

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. I.—No. 5.

SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY 1875.

PRICE THREEPENCE.
[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE CRAFT.

ALTHOUGH it has been customary, in tracing the history of Masonry, to date its first corporate beginnings from the period when the Temple of Solomon was reared in majestic silence upon the mystic mount of Moriah, yet it is undoubted that the Craft may claim an antiquity higher far than this. The Masonic Art is of course as ancient as civilisation. Man was a builder long before he had learned to live peacefully in social intercourse with his fellows, and the rude hut of the savage is the parent of those majestic structures which in every age have upheld the dignity of the human intellect. How many ages elapsed before mankind ventured to forsake their rude edifices of timber for those of stone or baked earth, or what daring spirit first thought of poising stones in the air in the enduring form of an arch, it would be idle to conjecture. From central Asia, which may be regarded as the cradle of the human race, came the first Masons, whose works have existed to the present day. The cavern temples of India are probably amongst the oldest examples of the work of the sculptor, and it would appear that man first burrowed in the rock before he thought of piling stones in the clouds. The researches of Champollion, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and other eminent Egyptologists, have thrown a flood of light upon this once obscure subject, and when the history of Masonry is really written the historian will probably be inclined to regard the Pyramids as the proper point of departure, rather than the fair building which Solomon raised in honour of the Great Jehovah. Egypt in truth may be regarded as the ancient university of science and art. The caste of the artificers included the Masons as amongst its most important members, and these, congregated in vast cities like Memphis and Thebes, acquired a knowledge of the craft which has never been surpassed by any architects either ancient or modern. Herodotus, who flourished 408 B.C., tells us that Thebes possessed a hundred gates and palaces, and temples innumerable. The priests who received the illustrious Greek traveller were able to point to a history, carefully recorded, stretching back for ages into the remote past; to a monarchy of many dynasties, which was preceded by a Theocracy probably coeval with Egyptian civilisation. Recent research has not only confirmed the statement of the wise and observant Herodotus, but it justifies us in throwing back the origin of Egyptian civilisation to a period so remote that the mention of it here would merely excite useless controversy. Mr. Horner's researches in the deposits of the Nile appear to show that, thirteen thousand years ago, man, sufficiently civilised to be in possession of pottery hardened by fire, lived in the Nile valley. However much we may be inclined to question the data upon which the calculations of this gentleman were made, we are yet constrained to admit that the age of the more ancient of the monuments of Egypt has been under estimated. When Napoleon told his troops that forty centuries looked down upon them from the summits of the Pyramids, he was merely stating the current opinion of his time. In these days most persons skilled in Egyptology would be inclined to admit that two thousand years ago these celebrated monuments of kingly ambition were looked upon by the Egyptians as ancient buildings, connecting the remote past with a high and complex civilisation. The Masons who built the Pyramids were undoubtedly highly skilled in geometry ages before Euclid wrote his celebrated treatise. Those who state that he

history of that marvellous people who made the Nile valley a land of wonder and mystery. That the Egyptian Masons were thoroughly skilled in the science is undoubted, and that they were banded together in fraternities may fairly be assumed from the fact that Mason marks can still be traced in the ruins of the Temples and buildings they erected. It has indeed been suggested that the arrow-headed character in which the inscriptions on the walls of Nineveh are recorded originated in Mason marks, and it may be that we should look East of the Nile for the first signs of that mystic tie which has knit together so many generations of skilled artizans. Whether this be so or not, Egypt must be still regarded as the real cradle of Masonry, since it was here that the art first attained perfection. Sir Gardner Wilkinson has shown, in his celebrated work, that the ARCH was invented by Egyptian workmen. More than one example of this daring mode of roofing is to be found in the most ancient of the Nile monuments, although the preference for straight instead of curved lines in architecture prevented its adoption as a prominent structural feature. There can be no doubt that the ancient people who settled upon the shores of the Mediterranean, derived the main features of the arts for which they were afterwards distinguished from the land of the Nile. Greece was undoubtedly indebted to Egypt for the principles of Science and Art, and the people who lived at the head of this great inland sea was closely connected with the same great parent of the science of civilised life. The Phœnicians no doubt derived much of their knowledge from Egypt, and the structural features of Solomon's Temple show that they adopted the main lines of Egyptian architecture. Mr. Fergusson's Handbook clearly shows that the ground plan of the Temple at Jerusalem differed in no essential feature from the great temples of Thebes and Memphis. In one respect, indeed, it differed from all, and that was in its extremely small dimensions. The reader who may have been accustomed to regard this celebrated building as vast in size, as well as splendid—as it undoubtedly was—in decoration, will be surprised to learn that the Temple proper might have been placed inside an ordinary parish church. Yet nothing is more certain than this fact, which has hitherto been too much obscured by the glosses of commentators of the sacred scriptures. The dimensions, as given in 2 Chronicles iii., are as follows. The length was sixty cubits, and the breadth twenty cubits. The porch was twenty cubits in breadth, and one hundred and twenty in height. The Hebrew cubit was the length of the fore arm, from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, or twenty-two inches. Reduced to feet, the Temple was in length 110 feet; in breadth 36 ft. 8 in., while the porch, or temple front was 36 ft. 8 in. in breadth, by 236 ft. 8 in. in height. Leaving the porch out of consideration, and this was only remarkable for its height, it will be at once seen that our assertion that the building could have stood within an ordinary parish church is certainly within the mark. This celebrated structure was surrounded by courts and buildings of various kinds, and the whole no doubt produced a grand and imposing appearance. It is, however, hardly reasonable to suppose that the erection of this small structure, apart from the purposes for which it was intended, could be of sufficient importance to mark an epoch in the history of Masonry. The workmen may indeed have learned the sublime creed which was given to the Hebrews by Jehovah, and this circumstance may have given to the symbolism of the Craft a dignity and significance it could not have possessed before, but we must

look beyond the artisans of Tyre for the early traces of that mystic brotherhood who have played so great a part in human civilisation. As we have said, we look to Egypt for these early traces. The highest and grandest truths of modern speculative Masonry were early taught by the Egyptian priesthood, and now that the secret of the sacred hieroglyphics has been unfolded, we are familiar with the fact that this celebrated hierarchy carefully distinguished between the great Architect of the Universe and the crowd of inferior gods with whom they surrounded him; and in the story of Osiris we have the first germs of that mystic sacrifice, which was consummated ages afterwards on Calvary. The Egyptian mysteries, which were so carefully guarded from the vulgar, were, we have reason to believe, merely scientific and moral truths, having for their centre and source the Supreme Being, in whom the superior grade of priest steadfastly believed. These truths were not entirely lost with the decline of Egyptian civilisation, and in the celebrated Dionysian mysteries we may doubtless trace an Egyptian origin. If the Greek mythology, as there is reason to believe, is in part derived from the Egyptian system, the clue to the real origin of the Dionysian mysteries is complete. But we must leave this interesting subject for the present, with an earnest recommendation to our brethren who may be interested in the Archæology of the Craft, to follow the path we have thus roughly and hastily sketched out.

JOHANNITE MASONRY.

IN our opening number we inserted a series of four questions, proposed to us by a brother of some standing; the first three of which inquired (1) why are there two St. Johns recognised in Craft Masonry? (2) Why are they placed at the summer and winter solstices respectively? (3) Do they represent the two great principles of Light and Darkness, good and evil? As our readers seem to fight shy of discussing these queries, we propose to furnish, on the present occasion, a brief, but we hope sufficient summary of a work, entitled *A Mirror for the Johannite Masons*, by the Rev. Geo. Oliver, D.D. (Edition 1848, London: R. Spencer, 314 High Holborn.) This, we trust, may throw some light on the propositions of our correspondent, and serve, perhaps, to awaken the interest of those of our brethren to whom the study of Masonry is a labour of love.

After sundry preliminary observations, in order to show the spirit in which he approaches this recondite subject, the author states one or more important facts. From the very beginning of the Christian Era Lodges were always dedicated TO GOD AND HOLY ST. JOHN. This formula, he tells us, was introduced into the first known lectures compiled by Grand Masters Payne, Desaguliers, Anderson, &c., from ancient documents, from the legitimate Archives of Masonry, and from other and equally authentic sources. In the lectures drawn up for the general use of the Lodges, after the re-union of 1813, by Dr. Hemming and others, references to the two St. Johns, as patrons and parallels of Masonry, were discontinued. Dr. Oliver considers this discontinuance was unjustifiable, and proceeds to give his reasons for this opinion. Before doing so, however, he deems it necessary to meet certain theories which have sought to account for the connection of St. John with Masonry. These theories he dismisses almost, we may say, abruptly, as in nowise accountable for our recognition of St. John. Thus, the suggestion that Masonry in Scotland was called St. John's Masonry, because the Battle of Bannockburn was fought on St. John's day, and Robert Bruce immediately thereafter revived Freemasonry—the Church of Kelso, the first built in Scotland by actual Freemasons being dedicated to that saint—he considers “can scarcely be tenable.” The name of St. John was attached to Freemasonry in other countries, where “Scottish transactions could not be sufficient authority to influence the fraternity in the adoption of a patron, or a name for the institution.” Then as to the idea that the legend of St. John was introduced into Masonry by the Templars or other Crusaders, Dr. Oliver considers “it would not be difficult to prove” that the Templars engaged in the Crusades “were perfectly ignorant of symbolical Masonry,” and thinks every sensible Mason will agree with him “that there is no evi-

dence whatever to substantiate a contrary belief.” A third view is a solution of the mystery in the God Janus, of which John is supposed to be a corruption. “As Janus looked two ways at once, *i.e.*, to the old and new year, or to the sun *above* and *below* the Equinoctial, so the festivals of the two St. Johns are celebrated at the summer and winter solstices.” This the author dismisses altogether as quite inapplicable. The last idea attributes the honour to St. John the Almsgiver, Patriarch of Alexandria, in the sixth century, but who resided at Jerusalem, “and instituted a fraternity to attend upon the sick, and to afford pecuniary aid to the needy.” He was afterwards canonised “under the name of St. John the Almsgiver of Jerusalem, and is acknowledged as the patron of all societies which are instituted for the relief of the sick and destitute.” But, this view is clearly an error, writes Dr. Oliver, “from our particular days of festival, which are June 24th and December 27th,” those of St. John the Almsgiver being January 23rd and November 11th.

