  
M. M. 109—Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Mon.

### TUESDAY, 28th MARCH.

14—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
55—Constitutional, Wheatsheaf, Hand-court, W.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
186—Industry, The Restaurant, 2 Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.  
205—Israel, Cannon-street Hotel.  
860—Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1158—Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.  
1196—Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.  
1441—Ivy, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road.  
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, at 8.30.

253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby.  
310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle.  
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen.  
1016—Elkington, Masonic Rooms, New-street, Birmingham.  
1228—Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Paignton.  
1479—Halsey, St. Alban's. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
R. A. 124—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Durham.

### WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH.

193—Confidence, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
1624—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover. (Instruction.)  
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk.  
R. A. 226—Benevolence, Red Lion, Littleboro'.

### THURSDAY, 30th MARCH.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
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.)  
1459—Marquess of Ripon, Albion, Albion-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1524—Duke of Connaught, Sisters Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston.  
807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich.  
966—St. Edward's, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford.  
R. A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Osborn-street, Hull.

### FRIDAY, 31st MARCH.

1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton, 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1607—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion Hotel, Barnet, Herts.  
R. A. 471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Mon.

### SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)  
R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.

### EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—349—St. Clair, Freemasons' Hall.  
TUESDAY—151—Defensive Band, Alexandra Hall, Cockburn-street.  
R. A. 40—Naval and Military, Freemasons' Hall.  
FRIDAY—223—Trafalgar, 54 Bernard-street, Leith.

### GLASGOW DISTRICT.

MONDAY—102—St. Mark, 213 Buchanan-street,  
" 103—Union and Crown, 170 Buchanan-street.  
" 219—Star, 12 Trongate.  
" 408—St. Clair, 25 Robertson-street.  
R. A.—122—Thetis, 35 St. James'-street.  
TUESDAY—113—Athol, 213 Buchanan-street.  
" 419—Neptune, 35 St. James'-street.  
" R. A.—67—Ca' hedral, 24 Struthers-street.  
R. A.—73—Caledonian of Unity, 170 Buchanan-street.  
WEDNESDAY—Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, 213 Buchanan-street.  
THURSDAY—370—Kenmuir, Freemasons' Hall, Springburn.  
R. A.—117—Govan, Portland-buildings, Govan.  
FRIDAY—153—Royal Arch, School-room, Pollockshaws.  
" 347—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Rutherglen.  
" 465—St. Andrew's Annual Festival, Garngad-road.  
SATURDAY—458—St. John's, Wilson's Hall, Busby.



## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement.**—The usual weekly Convocation of this Chapter was held on Tuesday last at the Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill. The presiding officers were Comps. G. Newman Z., C. F. Hogard H., H. Reed J., T. W. White S.E., E. S. Norris S.N., J. Constable P.S. Upon the confirmation of the minutes of previous Convocation, the M.E.Z. rehearsed the ceremony of exaltation, Comp. J. Smith acting as candidate. After the regular business, the Chapter voted the sum of five guineas to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls to be placed on the list of Comp. C. F. Hogard, Steward. The following Companions were present: J. K. Stead, H. W. Middlemass, J. Allsopp, G. K. Lemann and C. W. Noelmer. The election of officers for the usual period will take place on Wednesday next. We strongly recommend Companions seeking instruction to attend this Chapter, as the summer vacation will shortly commence.

**St. Mungo's Encampment of Knights Templar** met at St. Mark's Hall, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, on Monday, the 20th inst., Sir Knight Robert Bell E.C. presiding, who opened the Encampment in the usual form, and afterwards reported the proceedings of the Chapter General of Edinburgh. He was glad to see amongst them Sir Knights W. M. Pearson, of No. 38 Encampment, Tower-hill, Dunfermline, whom he proposed for honorary affiliation, which ceremony was performed by Sir Knight H. J. Shields P.E.C., of Monbatton, Commander 33rd degree. The officers who were elected at the last meeting, Sir Knight Wheeler as Prelate, and D. Reid as Recorder, were installed by Sir Knight J. O. Park, along with Sir Knight Colin McKenzies as Marshal, and J. McLeish as Warder. The E.C. said in consequence of domestic affliction he was reluctantly compelled to resign his office before the end of the year, but having held the chair for nearly six years he trusted the Sir Knights would now allow him to retire. The resignation was received with regret, and the Encampment closed in due form.

**Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.**—This Lodge held its usual weekly meeting at Bro. Maidwell's, the Hercules, Leadenhall-st., on the 20th instant. Present—Bros. Maidwell W.M., Biddle S.W., Brient J.W., Grammer Sec., Ellis S.D., Hollands J.D., Salmonese I.G., Austin P.M. Preceptor, and a numerous assemblage of brethren. Business—The ceremony of the 1st degree was rehearsed, Bro. Pennell being the candidate. The first four sections of the lecture were worked by Bros. Brient, Burr, and Horsley, assisted by the brethren. Bros. Moon and Simon were elected joining members, and a very cordial vote of thanks was entered on the minutes, in respect to the very able manner in which the W.M., Bro. Maidwell, had performed his duties on this occasion, it being the first time he had filled the chair.

**Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73, Glasgow.**—This Lodge held an emergency meeting on Friday, the 17th of March. G. McDonald R.W.M. in the chair, J. Bannerman D.M. acting as S.W., J. Kinaird J.W. Petitions were presented from Messrs. C. Foy and G. W. Hilton, comedians, who were duly initiated by the R.W.M. The 2nd degree was worked by Bro. G. W. Wheeler, and on the Lodge being raised, Bro. McDonald raised two brethren to the sublime degree, and the Lodge was closed. The regular meeting was held on Tuesday, the 21st, Bro. McDonald presiding, assisted by his Wardens, A. McLeod and J. Hanbridge, J. J. Ampleford, T. R. Richards Secretary, and W. Kay S.D. A petition was presented for Mr. Donald Frazer, and he was thereafter initiated by the R.W.M. in a careful style. Bros. Steward, G. Weston P.M., and R. Prout, R.W.M. No. 46, were present.

**Tranquillity Lodge, No. 185.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, the 20th inst., at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Present—Bros. Joseph D. Barnett W.M., J. Peartree S.W. and Treasurer, D. Posener J.W., Philip Levy Secretary, J. H. Ross I.P.M., Pare S.D., Bailey J.D., Bilby Organist, Croaker I.G., J. Rawles Tyler. P.M.'s M. Harris, Bloomfield, N. Moss, E. Gottheil, N. Gluckstein, Constable, &c. Visitors—Bros. F. Binckes, Matier P.G.S.W. Greece, and Morgan. Business—The Lodge was regularly opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Schultze and Rowley severally answered the usual questions, and were then raised to the degree of M.M. Bros. Lowenthal, Upson and Harris were next put under the formal examination, and afterwards duly passed to the second degree. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Alfred E. Staley, and it being favourable, that gentleman was initiated into the Order. The three ceremonies were well worked by Bro. Barnett, and the members of the Lodge may be congratulated on having secured so competent a brother to preside over them. A notice of motion, that was down on the paper for Bro. Constable, was withdrawn, in accordance with the wish of several of the brethren. The Lodge was then, after the routine business, closed, and the members present partook of a "slight repast." The W.M. presided, but the toast list was curtailed. The vocal ability of Bros. Barnett, Constable and Bailey was called into requisition, the latter brother's songs being honoured with well supported "bespeaks," while a reading from one of the visitors gave great satisfaction.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.**—The usual meeting of this Lodge was held at Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'

Avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C., on Wednesday, 22nd inst. Present—Bros. Biddle W.M., Ockenden S.W., Geo. Corner J.W., J. K. Pitt Sec., J. Constable Treasurer, Triggs S.D., Croaker J.D., Turner I.G., E. Gottheil P.M. Preceptor; Past Masters W. Hughan, Ross, Constable, and a full Lodge of brethren. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes confirmed, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Hollands acting as candidate. Bro. Biddle then vacated the chair, which was next occupied by Bro. Turquand, who in a perfect and masterly manner rehearsed the ceremony of installation. Bro. Biddle afterwards resumed the chair. The first and second sections of the lecture were worked by Bro. Gottheil, assisted by the brethren. By the proposition of Bro. Constable, which was seconded by Bro. W. W. Morgan, Bro. J. S. Staley was elected a joining member of this Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Cooper, of the Euphrates, was also elected. Bro. Ockenden was elected to preside on the next occasion, who announced that he intends then to rehearse the second and third degrees. The Lodge was favoured with the company of Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D. of England.