Having in this manner disposed of these several theories, Dr. Oliver proceeds to show why, in his opinion, the St. Johns should be regarded as the legitimate patrons of Christian Masonry. He first examines the ritual propounded by the revived Grand Lodge in 1717, and quotes from the earliest lectures, issued under its sanction passages in which a Lodge is described as “The Holy Lodge of St. John” (p. 46). He then justifies his position by a reference to the formula, as improved by Desaguliers and Anderson a few years later, wherein Lodges are said to have been called St. John's Lodges, “because ‘he was the baptizer and forerunner of our Saviour, and announced him as the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world.’” In support of this he further quotes the French ritual of 1730. Then in the “Old York Lecture,” the two St. Johns occupy a prominent position. We give a part of his quotation from this catechism:—“Q. But, brother, as Solomon was a Jew, and died long before the promulgation of Christianity, to whom were they (the Lodges) dedicated under the Christian dispensation? A. From Solomon the patronage of Masonry passed to St. John the Baptist Q. Why were the Lodges dedicated to St. John the Baptist? A. Because he was the forerunner of our Saviour; and by preaching repentance and humiliation, drew the first parallel of the Gospel. Q. Had St. John the Baptist any equal? A. He had; St. John the Evangelist. Q. Why is he said to be equal to the Baptist? A. Because he finished by his learning what the other began by his zeal, and thus drew a second line parallel to the former; ever since which time Freemasons' Lodges in all Christian countries have been dedicated to the one or the other, or both of these worthy and worshipful men.” In a ritual practised a little later, by the Lodges in the north of England, we find the following in opposition to the theory that Lodges were dedicated to St. John because the Masons engaged in the conquest of the Holy Land adopted him as their patron. “St. John obtains our dedication as being the proclaimer of that salvation and we, as a set of religious men, assembling in the true faith, commemorate the proclamation of the Baptist. In the name of St. John the Evangelist, we acknowledge the testimonies he gives. . . .” Thus the name of St. John appears to have been “a generic term for all Freemasons' ‘Lodges,’ a fact, we are told, confirmed by the ‘Golden Remains of the Holy Masonic Writers,’ which uniformly speak of the two St. Johns as being ‘universally received as the undoubted patrons of the Craft.’” A very proper distinction is drawn between the two propositions that the St. Johns were “the original patrons,” which is not asserted, and that they are “the legitimate patrons and parallels” of the Order, which is; and the old lecturers are again quoted in evidence. Carrying the argument through further stages, Dr. Oliver then expresses his belief that “changing the grand patrons of Masonry along with the systems of religion by which it is practised, is perfectly consistent with ordinary usage in other important matters.” Thus, in the patriarchal age, the grand parallels of Freemasonry were Noah and Abraham; under the Jews, Moses and Solomon; under Christians, the two St. Johns. Again, Masons, during these several epochs had distinct appellations, “but in all ages they were equally styled ‘the brethren.’” Dr. Oliver is in no way dismayed at this system of appropriating Masonic patronage to different parallels at different epochs, but thinks it a perfectly rational one.

As to the time when this parallelism, in connection with Christian Masonry, was introduced into the Order, Dr. Oliver

regards this dogma as evidently one of great antiquity. quoting, again, the earliest lectures (1721) sanctioned by the revived Grand Lodge of 1717, and, also, a formula introduced a few years later, improved by Bro. Dunckerley. The quotation from the latter we give *verbatim*. "In all regularly constituted Lodges there is a certain point within a circle, the point representing an individual brother, the circle representing the boundary line of his duty to God and man, beyond which he is never to suffer his passions, prejudices, or interests to betray him on any occasion. *This circle is embordered by two perpendicular lines, representing St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, who were perfect parallels in Christianity as well as in Masonry*; and upon the vertex rests the book of the holy scriptures, which point out the whole duty of man. In going round this circle, we necessarily touch upon these two lines, as well as on the holy scriptures, and whilst a Mason keeps himself thus circumscribed, it is impossible that he should materially err." A curious illustration of the connection of this symbol of the circle and parallel lines with the two St. Johns is found in the ancient union of the Zodiacal circle with the period when the festival of the two Saints was celebrated. Durand, we are told, mentions that, in some places, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, a wheel is rolled about "to signify that the sun, then occupying the highest place in the Zodiac, is beginning to descend." A similar ceremony was observed on St. John the Evangelist's day from the very first establishment of Christianity.

Thus far, we have followed Dr. Oliver through these stages, let us next give his reasons "why the two St. Johns were invested with these Masonic honours," and, first, as to St. John the Baptist. He begins by quoting the "Charter of Colne, under date of 1535," which states, we are informed, "the Masters of our Order took the name of *Initiated Brothers of St. John*, following the footsteps, and imitating the conduct of St. John the Baptist, the forerunner of the Light and the first martyr of the enlightened." He thinks it a just conclusion that St. John was universally received, at the date given and for the reason assigned, as the patron of the Order, whether this charter, whose genuineness has been questioned, be really as ancient as the date implies, or whether it be an interpolation or forgery of the last century. For, as he very properly urges, no document, in which it was attempted to foist any new or startling doctrine upon the fraternity, would have been allowed to circulate among the brethren as an authentic production. Other reasons are assigned, that the origin of eremitic life is attributed to him (equally with Elias), that he performed the rite of baptism on Christ, who pronounced him to be "a burning and a shining light,"—Masonry being a science of light; and that he was one of the Essenes, by whom he was adopted, to whom in character he bore a very strong resemblance, and in whose order he doubtless attained to the chief dignity. Then follow the reasons for connecting St. John the Evangelist as patron of the Craft. These are learnedly and elaborately set forth, and one is worth referring to, being "derived from the assimilation of the doctrines, which he taught to those of Freemasons, **BROTHERLY LOVE** being the great design of both."

In the next chapter, or letter, Dr. Oliver expatiates at length on the parallelism of the two St. Johns. In the course of his remarks thereon he points out that their connection with Freemasonry was undoubtedly acknowledged by the revived Grand Lodge, from its very first establishment. The preliminary grand festival was held on the day of St. John the Baptist, A.D. 1717, subsequent festivals were held, sometimes on the one Saint's day, sometimes on the other, in pursuance of one of the original laws of the Grand Lodge agreed to in 1721. This provided that "the Brethren of all the Lodges, in and about London and Westminster, shall meet at an annual communication, in some convenient places, on St. John the Baptist's day, or else on St. John the Evangelist's day, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit, by a new regulation, having hitherto met on St. John the Baptist's day. But whether there shall be a feast for all the brethren or not, yet the Grand Lodge must meet in some convenient place annually on St. John's day; or, if it be Sunday, then on the next day, in order to choose, every year, a new Grand Master, Deputy, and Wardens." A further decisive proof is afforded that the days of St. John were used for the festivals of Masonry. Queen Elizabeth, it is recorded, "sent an armed force to break up

the annual Grand Lodge at York, *which was always held on the day of St. John the Evangelist.*"

The remaining letters in the book are devoted, firstly to inquiring whether the assignment of the patronage of Masonry to the two St. Johns is in any way injurious to the universality of the Order, and next to recapitulating the arguments and conclusions propounded and arrived at in the preceding letters. We need not dwell on these matters. We refer the reader to a curious coincidence mentioned in a footnote at p. 130. Beyond this it will suffice, perhaps, if we make one further quotation, in order to satisfy the second of the two questions proposed by our correspondent. Dr. Oliver suggests it as "one reason why the St. Johns had two days assigned to them at the summer and winter solstices," that they were respectively "the commencement and completion of the ancient and modern year; for Gibelin says that the first of all years, and the most ancient that we know of, began in the month of June; and in like manner St. John the Baptist drew the first line of the Gospel, and St. John the Evangelist lived to see it completely established and prosperous in the world, according to the prediction of his Divine Master. And for this reason it was that the early Christians, at the instance of Gregory, Bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, in Pontus, instituted festivals in honour of these saints, as a substitute for the solemnities used by the brethren at the two solstices." Further explanation on this point will be found in letter VI., in which the parallelism of the two St. Johns is examined.

And now to briefly sum up this exposition of Dr. Oliver's book, with a view to satisfying the three queries of our correspondent. 1. The two St. Johns are recognised in Craft Masonry, because, as regards St. John the Baptist, he heralded the Christian dispensation, bearing witness to the Light; he was the reputed originator of ascetic or "exclusive societies;" he was one of the Essenes "by whom Freemasonry was undoubtedly preserved." As regards St. John the Evangelist, because, among other reasons, "of the assimilation of the doctrines which he taught, to those of Freemasonry—**BROTHERLY LOVE** being the great design of both." 2. They are placed at the summer and winter solstices respectively, because their festivals almost exactly coincide with the periods of these solstices; because these solstices marked the commencement and completion of the ancient and modern year; and "St. John the Baptist, drew the first line of the Gospel, St. John the Evangelist lived to see it completely established." It follows hence, that to question No. 3: "Is it to represent the two great principles of Light and Darkness, good and evil?" a negative answer must be given.

Our summary has extended beyond the limits we had originally proposed. But this will be of little moment if we have contrived to make clear to our readers, and especially to the correspondent who broached the subject, a few weeks since, the views on Johannite Masonry expounded by so eminent a Masonic writer as the late Dr. Oliver. We have studiously avoided any running commentary of our own on the positions he lays down. We have simply endeavoured to give a clear idea of his work, without pausing to analyse its merits, or the justice of his arguments. Those to whom the subject is interesting will do well to read this book; and if any are disposed to question the conclusions at which he arrives, they may rely on us to afford them, within reasonable limits, an opportunity for discussion in the columns of this journal.

LABOUR—ITS DUTIES AND ITS RIGHTS.

THE battle between capital and labour is one of those great social questions that has agitated the public mind, not only of England, but of Europe and America. The fierce competition, in both the menial and mental market, is so great, that the humblest situations, both governmental and municipal, are sought for with almost a ravenous avidity. This is not only to be regretted, but to be deplored. That thousands should starve amid the plenty they create, is something so sad as to awaken deep sympathy with these sons of labour. Labour should never be considered a degradation; in almost all labour a man exchanges his strength and intellect for an equivalent, in the form of wages, money, or something in return for his industry. In other words, labour is a system of contracts, bargains imposing mutual obligations. Now, the man

who is working, no matter in what way, strives perpetually to be honest, not because honesty is the best policy, but for the sake of justice, and that he may render to every man his due. Such a labourer is continually building up in himself one of the greatest principles of social duty and morality. Labour is a school of benevolence, as well as justice. A man, to support himself, must serve others. He must do or produce something for their comfort or gratification. Labour may be performed so as to give an elevated impulse to the mind, as well as to feed the body. Brotherhood is not a cold, selfish, isolation, that can stand by, and, with freezing apathy, see any of the members of the human family unjustly oppressed. Men may work in different departments of life, and recognise their brotherly relation, and honour one another, and hold friendly communication with one another. Undoubtedly men will prefer as friends and common associates those with whom they sympathise most; but this should not be to form a rank or caste. For example, the intelligent seek out the intelligent, and the pious the religious; but suppose the religious and the intelligent were to cut themselves off by some broad visible distinction from the rest of society, to form a clan of their own, to refuse admission into their houses to people of inferior knowledge and virtue, and to diminish as far as possible the intercourse with them, would not society rise up as one man against this exclusiveness? also to raise their voice against every injustice, no matter from what source it may come. These ideas are suggested in consequence of the conduct of Lord John Manners. A short time since a memorial was presented to the Right Honorable Lord John Manners, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, by a number of the *employés* of the Post Office. That memorial was couched in respectful terms. It showed the high price of house rent and fuel, and, in consideration of the increased demands upon their funds, to meet these necessities of housekeeping, they respectfully requested an advance of wages. That memorial was most harshly met, not only by a blank refusal to inquire into the application, but by an act of official despotism and culpable severity that cannot be justified. Men who had been in the postal service—men who had spent the best portion of their days in that service—were peremptorily dismissed for merely asking that their wages might be advanced to keep themselves and families in a decent and respectful position. What employer of labour, whether in town or country, would have done as the postal authorities have in such a matter? The course that every reasonable person would have adopted would have been to have given the memorial due consideration, and if he considered its request inconsistent or unreasonable, decline to accede to it. Not so the Post Office. Many of the men are at once and for ever discharged, and others reduced in position and wages, for doing, with all respect, that which is perfectly legal and right.

Taking the Post Office as an employer of labour only, in which light those who are employed are sure to look at it, who can see why it should expect or exact more from its *employés* than any other, without offering some equivalent advantage. Those in the country know but little of the condition of the London men, but many of us know the difficulty of the duties, and the miserable remuneration to those in office in small towns. The correct and accurate working of this department of the public service is so very important for the commercial necessities of the nation, that all thinking and honest minds must deprecate that vile system of parsimonious economy that does an injustice to labour, and leads to temptation. When a man has secured a situation in the Post Office as a clerk, he ought to receive that amount of remuneration for his services as will enable him to live in a respectable manner. His industry is required, his integrity is tested. A position as Clerk in a Post Office ought to be of such value that a young man entering upon that duty should consider himself settled for life. He should be able to feel that his present reward and future prospects are good enough to stimulate him to make every exertion to perform his responsible duties with the care and fidelity so absolutely necessary. The battle between capital and labour is one of those great social questions that has yet to be dealt with. When high officials of an English government have descended to petty persecution, it behoves every lover of right and justice to enter a stern protest against such conduct. The facts of the case are these: Of the thirty-two Post Office *employés* suspended by Lord John Manners, because their petition for increase of pay had been

published in the newspapers, without their connivance, as they assert, three were restored to duty on their former footing, twenty-three were "reduced," one resigned, and five were dismissed, these facts speak for themselves, and the Postmaster has not heard the last upon this subject.

MASONIC CURIOSITIES.

IN the early part of the last century, public Processions of our Fraternity in London, at the annual installation of the M. W. Grand Master, were celebrated with a parade and splendour which we can hardly realise in these sober days. They rivalled the processions of the great Lord Mayor, and in respect to the public excitement they occasioned and the occupation which they gave to gossips, probably surpassed it. These celebrations by a Society whose objects were mysterious and symbolism unusual, could not fail to give rise to frequent squibs and pasquinades from the idle and frothy wits of the town. In the year 1742, a large engraving of one of these Processions appeared, so clever in execution and outrageous in parody, that Grand Lodge from that time felt the necessity of discontinuing the annual Procession in public, which was finally abolished (except in case of dispensation for special occasions) in the year 1745.

The caricature referred to was entitled, "A GEOMETRICAL VIEW OF YE GRAND PROCESSION OF YE SCALD MISERABLE MASONS, DESIGNED AS THEY WERE DRAWN UP OVER AGAINST SOMERSET HOUSE IN YE STRAND ON YE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, AN^o. 1742. Invented and engraved by A. Benoist, at his lodgings at Mr Jordan's, a Grocer, ye North East corner of Compton St., Soho."

It is to be regretted that Bro. Findel, in his "History," skims the surface of those times with so light a hand. Far more curious information than has come to light hitherto, will yet be found, as to the gradual disclosure of time—old symbols and historically significant bits of Ritual, by the diligent analyst of old prints, tracts, and MSS. which remain at present an undigested mass.

The French writer, "Clavel," in his *Pictorial History of Freemasonry* (Paris, 1843), reproduces a portion of this print, remarking that it had been copied from what was believed to be the only remaining exemplar—the property of Bro. Morison of Greenfield.

By the courtesy of Bro. Walter Spencer, of the Masonic Dépôt, opposite Freemasons' Hall, we have been favoured with a view of this rare curiosity, presumably that mentioned by Clavel in 1843. We found it of much interest as a delineation of costume and manners of the period, but a more ridiculous libel than we had believed possible, of our Masonic ancestors. It is indexed thus—

1^o *The Grand Tyler* (on a donkey) *carrying ye sword of State, a present of old Ishmael Abiff to old Hyram King of ye Saracene, to H. G. of Wattin, G. M. of ye Holy Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell.* 4^o *ye Stewards in three Gutt Carts, drawn by Asses—and so on.*

Some of the Brethren appear stumping it on wooden legs, others in rags and tatters, the G. M. and his attendants adorned with sheeps' and asses' heads; fools'-caps are frequent, and huge paunches—showing that propensity to good living was not unknown as a taunt against us in those days. The engraving is however, a real work of art, and inspires us with admiration for the misdirected talent of the draughtsman.

Bro. Spencer's kindness did not end here, for after noting these details, he produced with pardonable enthusiasm, a smaller and somewhat discoloured rarity—which, said he, "is doubtless, also unique. It was purchased by my father at the sale of the library of Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill, hidden under the cover of an old edition of the *Constitutions*." This was of earlier date than the former, having been printed in 1741, and sold by Mrs. Dodd, at the Peacock without Temple Bar. It is a sketchy print, coloured, the orpiments used have gone bad with age, and produced the blotches which disfigure it. It bears as title, "*Mock Masonry: or the Grand Procession,*" represents the coach of the G. M. drawn by eight jibbing hacks, two cartloads of the Grand Stewards, and other functionaries with extemporised instruments of music to which the jack-asses they bestride give chorus.

Underneath it are the following doggerel rhymes:—

I.

Pray vat be dis vine show we gaze on?
O 'tis the Flower of all the Nation,
De Cavalcade of de Free Mason.

II.