**Union Lodge, No. 332.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, the 20th instant, at 170 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, Bro. McKirdy presiding. There was a full attendance of members and visitors, and the three degrees were ably worked.

**Royal Union Lodge, No. 382, Uxbridge.**—The Installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 20th inst., at the Belmont Hall, Uxbridge. Present—Bros. E. C. Woodward W.M., C. J. Davis S.W., T. Swallow J.W., W. Coombes P.M. P.P.G.S.B. Sec., Webb J.D., Pritchard I.G., and P.M.'s Bros. B. Swallow I.P.M., Coulton, Lonsdale, T. A. Adams P.G.P., and Pembroke. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Drinkwater, Godfrey and Ward were raised to the third degree. Bro. C. J. Davis, S.W. and W.M. elect, was then presented to the Lodge, and a board of installed Masters was formed, and he was duly installed into the chair by Bro. Lonsdale P.M. in a very perfect and impressive manner. The W.M. having been saluted according to ancient form, invested his officers: Bros. Woodward I.P.M., C. E. Smith S.W., Halliday J.W., Coulton P.M. Treas., W. Coombes P.P.G.S.B. Sec., Webb S.D., Cook J.D., Lonsdale jun. I.G., Bro. Rev. P. M. Holden Chaplain, Stacey Org., Russ D.C., Dayson A.D.C., Allen W.S., Cobley A.W.S., and Longstaff Tyler. Ballots were then taken for the admission of Messrs. S. A. Cooper, B. Crumpton and J. Marriot, who were initiated into the Order by the newly installed W.M. in a manner that showed the brethren that the brother selected was one eminently qualified for the occupation of the chair. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Town Hall, where a banquet was provided by Bro. J. R. Ward, of Kensington. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. The Visitors were Bros. Scott P.M. 749, Staton P.M. 1287, Burmeister W.M. 538, Cooper 538, Flatterly, Jones 205. During dinner Bro. C. Folkey's band played some very good selections of popular music. The brethren left for town by a special train.

**Northern Lodge of Instruction, No. 406.**—The usual meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bro. Cook P.M. as W.M., and Bros. Spearman W.M. 431 as Preceptor, J. Page S.W., E. Liddle J.W., W. Lax S.D., S. M. Harris J.D., J. Marriot I.G. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed; Bro. Lax rehearsed the ceremony of the 1st degree, Bro. Knox W.M. 406 acting as candidate, various questions having been discussed, Bro. the Rev. S. H. Harriss proposed, and Bro. J. Cook P.M. and Sec. seconded, that a vote of thanks be accorded to the lecture Master, which was carried unanimously. The Lodge of Instruction was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshments, where the usual toasts were proposed and duly responded to, and the brethren, after enjoying a truly Masonic and fraternal evening, separated.

**Salisbury Lodge of Instruction, No. 435.**—This Lodge held its usual weekly meeting on 23rd inst., at the Union Tavern, Air-street. Present—Bros. Farwig W.M., T. Pulsford S.W., G. Davis J.W., T. Cull Sec., A. Stewart S.D., Lloyd J.D., Belfrage I.G., also Bros. Mander P.M. Preceptor, Watts, Harrison, Emanuel, Honeyman, Blundell, Setter, Weeks, Dutton, and T. D. Davis. Business—Lodge opened, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge then opened in the 2nd and 3rd degrees, and the 1st section was worked by Bro. Farwig. The Lodge resumed to the 2nd degree, and the 1st section was worked by Bro. Farwig, the 2nd by Bro. Mander. The Lodge resumed to the 1st degree, and the 3rd section was worked by Bro. Farwig, the 5th by Bro. Mander. Bro. T. Pulsford was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The Lodge closed in perfect harmony. The president and other officers were elected for the New Salisbury Benevolent Association. The fifteen sections will be worked by the brethren on Thursday evening next at 7 p.m., Bro. Mander in the chair.