And who be dose who stride Jack Ass-a,
And blow de Cow-horns as dey pass-a?
Dat secret I no guess—alas-a.

III.

Who be dose who next 'em come-a,
With Butter-Tubs for Kettle Drum-a?
O dat's a Mystery too, Sirs—mum-a.

IV.

Who's he with Cap and Sword so stern-a?
Modest Montgomery of Hibern-a,
Who guard de Lodge, and de Key who turn-a.

V.

Vat's he with Truncheon leads the Van-a?
By Gar one portly proper Man-a.
Dat's Jones who marshals all de Train-a.

VI.

Who dose dat ride in Carts and Six-a,
With such brave Nicknacks round der Necks-a?
Dey be de Stewards de Feast who fix-a.

VII.

But who be dose who next approach-a?
Lord vat fine Horses draw der Coach-a!
O! de Grand Masters I dare vouch-a.

VIII.

Now C—r—y, Wh-t-h-ad, me intend-a
For, Thanks dis sage Advice to lend-a!
Ne'er break your Jest to loose your Friend-a.

It is vain for us, at this distance of time, without more search into contemporary documents than we are able to make at present, to speculate as to the identity of the Brethren indicated in the last verse; which might afford some clue to the authorship of the lampoon; we leave it—a moot point for more industrious investigators.

These and similar curiosities would find an appropriate resting-place in the Library of our Grand Lodge. Should their fate be destined to the archives of some sister corporation abroad: haply our successors may, in time to come, cavil at our lack of discernment. Whilst we can point, however, to the noble annual increase visible in our Charitable endeavours, we need not be very uneasy as to the opinion of posterity on minor points.

We must not omit to mention that the central portion of the large caricature of 1742, representing the old façade of Somerset House with part of the procession, has been reprinted on a small scale and may be had of Messrs. Spencer and Co. for 3s 6d.

THE ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE Anniversary Festival of the above Institution was held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on Wednesday evening. R.W. Provincial Grand Master for Staffordshire the Right Hon.

the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot presided, and no fewer than 334 brethren from the various metropolitan and provincial Lodges were present to do honour to the occasion. The banquet was exceedingly well served, under the superintendence of Bro. Francatelli, and gave unlimited satisfaction to the guests. Dinner over and the cloth removed, the Chairman gave the toast of "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," referring, in the course of his observations, to the very natural anxiety she must be now experiencing in respect of the health of her youngest son, Bro. Prince Leopold. That this toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the company—*ça va sans dire*. In proposing the health of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Patron and President of the Institution, of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," the noble Chairman referred to the Prince's high rank in the Order, his eagerness to respond to any call which might be made upon him, and the readiness with which he undertook the duties of Grand Master on the retirement of the Marquis of Ripon, who, he hoped, might even yet be induced to reappear among his Masonic brethren, and take, once more, an active part in the duties of Masonry. In the toast "The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon M.W. Pro. G.M.," with which was associated that of "The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, and the present and past Grand Officers," the Chairman referred, in feeling terms, to the severe bereavement of his noble Bro. of Carnarvon, and expressed the deep regret he felt that his Lordship was, thereby, prevented honouring the occasion with his presence. He further remarked, in allusion to Lord Skelmersdale, and his position as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, that he hoped the time was not far distant when Freemasonry would be fully recognised at Court. After the usual response, there followed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons." In commending this to the notice of those present, and, indeed, to the whole of the Craft, his lordship dwelt at some length on the undoubted merits of the Institution, and its claim for the active sympathy and support of every individual Freemason. He pointed out that at the present moment there were not less than 33 candidates for men and only nine vacancies, while as regards the widows the case was even worse, there being 35 candidates for only three vacancies. This, his lordship remarked, was hardly to be considered satisfactory, considering the extent and ramifications of the Order, and that the first and chiefest duty of Masons was Charity, adding, very forcibly and pointedly, "Brother Masons, what are you about?" to acquiesce in such a state of things. He then concluded his remarks with a very forcible appeal on behalf of the cause he was pleading, and offered sundry valuable suggestions as to how, by the practice of a little self-denial, each Mason might help to advance the prosperity of the Institution. The toast, which was coupled with the name of the Treasurer, Brother Tomkins, Grand Treasurer, was drunk with enthusiastic cheering. After a brief reply from Brother Tomkins, the Chairman called upon Secretary Brother Terry "for his song," but on the hint that singing was not in Br. Terry's "line," a recitation was suggested, whereupon Br. Terry rose, and with admirable fervour read his list of subscriptions, which amounted in the aggregate to £6,630 13s 6d, there being, moreover, eleven lists still outstanding. Then followed the health of "the Chairman," which was most cordially responded to, and briefly acknowledged; "Success to the other Masonic Institutions"—The Girls' School, responded to Br. Little, and the Boys' School by Br. Binckes; "The Ladies" and "The Stewards," the latter being appropriately acknowledged by R.W. Br. S. Rawson, P. Dist. G.M. China. The company then rose, and, joining the ladies, a most agreeable evening ensued.

We subjoin, for the information of our readers, the several Steward's Lists, together with the numbers of the several Lodges and Chapters contributing, and the amount contributed by each, to the above Institution:—

£ s d			Lodge	£ s d			Lodge	£ s d		
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Chairman ... 100 0 0			20 Bro. Humphrey Wood ... 25 0 0	101 Bro. Wm. Goodacre ... 10 0 0						
Prov. of Wilts—Bro. Robert Stokes 69 14 0			25 " Jos. Linduer ... 23 1 6	104 " Wm. H. Waketield ... 10 0 0						
" " Saml. Rawson 10 0 0			27 " Chas. Atkins ... 121 11 0	130 " J. E. Le Feuvre ... 45 0 0						
Prov. of Cheshire—Bro. Capt. Rd. Cope ... 100 0 0			28 " David Crombie ... 49 0 0	140 " Chas. Jardine ... 41 0 0						
Lodge			29 " Arthur J. R. Trendell 18 0 0	141 " John Kennett ... 37 3 0						
1 Bro. Wm. H. Trego ... 35 0 0			33 " George Eedes Eachus 63 11 0	144 " William Kew ... 67 5 0						
2 " F. A. Philbrick ... 58 13 0			34 " Wm. Body Date ... 66 0 0	145 " Thos. Bull ... 43 13 0						
3 " Chas. Terry ... 40 0 0			37 " Jas. Newton ... 10 0 0	Chap. 145 Jos. Last ... 20 0 0						
4 " Alfred Meadows ... 16 0 0			46 " Wm. Kingsbury ... 26 5 0	Lodge 156 Henry Dubosc sen. ... 15 0 0						
5 " Fredk. Newton ... 25 2 0			52 " H. G. Barwell ... 10 5 0	Province of Lincoln:—						
7 " Chas. Warr ... 28 0 6			54 " C. M. Jones ... 25 0 0	" Bro. Wm. Pigott						
8 " Richd. J. Hayhow ... 6 13 0			55 " Walter T. Farthing ... 64 10 0	" " John Sutcliffe						
10 " Rev. J. N. Palmer ... 34 8 0			60 " W. L. Wheeler ... 15 0 0	" " Rev. Danl. Ace D.D. } 573 0 0						
12 " J. B. Lewaitre ... 85 10 0			65 " Chas. Daniel ... 44 0 0	" " Geo. Nelson						
14 " Edmund Nash ... 10 10 0			68 " William Richards ... 53 0 0	" " John Hadfield						
18 " Jas. C. Chaplin ... 52 9 6			72 " J. C. Ring ... 33 0 0	164 Bro. Wm. Hine Haycock ... 5 5 0						
21 " Robt. P. Spice ... 6 6 0			77 " Wm. Hicks ... 40 5 0	169 " Geo. Bolton ... 107 5 0						
22 " T. R. Eames ... 22 13 0			87 " Chas. Hull ... 51 0 0	174 " G. J. Hilliard ... 51 10 0						
23 " Wm. Huckvale ... 25 0 0			96 " Chas. W. C. Hutton ... 82 11 0	177 " Fredk. Kent ... 21 0 0						
			101 " W. G. Clarke ... 49 0 0	179 " Walter Hopekirk ... 56 0 0						
			102 " Col. James Duff ... 22 0 0	184 " Chas. Burley ... 40 13 0						

Lodge	£	s	d	Lodge	£	s	d	Lodge	£	s	d
189 Bro. J. Edmd. Curteis	33	13	0	859 Bro. Cuthbert E. Peek	25	0	0	1383 Bro. Hyde Bullen	120	0	0
192 „ Francis Fellowes	52	0	0	861 „ Wright Meanwell	65	10	0	1385 „ William Cutbush	23	15	0
193 „ B. D. Kershaw...	27	19	0	862 „ Chas. Walker	24	4	6	1415 „ Thos. Cubitt	101	5	0
197 „ T. G. Bullen	56	1	0	871 „ J. Baxter Langley	21	15	0	1421 „ C. W. Ashdown	40	0	0
198 „ G. E. Holland...	24	12	0	890 „ Geo. Keene Lemann	47	0	0	1441 „ Chas. Smith	57	10	0
205 „ Chas. F. Hogard	29	13	0	907 „ Thos. Griffiths	55	15	0	1445 „ W. T. Howe	105	5	0
209 „ Geo. W. Dixon	25	4	6	925 „ E. Worrall	35	0	0	1464 „ Prof. Erasmus Wilson,			
209 „ J. O. Carter	31	7	6	460 „ C. Marsh				F.R.S., F.R.C.S.	30	0	0
221 „ Jas. Martin Rutter	10	0	0	482 „ Fredk. Derry	171	5	0	1475 „ James Jackson	34	0	0
228 „ Dan. Tallerman	40	1	6	482 „ J. Jacobs, Staffordshire				1479 „ John Purrott	8	15	0
256 „ Rev. D. J. Drakeford	45	9	0	482 „ W. R. Bettely				1489 „ Edwd. G. Sim...	62	0	6
259 „ John Aird jun.	61	0	0	925 „ Henry Sanderson	35	0	0	„ E. C. Woodward	12	0	0
263 „ Walter Spencer	13	0	0	957 „ John Diprose jun.	25	0	0	„ Rev. P. M. Holden, Holy			
281 „ J. Daniel Moore, M.D.	9	13	6	973 „ E. T. Inskip	21	11	0	Palestine Preceptory	10	10	6
342 „ S. R. Ellis	77	15	0	975 „ G. Makepeace	35	5	0	„ Ang. C. Marzetti	5	5	0
345 „ James Pye	28	0	0	1096 „ Thos. Ayling	10	0	0				
346 „ Thos. S. Ainsworth	11	1	0	1185 „ H. T. Lamb	59	0	0				
353 „ Hugh E. Diamond	10	0	0	1196 „ E. G. Legge	34	0	0				
357 „ Rev. H. A. Pickard M.A.	70	6	0	1208 „ H. M. Baker	41	0	0				
360 „ Wm. Brooks Gates	15	5	0	1209 „ Geo. Page	51	15	0				
382 „ William Coombes	15	15	0	1216 „ H. Newington Bridges	50	9	6				
393 „ Adam Winlaw	37	8	6	1224 „ Rev. C. J. Martin	60	0	0				
403 „ T. S. Carter	68	2	0	1259 „ S. Wetherill	165	0	0				
435 „ W. C. Phillips	26	12	0	1260 „ George King jun.	25	0	0				
452 „ F. A. Manning	27	0	6	1275 „ William Bell jun.	10	0	0				
504 „ Geo. Lambert	50	0	0	1278 „ Wm. J. Crutch	103	10	0				
554 „ J. J. Berry	168	10	0	1298 „ H. W. J. Moxon	23	16	0				
657 „ John Ll. Jones	62	0	0	1309 „ Chas. Horsley	39	7	0				
723 „ Henry Hacker	40	3	0	1314 „ Alfred Avery	66	9	0				
749 „ John Painter	26	16	0	1321 „ G. F. Swan	13	0	0				
754 „ Thomas Jones	101	10	0	1326 „ William Prattent	10	0	0				
780 „ Ammon Beasley	22	12	0	1327 „ Edwd. West	67	0	0				
795 „ H. Howard Hodges	31	8	6	1360 „ Henry Smith	22	18	0				
813 „ R. R. Harper	73	15	0	1365 „ Chas. R. Miles	65	0	0				
834 „ L. Bryett	41	10	0	1366 „ J. E. Cussans	35	3	0				
840 „ Rev. F. W. Harnett	34	12	6	1381 „ Fredk. W. Koch	23	5	0				

With Eleven Lists to come in.

REVIEWS.

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

—:0:—

The Sea and its Living Wonders.—A Popular Account of the Marvels of the Deep, and of the Progress of Maritime Discovery, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By Dr. G. Hartwig, author of "The Tropical World," "The Harmonies of Nature," "The Polar World," and "The Subterranean World." Fourth edition, enlarged and improved, with numerous woodcuts and eight chromoxylographic plates. London: Longmans, Green and Co.

Dr. HARTWIG has, deservedly, attained a high reputation as author of several works in connection with Natural History. Any new work of his, or new edition of a previous work, is always welcome. This is especially the case with the present volume, for our knowledge of the ocean and its tenants is far more limited than is our knowledge of the land and its tenants. Recent voyages have been undertaken for the purposes of scientifically exploring its depths, and even at the present moment H.M.S. Challenger, with a staff of learned men, is circumnavigating the world, with a view to extend our information. Thus, "The Sea and its Living Wonders," though an enlarged and improved edition only, will, we think, find favour with all classes of readers; its appearance, indeed, is pretty conclusive evidence of the increasing popularity of this branch of Natural History.

The work is divided into three parts or sections, of which Part I. deals with "The Physical Geography of the Sea," and contains two entirely new chapters on "Marine Caves" and "Marine Constructions." One of the earliest questions which the author touches upon, is the depth of the sea and the formation of its bottom. This, of course, is a subject somewhat difficult to investigate, but the ingenuity of our American cousins has been of great service in lessening this difficulty. Till recently, deep sea soundings were somewhat untrustworthy, but, thanks to an American invention, we can now feel some confidence in the results thus ascertained. The invention is thus described:—

"A hole is drilled through a 64-pound or heavier shot, sufficiently large to admit a rod of about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, this rod is about twelve or fourteen inches in length, and, with the exception of about an inch and a half at the bottom, perfectly solid. At the top of the rod are two arms, extending one from each side; these arms being upon easily acting hinges, are capable of being raised or lowered with very little force. A small branch extends from the outside of each of them, which is for the purpose of holding by means of rings a piece of wire, by which the ball is swung to the rod. A piece of rope is then attached, by each end, to the arms, to which again is joined the sounding line. The ball is then lowered into the water, and, upon reaching the bottom, the strain upon the line ceases, and the arms fall down, allowing the ball to detach itself entirely from the rod, which is then easily drawn up, and the drilled portion of which is discovered to be filled with a specimen of that which it has come in contact with at the bottom. Thus, by this simple apparatus, the ocean bed may become, in time, as well known to us as the bed of the Mersey or the Thames."

From the chapter on "Marine Caves" we extract the following account of the Cave of Hunga in the Tonga Archipelago, a cave with which some of our readers perhaps are not very familiar:—

"Mariner, to whom we owe our first knowledge of this wonderful play of nature, relates that, while he was one day *rat hunting* in the

Island of Hunga, with King Finow, who at that time reigned over Tonga, the barbarian monarch took a fancy to drink his *kava* in the cave. Mariner, who had absented himself for a few moments from the company, was very much astonished when, returning to the strand, he saw one chieftain after another dive and disappear. He had but just time to ask the last of them what they were about. "Follow me," answered the chieftain, "and I will show thee a place where thou hast never been before, and where Finow and his chieftains are at present assembled." Mariner immediately guessed that this must be the celebrated cave of which he had frequently heard, and, anxious to see it, he immediately followed the diving chieftain, and swimming after him under the water, safely reached the opening in the rock, through which he emerged into the cave. On ascending to the surface, he immediately heard the voices of the company, and still following his guide, climbed upon a projecting ledge, on which he sat down. All the light of the cave was reflected from the sea beneath, but yet it was sufficient, as soon as the eye had become accustomed to the twilight, to distinguish the surrounding objects."

Mariner, however, with a very natural desire to obtain a better view of the interior of the cave, swam off again, fetched his pistol, some powder which he managed to keep dry, and a torch which he contrived to light, and thus obtained an excellent sight of the interior. He described its chief compartment, which on one side branched out into two smaller cavities, as being "about forty feet wide, and the mean height above the water amounted to as much. The roof was ornamented in a remarkable manner by stalactites, resembling the arches and fantastic ornaments of a Gothic hall." According to a popular tradition, it is added, "the chieftain who first discovered this remarkable cave, while diving after a turtle, used it subsequently as a place of refuge for his mistress, to screen her from the persecution of the reigning despot. The sea faithfully guarded his secret; after a few weeks of seclusion, he fled with his beloved to the Fiji Islands, and on his returning to his native home, after the death of the tyrant, his countrymen heard, with astonishment, of the wonderful asylum that had been revealed to him by the beneficent sea gods."

In the chapter on "Marine Constructions" will be found accounts of the erection of the Eddystone, Bell Rock, and Skerryvore lighthouses, by Smeaton and Robert, and Alan Stevenson respectively, as well as brief notices of the Plymouth and Cherbourg Breakwaters. The difficulties in the way of constructing these works were enormous, but, to the honour of the engineering fraternity, they were at length surmounted, and the works remain among the greatest wonders of our age.

Part II. treats at great length of the "Inhabitants of the Sea," arranged in their several orders. We have neither time nor space to do full justice to the author's treatment of this portion of his work, which, by the way, forms the bulk of the volume. Certain chapters have been almost re-written, to wit, those on Molluscs and Cœlenterata (Jelly-fishes, Polyps) while others again have been considerably enlarged. The appearance, habits, and construction of well nigh every living thing to be found in the ocean is fully described in this section of the work, which further contains abundant information on certain of the best known, and most profitable fisheries. The accounts of the Frog-fish and Hassar deserve perhaps to be quoted. "The Frog-fish of the Asiatic islands, and the southern hemisphere," says Dr. Hartwig, "is not more remarkable for its hideous deformity than for its capacity of leading a terrestrial life. Not only can it live several days out of the water, but it can crawl about the room in which it is confined, a facility which it owes to the great strength and the peculiar position of its pectoral fins, which thus perform the office of feet. The whole aspect of these grotesque looking creatures,

particularly in a walking position, is so much like that of toads or frogs, that a careless observer would at first be at some loss to determine their real nature.