**St. Peter's Lodge, No. 481, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**—This excellent working Lodge met on the 13th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Bros. J. Tyerman P.G. Treas. W.M., R. L. Armstrong S.W., H. T. Jewel J.W., Rev. J. S. Hind Chaplain, R. Hazard Sec., R. Heynon S.D., T. G. Man I.G.; and P.M.'s J. Cook, B. T. Thompson P.G. Sec., J. Hopper P.P.G.J.W., N. Foulsham P.P.G.J.W., and a very numerous attendance of the brethren. The Lodge was opened and



the minutes were confirmed. Four gentlemen were initiated into the Order, and three brethren passed to the 2nd degree. Great credit is due to the W.M. and officers for their working. A petition to Grand Lodge was read for a warrant for a new Lodge, an offspring of St. Peter's, to be called the "Hotspur Lodge;" Bro. W. Foulsham to be first W.M. This was signed by the W.M. and several members. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, where the usual toasts were given, those of the W.M., Bros. B. J. Thompson P.G. Sec. and Hopper P.P.G.J.W. were enthusiastically received. This is one of the richest Lodges in the Province, the invested funds amount to over £800, a result mainly due to the exertions of Bro. G. Thompson P.M. Treas. Among the visitors were Bros. G. A. Allen P.M. 991, C. Garvis P.M. 991, A. Laurie P.M. 991, J. E. Robson P.M. 48, N. Main P.M. 541, J. Montgomery J.W. 991, J. Witten J.W. 424, J. G. Warrington J.D. 48, Lewis Joel 43, N. H. Brall 1017, and J. M. Harriess 406, &c.

**Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction.**—The members met at Bro. Allen's, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, on Tuesday, 21st inst. Present—Bros. Smith W.M., Perrin S.W., Allen J.W., Ashburner S.D., Barker I.G., Wallington Preceptor; also Bros. Worsley, Crane, &c. The Lodge opened in the 1st and 2nd degrees, and Bro. Johnson having answered the usual questions was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The ceremony was admirably rendered, considering how young a Mason Bro. Smith is. The ceremony of installation was then rehearsed by Bro. Wallington. Bro. Perrin was unanimously voted to the chair for next Tuesday, and the Lodge closed with prayer.

**Whittington Lodge, No. 862.**—The regular meeting of the above Lodge was held on the 20th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street, Bros. T. Kingston W.M., Walker S.W., Moore J.W., Jas. Weaver P.M. P.P.G.O. Middlesex, J. Walmsley S.D., W. A. Blakemore J.D., E. E. Packer I.G., and Past Masters Bros. Jones and Hurlstone. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. C. E. Boxer and G. T. Cox, who were duly initiated into the Order, the ceremony being perfectly rendered by the W.M. and officers. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to a very excellent banquet, where the W.M. presided with his usual ability. He gave the usual routine toasts. There were several visitors present, and all expressed their satisfaction at the working and the hospitality accorded them.

**Grey Friars Lodge, No. 1101.**—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 8th March, at the Masonic Hall, Reading. Present—Bros. J. T. Freeman W.M., E. Margrett S.W., A. Welch J.W., W. P. Ivey P.M. Secretary, J. T. Stransom Treasurer, R. Dowsett acting J.D., Ferguson and Newman Stewards, J. Early Danks I.G., Hemmings Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. Chancellor, Hurley, Brown and Egginton. Visitors—Bros. Pocock S.W. 414, Col. Heathcote, Pythagorean. Members—Bros. Browne, Blackwell, Robinson, Simonds, Rolfe and Hukins. Business—The Lodge was opened in the first degree, minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. T. W. White was ballotted for, elected and initiated. Bro. Thos. Simonds having satisfactorily answered the usual questions leading from the first to the second degree, retired to be prepared. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, Bro. T. Simonds was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The Lodge was resumed in the first degree. Bro. Brown P.M. proposed, and Bro. Hurley P.M. seconded, that the proceedings of the committee appointed to conduct the arrangements for presenting a jewel to the Installing Master, Bro. W. W. Moxhay, Prov. G.S.W. Berks and Bucks, in conjunction with the committee of the Lodge of Union, 414, be confirmed—carried unanimously. A discussion ensued with regard to a money vote to the Chaplain, who was going to represent the Lodge at the forthcoming Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, which was deferred for the present. After receiving a proposal for a joining member, the Lodge was closed according to ancient form.

**Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1507.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 16th inst., at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville-road, King's Cross; Bro. H. Michael W.M., Williams S.W., Kingham J.W., Rose Treas., Timms P.M. 177 Sec., J. Douglas S.D., J. Scales J.D., W. Side I.G., Colls D.C., Jas. Willing jun. I.P.M., and Bros. Tettenborn, W. Scales, Cheek, Morgan, G. Clark, Simond, Saintsbury, Rapkin, Easey, Timms jun., Ormiston, Page, Vanderpump, &c. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Badderley, Ovens, Morgan, Raney, Clark, and Green-slade were raised to the third degree; Bros. Van Camp, Brooker, Robins, Frith, Bosshart, and Hewison were passed to the second degree. The election for W.M. then took place, which resulted in favour of Bro. Williams S.W.; Bro. Rose was re-elected Treas., and Daley Tyler. It was then proposed that a Summer Banquet take place in July, when ladies should be present, and that a committee be formed to carry out the arrangements. The audit committee were appointed, consisting of the W.M., the officers of the Lodge, and Bros. Saintsbury, Cheek and Child. Bro. Rose, Treas., proposed that a Past Master's Jewel of the value of ten guineas be presented to Bro. H. Michael on his retiring from the chair, for the able and efficient manner he had conducted the duties of his office, and in token of the regard and esteem in which he is held by the brethren. This was carried unanimously. The Lodge was then closed until October, and the brethren, sixty-five in number, sat down to a very excellent banquet. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The W.M. in proposing the toast of the M.W. Grand

Master, said he had endeared himself to those around him wherever he had been, and the homage and enthusiastic feeling of respect with which he was hailed made us look forward with pride to him as our future king. On his return to his native country he would receive from every brother a hearty welcome. Bro. Jas. Willing then said it would be the last time he should have the opportunity of addressing the brethren in the capacity of I.P.M., he was the first W.M. of this Lodge, which now mustered so numerously. The W.M. had ably discharged his duties, the Lodge now numbered over eighty members, and to his list for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution the brethren had liberally subscribed. He had great pleasure in proposing the health of Bro. Michael. The W.M. made a very eloquent speech, and in the course of his remarks said: It was also the last time he would have the opportunity of presiding, but in following out the duties required of him he hoped he had given them satisfaction, he hoped he had followed the footsteps of a worthy predecessor. It was indeed pride to be Master of so rising and flourishing a Lodge, and he hoped that when being ranked as a P.M., the brethren would say that during his year of office he had done all that was required of him; he had initiated twenty gentlemen into the Order, but Bro. Jas. Willing had, during his year, initiated nearly double that number. (Cheers.) He might, however, say with pride, that he resigned the chair to a worthy successor. The W.M. then proposed the health of Bro. Jas. Willing I.P.M., who had, as the first Master, brought the Lodge to perfection. Whatever he had undertaken was well done, and so far as Masonic eulogiums could go he could say nothing more than that he was an ornament to the Craft. He alluded to the portrait which was placed on the wall, it would be a lasting evidence of their respect, but he hoped his genial face would be present among them for many years. (Cheers.) Bro. James Willing appropriately responded. He said it was satisfactory to him to say he was one of the founders of the Lodge and its first W.M. The Lodge was indeed flourishing, but they also had attached to it a Lodge of Instruction, with a very able Preceptor, and the instruction they had received there they had profited by; it would eventually enable many brethren to occupy the chair. The W.M. in proposing the toast of the W.M. elect said, the brethren could not have made a better selection; he had the interests of the Lodge at heart, and he was sure at the expiration of his year of office, he would leave it with the satisfaction of every member. Bro. Williams S.W. and W.M. elect returned thanks. The toast of the Visitors was given, Bros. Yeates, Millis and H. M. Levy returning thanks. The toast of the Treasurer and Secretary was also honoured, as was that of the Wardens and Officers, which was responded to by Bro. T. Kingham. After this the Tyler's toast was given, and the brethren separated. Great credit is due to Bros. W. M. Stiles and W. B. Clark for their attention to the comfort of the brethren and visitors. Amongst those present were Bros. W. A. Cornock 1216, S. Millis P.M. 157, Yeates 957, H. Lewis 1425, Walton 157, Morington 890, Hamburger 1366, Snelling 180, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