"A no less wonderful pedestrian is the Hassar (*Doras Costata*), a South American fish, that marches over land in search of water, travelling a whole night, when the pools dry up in which it commonly resides. It projects itself forwards on its bony pectoral fins, by the elastic spring of the tail, exerted sidewise, and in this manner proceeds nearly as fast as a man will leisurely walk. The strong scales or bands which envelope its body must greatly facilitate its march, in the manner of the plates under the belly of serpents, which are raised and depressed by a voluntary power, in some measure performing the office of feet. The Indians say justly these fishes supply themselves with water for their journey. If they find the pools and rivers everywhere dried up, they bury themselves in the mud, and fall into a kind of asphyxia or lethargy, till the rainy season recalls them again to life."

The way in which cod are "dressed down," or gutted, boned, and salted, is described as follows, the process occupying two or three hours and the crew being divided for the purpose into throaters, headers, splitters, salters, and packers.

"First the throater passes his sharp knife across the throat of the unfortunate cod to the bone, and rips open the bowels. He then passes it quickly to the header, who with a strong sudden wrench pulls off the head and tears out the entrails, which he casts overboard, passing at the same time the fish instantly to the splitter, who with one cut lays it open from head to tail, and almost in the twinkling of an eye with another cut takes out the backbone. After separating the sounds, which are placed with the tongues, and packed in barrels as a great delicacy, the backbone follows the entrails overboard, while the fish at the same moment is passed with the other hand to the salter. Such is the amazing quickness of the operations of heading and splitting that a good workman will often decapitate and take out the entrails and backbone of six fish in a minute. Every fisherman is supposed to know something of each of these operations, and no rivals at cricket ever entered with more ardour into their work than do some athletic champions for the palm of 'dressing down' after a day's catch."

The following of a sea-anemone is truly marvellous:—

"Dr. Johnson mentions a specimen of *Actinia Crassicornis* that might have been originally two inches in diameter, and that had somehow contrived to swallow a scallop-valve of the size of an ordinary saucer. The shell fixed within the stomach was so placed as to divide it completely into two halves, so that the body, stretched tensely over, had become thin and flattened like a pancake. All communication between the inferior portion of the stomach and the mouth was of course prevented; yet, instead of emaciating and dying of an atrophy, the animal had availed itself of what undoubtedly had been an untoward accident to increase its enjoyment and chances of double fare. A new mouth, furnished with two rows of numerous tentacula, was opened upon what had been the base and led to the under stomach; the individual had indeed become a sort of Siamese twin, but with greater intimacy and extent in its union."

We might go on almost to infinity making similar extracts to the foregoing, but the length to which this notice has already run, warns us that we must soon bring our remarks to a close.

Part III. treats of the "Progress of Maritime Discovery" from the days of the Phœnicians down to the latest voyages undertaken for the purposes of scientific investigation and research. This sketch will amply suffice for the ordinary reader, whose object is not so much the study of minute details, as to obtain a general idea of his subject. It only remains for us to say, of the numerous illustrations scattered throughout the volume, that they for the most part convey a sufficient idea of the objects they represent. In fine, Dr. Hartwig's book is a perfect storehouse of knowledge, and will, doubtless, find, as it deserves to find, a place in the library of every student of Natural History.

THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.—An Alphabetical List of all Members of Noble Families, Bishops, Privy Counsellors, Judges, Baronets, Members of the House of Commons, Lords-Lieutenant, Governors of Colonies, Knights and Companions of Orders, Deans and Archdeacons, and the superior officers of the Army and the Navy, with their official Description and Addresses. Compiled by Adam Bisset Thom. London: George Routledge and Sons, the Broadway. 1875.

We are fully aware that no adequate idea can be formed of the enormous amount of patient labour which the compilation of a work of reference of this kind demands. It is, therefore all the more creditable to Mr. Thom, who has had charge of this very trying duty, that *The Upper Ten Thousand*, in the first year of its publication, should present so many evidences of care and judgment on the part of the Editor. The public are certainly indebted both to him and the publishers, for a handier, more compact, or better printed and better arranged list of our official and other public men does not, as far as we know, exist. Publications there are, of course, almost without number, which contain portions, perhaps the whole of the information, certainly combined in this volume. Most of them rest their claims for the approbation of the public upon some one or more special features. Thus, there are Peerages, Baronetages, and Knightages. Guides to the House of Commons, Court Guides, Official Handbooks, and the like. The information contained in many of them is naturally fuller and more detailed, for the space at their command is less limited. But the aim of Messrs. Routledge appears to have been to provide as far as possible, a work which should, in some measure, combine all the special features of other Guides and Companions. And so far as we have tested the work, we do not hesitate to say that a very fair amount of success has attended their efforts. It is not to

be expected that such a compilation would be wholly free from errors of omission or commission, and as the compiler invites criticism, we take leave to point out one or two shortcomings which have occurred to us. There is no notice of the Countess of Carnarvon, deceased within the last few days. Sir Henry Sumner Maine was, we believe, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge in the early part of his career. This is not stated. Colonel Edward Romilly, deputy-Chairman of the Customs, is entitled, we think, to a separate notice, instead of appearing under the shadow of his wife's wing. Why, again, have inserted Baron Dimsdale and the Barons Rothschild and not Baron Grant, who sat for Kidderminster, if only for a brief period? Or do the former titles confer honour, while the latter is only a *barren grant*? But these inaccuracies, we are told, will be corrected in future editions. These suggestions are offered in the same spirit in which they are asked, and it only remains for us to add that *The Upper Ten Thousand* has our best wishes. We hope its course may be one of great and uninterrupted prosperity.

The History of a Ship, from her Cradle to her Grave. Illustrated. London: William Tegg and Co.

This is a new edition of an old favourite, and it will doubtless please the boys of this generation as much as it pleased many of us in our school days. The technical information is generally correct, although, by the bye, a cut of a topsail schooner (page 91) is erroneously described as a brigantine. Many of the engravings are very antiquated, and convey little or no idea of the shipping of the present day. We regret that the publishers have not thought it advisable to give the work a more complete overhaul than it appears to have had. A competent editor should have told his young readers something more of the marvellous changes which have taken place within the last twenty years in the Royal and Mercantile Marine than they will find in the Appendix on Steam Navigation. With all its shortcomings we can recommend the work, as well suited for a boy's library. The stories which run through it possess the fine old aroma of age, but they are perhaps none the worse for that. The engraving of the "Devastation" turret ship, which forms the frontispiece of the work, is a very accurate representation of this celebrated marine monster.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This purifying and regulating medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. These Pills are the best preventatives of hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. A moderate attention to the directions folded round each box will enable every invalid to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner; they will there be taught the proper doses and the circumstances under which these must be increased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alteratives aperients, and tonics. A simple cold or catarrh, thoughtlessly neglected, too frequently creates a future of imminent danger, which these Pills, aided by perseveringunction of Holloway's Ointment on the surface, would avert.

GRATIFYING TESTIMONIALS.

We have great pleasure in stating that within the last few days two very gratifying testimonials have taken place; one to our highly-respected townsman, Mr. T. G. Palmer; and the other to a gentleman who, although not a resident, yet is well known to Cheltenham—viz.: Mr. Edward Trinder, of Cirencester. It appears that these two gentlemen have, for the last sixteen and eighteen years respectively, been high officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of Gloucestershire, and that, as a great mark of the esteem in which both gentlemen are deservedly held, the governing body has presented to each of them a richly-chased salver, a claret jug, and two very handsome goblets. The following is a copy of the inscription on each article:—

THIS SALVER, A CLARET JUG AND TWO GOBLETS,
Were Presented by
THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE
TO BROTHER THOMAS GILL PALMER,

In recognition of his able discharge of the duties of Provincial Grand Treasurer during a period of 16 years. 28th May 1874.

The above testimonial to Mr. Palmer we hope will be a helping stone to a return to convalescence after his long and trying illness. The following is a copy of the inscription upon the articles presented to Mr. Trinder:—

THIS SALVER, A CLARET JUG AND TWO GOBLETS,
Were Presented by
THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE
TO BROTHER EDWARD TRINDER,

In recognition of his able discharge of the duties of Provincial Grand Secretary for 18 years. 28th May 1874.

We have little doubt but that the Masons generally will be pleased to hear of these pleasing testimonials.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

It is a mistake to suppose that the lady who concealed herself in a room where a "Lodge" was about to be held, and who, when discovered, was compelled to be initiated, is a myth. The "clock-case" may be a myth, but the lady was not. She was the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, and continued through life to take an active interest in the Order into which in her youth she had so strangely gained admission. She founded Dublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Daughters of Masons. Her portrait still hangs in the principal Lodge-room in Cork, and under it, in a glass case, the apron and jewel she used to wear when she attended Lodge meetings.—*Northampton Mercury.*

THE THEATRES, &c.

COVENT GARDEN.—At 7.0, THE VIVANDIERE. At 7.45, THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

DRURY LANE.—At 7.0, TEN OF 'EM. At 7.30, ALADDIN.

HAYMARKET.—HOME, A FAIR ENCOUNTER and A SERIOUS FAMILY.

ADELPHI.—At 7.0, THE DREAM AT SEA and THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7.0, LOST IN LONDON and BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

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

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

STRAND.—At 7.0, INTRIGUE. At 7.20, OLD SAILORS. At 9.15, LOO AND THE PARTY WHO TOOK MISS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 7.45, SWEETHEARTS and SOCIETY.

GAIETY.—AT 7.0, BENGAL TIGER. At 8.15, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GLOBE.—At 7.0, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. At 8.0, BLUE BEARD.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.0, A WHIRLIGIG. At 7.45, OUR BOYS. At 10, ROMULUS AND REMUS.

CHARING CROSS.—At 7.30, MR. JOFFIN'S LATCH KEY. At 8.15, THE NEW MAGDALEN.

OPERA COMIQUE.—At 7.30, HOUSEHOLD FAIRY. At 8.15, LADY OF LYONS.

COURT.—At 7.30, DREADFULLY ALARMING. At 8, MAGGIE'S SITUATION. At 9, BRIGHTON.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.0, THE TWO BONNYCASTLES. At 7.45, WHITTINGTON.

CRITERION.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS, &c.

AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.—At 7.0, THE BEGGAR'S OPERA. At 8.15, MADAME ANGOT.

SURREY.—FORTY THIEVES and THE SECRET.

PHILHARMONIC.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, &c.

HENGLER'S CIRQUE.—At 2.30 and 7.30, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.—At 2.0 and 7.0. ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open Daily, PANTOMIME, AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, &c.

POLYTECHNIC.—STAR WATCHING AND THE TRANSIT OF VENUS; THE MYSTIC SCROLL; CHYMICAL MARVELS; THE ISLE OF WIGHT AND ITS LEGENDS, CONJURING, &c. Open at 12.0 and 7.0.

EGYPTIAN (LARGE) HALL.—Dr. LYNN, at 3.0 and 8.0.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MASKELYNE AND COOKE, at 3.0 and 8.0.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—MRS. HOWARD PAUL AND MR. WALTER PELHAM at 8. Saturdays at 3 only.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED at 8.0. Thursday and Saturday at 3 only.

NOTICE.

THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE can be ordered of any Bookseller in Town or Country, but should any difficulty be experienced, it will be forwarded direct from the Office, on receipt of Post Office Order for the amount. Intending Subscribers should forward their full Addresses to prevent mistakes.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to W. W. MORGAN, at Barbican Office. Cheques crossed "London and County."

The Terms of Subscription (payable in advance) to THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE are—

Twelve Months, Post Free	...	...	£0 13 6
Six Months ditto	...	...	0 7 0
Three Months ditto	...	...	0 3 6

To the United States and France, 4s 3d per quarter, and to Germany, 4s 9d per quarter.

Agents, from whom Copies can always be had:—

Messrs. CURTICE and Co., 12 Catherine Street, Strand.
 Mr. T. DRISCOLL, 87 Farringdon Street.
 Mr. G. W. JORDAN, 169 Strand.
 Messrs. MARSHALL and Sons, 125 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Mr. H. SIMPSON, 7 Red Lion Court, E.C.
 Messrs. SMITH and Sons, 183 Strand.
 Messrs. SPENCER and Co., 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.
 Messrs. STEEL and JONES, 4 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross
 Mr. G. VICKERS, Angel Court, 172 Strand.
 Mr. H. VICKERS, 317 Strand.

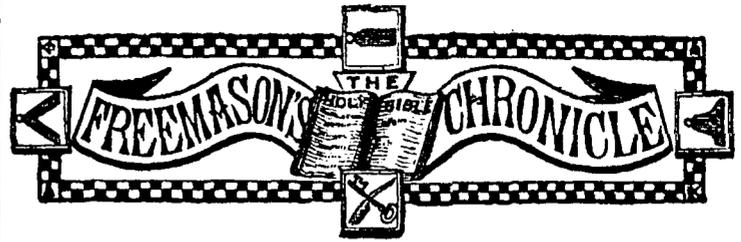
SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisers will find THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE an exceptionally good medium for Advertisements of every class.

Per Page...	...	...	...	...	£8 0 0
Back Page	...	...	...	...	£10 0 0

General Advertisements, Trade Announcements, &c. single column, 5s per inch. Double Column Advertisements 1s per line. Special Terms for a Series of insertions on application.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 6d per line.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IT is highly gratifying to find that our hopes of last week are in a fair way of being realised, and that the health of Bro. Prince Leopold is improving. According to the latest bulletins, it would seem that His Royal Highness is slowly, but—we trust we may add—surely approaching convalescence. On the other hand, death has lately numbered among his victims the Countess of Carnarvon, wife of our highly esteemed Brother the M. Worshipful Pro. Grand Master. A few words of condolence with the Earl of Carnarvon on the subject of this terrible bereavement, will be found in another part of our columns.

It seldom happens at this season of the year that there is such an utter dearth of political news. We are on the very eve of the re-assembling of Parliament. The usual announcements have been made that the Ministerial and Opposition leaders have severally issued cards for the usual dinners which virtually inaugurate the proceedings of the Session—it seems strange we cannot enter even on the business of legislation without a preliminary banquet. Yet no one, save perhaps a few ultrapolitical enthusiasts, seems to concern himself as to the measures that will be discussed. No doubt, Her Majesty will graciously inform "My lords and gentlemen" that England is happily on terms of friendly intercourse with all foreign powers; that our Colonial Empire has been extended by the important addition of the Fiji Islands: that our finances are prospering, and that sundry reforms, all more or less desirable, will be proposed, with a view to simplifying the administration of the Law, for the better regulation of our Military Forces, and for the improvement of our Educational System. A bill for the better governance of Friendly Societies is also on the cards. But this, we think, will be the sum and substance of the Queen's Speech. A modicum of legislation, and no great fiscal changes. We may fairly congratulate ourselves on the prospect. Burning questions are oftentimes an intolerable nuisance, especially when the minds of men get overheated about them in the usually burning month of July. Of course, political meetings and demonstrations are occasionally held in the provinces, the most important within the last few days having occurred at Lewes, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Right Honourable J. G. Dodson, lately M.P. for East Sussex, and Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means under five successive governments, and now representing the city of Chester. The testimonial consisted of the portrait of the right hon. gentleman, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., together with a handsome service of plate. This recognition of valuable services, rendered not only to his party, but to his country likewise, as an important parliamentary official, must have been highly gratifying to its recipient; nor, we feel convinced, will any who differ politically from Mr. Dodson begrudge him this honour, to which he is so justly entitled. Liberals and Conservatives must feel equal pleasure when a long period of devotion to party and the State is thus acknowledged. One matter, to which we referred last week, is not, it seems, definitively settled. No successor to Mr. Gladstone, in the leadership of the Liberal party, has yet been appointed. A meeting, however, of members will be held at the Reform Club on the afternoon of Wednesday next, when the merits of the several claimants to the vacant honour will be considered. All we need say on such a subject is, *Detur digniori*. We may add that Parliament will be opened by Commission, and that the Address will be moved in the House of Lords by Lord Donoughmore, and seconded by Lord Rayleigh; in the House of Commons by the Hon. E. Stanhope, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, and seconded by Mr. Whitelaw, member for Glasgow.

There is almost as great a dearth of news in the non-political as in the political world. Unhappily, there is one item which cannot fail to evoke the deepest feeling of regret. This is the strike and lock-out of colliers in South

Wales. Let us hope, as the correspondent of one of our daily contemporaries suggests, that the struggle will be "short, sharp, and decisive." It is bad enough to find capital and labour arrayed against each other, instead of working cordially together; but infinitely worse will it be if the struggle be prolonged over any considerable period of time. It is hardly possible to realise the amount of suffering and misery which differences of this formidable character engender. When the strife is ended, and the men once again resume work, it matters little, as regards their pockets, whether they do so on their own terms or on those of their masters. The recollection of the poverty and wretchedness which they and their families have had to endure for weeks, or it may be months, is not easily obliterated. The loss of goods and money is not soon replaced; and in these cases poverty invariably brings with it a whole train of evils, not the least terrible among which is disease. We are more convinced than ever of the value of Mr. Brassey's suggestion, that courts of arbitration or conciliation should be erected in London, and in our several industrial centres, with a view, either to prevent, if possible, these strikes and lock-outs, or, if that be impracticable, to hasten the settlement of all disputes between employers and the employed. As for the professional agitators who stump the country, and presume to tell the labouring man what are his rights, what his claims upon his employer, what number of hours he should work, and what are the just wages of labour, in a trade of which, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, they are absolutely ignorant, we think if a few of these fellows were dragged through the nearest horsepond, and then slung up to a convenient lamp-post for an hour or two to dry, it would be a great gain to the masters and men. Why cannot the Trades' Union Congress suggest something in order to avoid strikes? What is the good of Trades' Unions if they cannot prevent these differences?