**Hemming Lodge, No. 1512, Hampton.**—This flourishing little Lodge held its last meeting of this, the second season of its existence, on Thursday, 16th inst. There was a goodly and select number of visitors, including several P.G. officers.—Bros. Col. Wigginton P.G.S. Middlesex, W.M. 1503, Capt. Birchall P.M. 795, G. W. Dixon P.G.D.C. Berks and Bucks, J. Wilson P.M. 209, J. Robinson 764, J. Barton 723, C. Sadler 1293, A. Nuthall 889, T. Hiscock 865, &c. The officers present were E. Hopwood W.M., W. Hammond P.G.J.D. P.M. 201 and 1326, I.P.M. 1512, D. B. Raw Treas. and acting S.W., J. Hurst J.W., T. Wheeler S.D., C. W. Fox J.D., J. C. Jessett I.G., J. Hammond Sec., T. W. Ockenden D.C., R. Gutteridge W.S., T. G. Tagg A.W.S. Members—T. Moody, J. E. Hunt, J. N. Rogers, S. K. Knaggs, T. C. Walls, F. N. Kent, H. Tagg, J. W. Hiscock, J. Chilcott. Messrs. Gavaron, Donald and Day were initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Two brothers on the list for passing and raising respectively not being in attendance the W.M. proceeded with the further business of the evening. This consisted of the election of the W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Bro. Hurst J.W. was duly elected W.M., and Bro. Raw having resigned the office of Treasurer, Bro. Hopwood was unanimously elected in his stead. On the motion of the I.P.M., seconded by the J.D., a P.M.'s jewel was voted to the retiring W.M. The labours of the evening being ended, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and the brethren separated, after having spent an enjoyable evening.

**New Cross Lodge, No. 1559.**—An emergency meeting of this newly consecrated Lodge was held on Thursday, the 16th inst., at the New Cross Hall, Lewisham-road, New Cross, Bros. W. B. Woodman W.M., E. H. Thiellay P.G.P. Middlesex S.W., Simmons J.W., H. Keeble P.M. 1275 Secretary, F. Walters P.P.G.P. Middlesex Treasurer, Louis Beck S.D., Green J.D., Hardman I.G., Kipps Org., Church Tyler. The Lodge was opened, and Bros. S. Jewell, H. Hinton, W. Smnrthwaite, J. Moss and S. H. Beckles were passed to the Fellow Craft degree. Mr. E. Smith was initiated into the Order in a manner that reflected great credit on the W.M. Several propositions were handed in for initiation, and the Lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards repaired to a capital banquet, at which the usual toasts were given. During the evening some excellent harmony emanated from the brethren. Bro. Macdonald, Preceptor of the Star Lodge of Instruction, was present as a visitor.

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

## THE ROYAL ORIENTAL ORDER OF SIKHA AND THE SĀL B'HAI.

**T**HIS ancient Indian Order, being now fully established in the West, is daily gaining strength amongst influential brethren, and the return of H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. the Prince of Wales from India is about to be celebrated by a Grand Asyana or assembly of the Order in the metropolis. Before His Royal Highness quitted his native land, on his perilous journey, he was graciously pleased to accept a Sasana or Mandate at the hands of the authorities of the Order, and proposed to satisfy himself of the legitimacy of the claims of the Order to Masonic support in this country. We have every reason to believe that nothing has taken place to shake the confidence of the M.W.G.M. in the statements made to him by the chiefs, and, in consequence, preparations are being made to fittingly commemorate this signal and important visit of conciliation to that vast and splendid empire. It may be added that during several years past minor Asayani have been held in various parts of England. The object of the Order is to maintain the principles of pure Craft Masonry intact, as well as to strengthen every tie between the truly educated Brahmans, whose system of Masonry is very ancient, and the Masons of England and other parts of the British dominions. This announcement will no doubt be received with gratification by our brethren throughout the world.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF LANARKSHIRE, MIDDLE WARD. CONSECRATION OF TWO NEW LODGES.

**I**T is not often that a Provincial Grand Master can boast of having two fresh Lodges started in his Province in one week. But Bro. Merry's Deputy had the honour of consecrating two lately. On the 9th inst. the brethren assembled at Latters Hall, Uddingstone, to consecrate No. 579, to be called St. Brydes, Uddingstone. The P.G.L. was opened by Bro. J. C. Forrest Deputy P.G.M., C. Spalding P.G.S.W., A. Ramsay P.G.J.W., A. King P.G.T., J. Nesbit P.G. Sec., Rev. W. D. Brown Chaplain, W. Forrest B.B., Wm. McMurdo P.G.D.C., W. Dunlop P.G.S.D., C. Nelson and D. Wright P.G. Tylers. The ceremony of consecration, in accordance with the Constitutions, was fully performed by Bro. Forrest. The P.G. Chaplain, who is only a young Mason, on this occasion delivered his first oration, in a manner that convinced all present that the Order had obtained a valuable acquisition in obtaining his services. In the course of his discourse he alluded to its alleged *Secrecy*; the only secrecy was the tie by which we were bound, and recognised each other. All our doings as a society were patent to the world as those of any society or body of men in existence. In secrecy were produced the germs from which arose our glorious constitution, under which we enjoy more liberty than any other nation on earth. Every family, every firm has its secrets, cabinets have their admirals sail with secret orders. Why then should Masonry be discredited because it also has its secrets, only to be revealed at the proper time to proper parties? It has a mission to perform, were it not so I would be the first to give it decent and honourable burial. But the fact that we are here, consecrating a new Lodge, proves that we have much work yet to do. I will now speak of our objects, these are 1st *Charity*—in proof of this the Rev. gentleman quoted what the three great English institutions were doing. 2nd. Its universality, binding all men together in one common brotherhood for the furtherance of charity. 3rd. It is an handmaid to religion, taking the rough material of the mind and breaking off its protuberances, smooths the surface and raises it to a higher level more easily reached by religion and rendering them more susceptible of its benign influence; these were some of the reasons why, as a Minister of the Gospel, he was glad to be present and lend his aid in this consecration of a new temple for Masonry. At the conclusion of the consecration a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Wm. McMurdo duly installed Bro. W. J. Easton as the first R.W.M. of 579, as well as M. Flowers of 38, M. Malcolm of 88, and R. McInnes of 203, all R.W.M.'s of their respective Lodges. He afterwards invested the following brethren as the Officers: Bros. Walker S.M., Halkel S.W., Baird J.W., Short Treas., Crawford Secretary, Walker S.D., Robertson J.D., Brydon S.S., Watson J.S., Ruddock I.G., and Rae Tyler. Deputations from the following Lodges were present: No. 0, 3½, 7, 31, 73, 88, 102, 203, 215, 235, 305, 406 and 351. Refreshment having been served to the brethren, after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts Bro. Forrest D.P.G.M., in a neat speech proposed prosperity to St. Brydes. The new Master appropriately acknowledged the same. He then gave the Visitors, most of whom then left to return by train.

On Friday, the 10th March, the Provincial Lodge was again opened at Motherwell, with the same office bearers, except the Chaplain, for the purpose of consecrating Lodge No. 573, Livingstone, St. Andrews, Bro. J. C. Forrest, Deputy P.G.M., again officiating as Consecrating Officer. Bro. Wm. McMurdo I.P.M. 305, P.G.D.C., delivered an excellent oration, in the course of which he considered the helpless state of man by nature alone, solitary, unaided, powerless even to the very idea of good by himself. He wants not only the vigour and strength to do great deeds, but fails in the very desire to do them unless assisted in his labour by his fellow men. Instinctively, therefore, he flies to the protection of society, which is erroneously created, not by the wisdom, but by the necessity for association, for

assistance and protection. It is thus we find in the world's history—of empires and dynasties, of religions and politics springing up, and showing us men engaging in associations for particular objects, not necessarily connected with the great career of natural progress. It is to this great instinct that we owe the birth of Freemasonry, which is one of the grandest exponents of the great principle of social and moral association. It is a development noble in intention, but still nobler in its results. An association of good men, united for the accomplishment of one common object, or rather of many noble objects; but time will only permit me to name one, *Charity*, not only almsgiving, but the Charity that thinketh no evil. We have here to-night another illustration of this instinctive principle of association. The brethren who now form the Lodge of Livingstone, St. Andrews, found that alone, isolated, every one going withersoever he would without a centre to rally round and radiate from, they were little more than nonentities in the Masonic world. But from this day forth a new impetus will be given to their Masonic life. They have become united, and their adversaries will find how hard it is to break the threefold cord that binds the brotherhood together. Let them take care to further within themselves this union, to cement it with good feeling and brotherly love, and then not only the Lodge, but the town of Motherwell will have reason to be proud of this day's work. (Cheers.) A profuse as well as really good banquet had been provided by Bro. McNaughten, in whose hall they were assembled, but the P.G. Officers were unable to remain, and after the P.G.M. had wished them all prosperity, and the Master had acknowledged the same, they left; the remainder of the guests, as well as the members, did ample justice to the fare, after which the assembly commenced, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till four o'clock in the morning, all saying that St. Andrew had started with the best augury of success.

**EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY.**—We cannot doubt that the contemporaneity asserted, more or less, by all the Egyptologists except M. Mariette, is an established fact; but the extent to which it pervades Manetho's lists is, we admit, a matter of much uncertainty. Hitherto we have seen no disproof of the views taken by Mr. Stuart Poole and Sir G. Wilkinson, according to which—Manetho's dynastic numbers being accepted—the date of Menes is brought down to about B.C. 2700. But we do not regard this date as in any sense established. There may have been more contemporaneity than even Mr. Poole and Sir G. Wilkinson suspect; and Manetho's dynastic numbers we regard as wholly uncertain. They are frequently wrong where we can test them, and they are evidently arrived at (as a general rule) by a mere addition of the numbers of the regnal years assigned to the several kings. But as association was largely practised in Egypt, such a mode of reckoning the years of a dynasty would be certain to produce a result greatly in excess of the truth. And further, we very much doubt whether Manetho, with the best intentions, had any materials for reconstructing the chronology of the Old or Middle Empires. The Shepherd conquest of Egypt threw everything into confusion, produced a complete shipwreck of Egyptian literature and civilisation. The length of the Shepherd domination was unknown when Egypt, under the eighteenth dynasty, recovered itself, and was variously estimated at 260, 350, 811, and 953 years. In reality, Egyptian chronology only begins with the accession of the eighteenth dynasty, and even then is far from exact, the best critics varying in their dates for this event by nearly 200 years. We should be inclined to place it about B.C. 1500, or a little earlier. If the Shepherd period lasted about two centuries and a half, which is the view of Canon Cook, the Old Empire would have come to an end about B.C. 1750. That there was such an empire is, we think, clearly established; and we have no doubt that the pyramids and various tombs now existing belonged to it. But its duration can only be guessed. We should be inclined, on the whole, to allow it from 500 to 700 years. The establishment of a settled monarchy in Egypt, and with it of civilisation, would then fall between B.C. 2450 and B.C. 2250. This view appears to us to be more in accordance than any other with the general facts of Oriental history and chronology. Its compatibility with the chronology of the Bible will be evident, if it be borne in mind that, according to the Septuagint version the date of the deluge was certainly anterior to B.C. 3000.—Canon Rawlinson in the "Leisure Hour."

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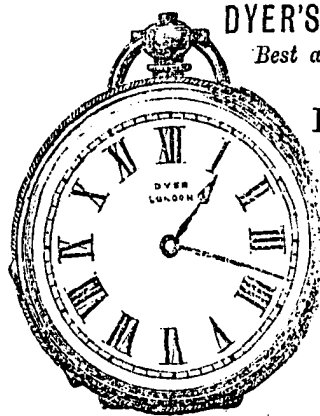
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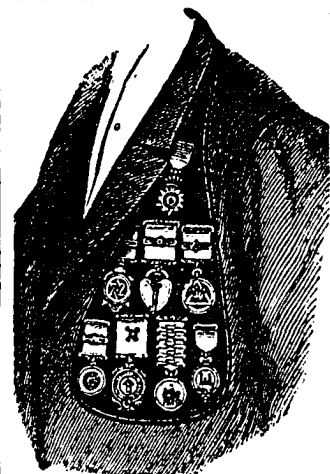
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