What is an Antediluvian Buffalo? We should say not a member of a friendly society. On Wednesday, in the Bail Court of Queen's Bench, was heard a case of assault, in which one Buffalo had struck another Buffalo a violent blow on the head, and the latter claimed damages. It seems there is, in the classic neighbourhoods of Kennington and Walworth, an Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, the members of which are variously designated, some as "Kangaroos," some as "Primos." We see no direct connection between marsupials and numerals, but that, of course, matters little to the buffaloes who do. But, to our assault case. At a Lodge meeting of the Order, held on the 1st October last, at the house of Buffalo Higgs—the Queen's Head, Amelia-street, Walworth-road—the election of a "Primo" was held. The *locale* of such elections, it seems, is the kitchen, whence, the ceremony having been duly performed, the members return in procession to the club room, there, no doubt, to regale themselves after the severe labours of their ritual. Among the brethren present was Buffalo Parker, of the Horns Tavern Tap, Kennington, who joined the procession, adorned as to his head with a dish cover. Whether this kind of head ornament was particularly obnoxious to Buffalo Higgs, or the latter was more than usually elated at the initiation of a new "Primo" Buffalo, is not on the record. At all events, Buffalo Higgs struck Buffalo Parker so tremendous a blow with a rolling-pin, that the latter, even with the protection of his dish cover suffered severely for a long time afterwards, and on Wednesday claimed compensation for his injury to the tune of £40. The jury, however, viewed the matter as a joke, unintentionally carried a little too far, and gave their verdict for the defendant. We hardly think we shall join this Order of Buffaloes. Certainly not, if ornamenting our head with a dish-cover, and getting a whack thereon from a rolling-pin, form any part of the ordinary ceremonial.

Abroad the political atmosphere is far from clear. In France the ministerial crisis appears to be in abeyance, and the Assembly is still discussing the Constitutional Bill, the most important variation from this programme, of which we have heard, being the Lucifer Matches Bill. Considering the fiery character of French Constitutional Debates, we should have thought the intervals between the various stages of discussion might have been devoted to the study of something less inflammable than Lucifers. Garibaldi has entered Rome, and has of course, met with a hearty reception. We do not say the General is responsible for certain demonstrations, but why does he not do his best to discountenance them? The Pope still reigns in the

Vatican, and to put the matter lightly, it is very questionable taste to even seem to sanction such popular manifestations against His Holiness, who is head of the Romish branch of the Catholic Church, and should command our respect. What if a year hence the Pope passed through Rome in triumph and the fickle populace "demonstrated" against King Victor Emanuel to General Garibaldi? Virtue, says the Roman poet,

Intaminatis fulget honoribus,
Nec sumit aut ponit securus
Arbitrio popularis auræ.

We are not in the secrets either of His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey or of the Prince of Montenegro, but it is satisfactory to learn from less direct, yet still, we believe, trustworthy sources, that "their little difficulty" is in a fair way of being settled amicably. The Turks and Montenegrins who might have become "food for powder" have been dismissed to their homes, and the cloud, "no bigger than a man's hand," which overhung the almost irrepressible Eastern Question has momentarily disappeared. No news from Spain. Shall we regard this as good news, or is the present calm only the proverbial forerunner of some tremendous storm? By the way, it is always ostentatiously announced in the Spanish journals that the king pays a visit to one, if not more churches in every town he passes through. We do not doubt the king's devotion to religion, but the constant iteration of this news would almost seem to convey the idea that Alphonso is performing an act of royal condescension towards the Almighty in thus visiting His Holy Temples.

Sorrow invariably evokes the finest feelings of our nature. We are convinced that every member of the Craft will deeply sympathise with Worshipful Pro. Grand Master the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon in the irreparable loss he has just sustained by the death of his wife. The circumstances attending her ladyship's illness, which has terminated thus fatally, enhance, if that be possible, the great sorrow he must feel. It is not for us to pass the limit which properly divides the private from the public life of any of our brethren. We should have felt, however, that we had omitted an important duty, had we not found some expression for the sympathy we feel towards his lordship in these moments of his grievous distress.

Naval gunnery must always be a subject of the highest importance to this country. Where we cannot vie with foreign nations in our land forces, and in the number of our field guns, it is the more necessary that the strong arm we do possess—our navy—should be furnished with the *ne plus ultra* of offensive and defensive weapons. England must not only not have a gun second to any other nation, she must have one infinitely better, if possible. Thus naval armaments are continually changing. One gun is substituted for another, breech-loaders supplant muzzle-loaders, and these are once more superseded by the former kind. We imagine that we have now discovered, by experiment, the best gun for our navy—a muzzle-loader. The "last new thing" in naval guns is one that will have a bore of 24 feet in length, a diameter of 16 inches, will throw a shot of 1,600 lbs. weight, with a charge of 300 lbs. of powder, a distance of 7 miles. The total weight of the gun will be 81 tons. With four of these monsters the "Inflexible" is to be armed, and we can form some idea of her floating powers, when, in addition to this weight of 324 tons, she will be defended by armour 24 inches in thickness. Such a gun as we have described would appear to leave all previously manufactured in the shade. The "Woolwich Infant," hitherto regarded with much awe, measures about 13½ feet of bore, and weighs only 35 tons. If we jump from 35 tons to 81 at one bound, what will be our next performance, should other nations produce something better? Already we hear of 100 ton guns *in prospectu*, though their destination is not yet generally known. We doubt whether it would be possible in our times to keep armaments in a stationary condition. Whatever happens, England must and, no doubt, will have the best gun that can be made.

Within the last few years the Bicycle has become a very prominent feature in athletic sports. About the year 1870, the improved machine now in common use made its first appearance. Within so short a time as thirteen years

perfection in this particular article has been reached. It is perhaps owing to the simplicity of its structure that this is the case, for the improvements in it since 1862 have been confined to the height of the "driving" wheel, and the reduction in weight of the bicycle. In that year the ordinary diameter of the driving wheel was not more than from 30 to 35 inches, whilst the weight of the machine ranged from 80 lbs to one cwt. Dating about five years back wonderful improvements were effected—we find that with a diameter of wheel varying from 50 to 60 inches, the total weight of the bicycle has assumed an inverse ratio to the wheel, and scales now but 35 to 50 lbs. Regarding bicycling as an exercise, such improvements as these are most beneficial—greater pace is acquired with less exertion. The value of such a condition must be evident when we find men making a journey from Bath to London (106 miles) in a little over eight hours, whilst innumerable races to Brighton and back have taken place. The climax of distance was reached, however, when four members of the Middlesex Bicycle Club made a journey of 800 miles, from London to John-o'-Groat's in fourteen days, averaging 60 miles a day. The most striking feature in this method of travelling is, however, *pace*. We hear of a mile having been traversed in three minutes—the quickest time on record, and the exploit of an *amateur*, the Hon. J. Keith Falconer, who this week contended in a 25 mile race with Mr. Whiting, a gentleman who has held the Amateur Bicycle Championship three years. The pace, 25 miles in 1 hour 41 minutes 28 seconds, is not held to have been particularly fast, though remarkably pleasant for travelling. The race ended in the victory of Mr. Whiting by about 100 yards. Leaving the "racing" phrase of bicycling out of the question, we consider it a healthy and enjoyable exercise, and we feel almost tempted to pay our next annual visit to the "Derby" on a 60 inch "driver."

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the active interest which our East-End Brethren exhibit in the most important of all Masonic duties—Benevolence. One of our young Lodges, Duke of Edinburgh, No. 1259, by the hands of one of its representatives, Bro. S. Weatherill P.M., contributed, on the occasion of the present festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, no less a sum than £165.

Bro. George Belmore, the talented comedian, announces his benefit, at the Princess's Theatre, on the 2nd February, when a very attractive programme will be presented.

Several suggestions have been made as to the most convenient place for the Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, and for the Banquet to follow in commemoration thereof. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot referred to the subject at the dinner of the Benevolent Institution, proposing the Albert Hall for the Installation, and the Agricultural Hall for the Banquet; or one or both at the Alexandra Palace; or, as a third alternative, the Installation at the Albert Hall, and the Banquet at the Crystal Palace.

The employment of 100,000 men, the support of about 500,000 people, are the immediate sources of concern which hinge upon the South Wales Strike. The result of the deliberations now going on between masters and men is looked for with considerable anxiety; for it is hardly possible that, should the former persist in their decision of a lock-out, the crisis will pass without serious disturbances. The last meeting of the Monmouth and South Wales Collieries Association unanimously adopted this policy. A few days only intervene before their decision will take effect. On the part of the colliers there appears to exist a difference with their employers which may materially increase the difficulties of a settlement. They wish to be treated with in three distinct classes, according to the character of the coal raised. The coal owners have united to oppose the partial strikes which this system would produce, and seem determined to settle disputes with their *employés* by one, and only one course of action, whatever that may have to be. The reduction in the rate of wages of the miners is, as we all know, the bone of contention in this dispute. The falling off in the demand for coal and iron of late has necessitated a reduction in

wages. This does not appear to have been very strongly objected to in the instance of its first application. But a further reduction of 10 per cent. is the present *casus belli* of the miners, who consider that circumstances do not justify such a reduction, and hence the strike. In regarding the case between the masters and the men, we must remember that until a re-action set in a little while since, on the one hand, the wages of colliers had, in some cases, been raised 100 per cent.; on the other, there is no doubt that, owing to slack trade and other causes, the masters have worked many of their pits at a loss. In this state of things men must be prepared to "give and take," and some such policy, we trust, will dictate a reasonable settlement of the difficulty.

Bro. F. Burgess, manager of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, announces his Annual Benefit for Tuesday afternoon and evening, 2nd February. A special programme has been arranged. The usual company will appear in several novelties, and, in addition, the following talented artistes have consented to give their valuable assistance, viz., Miss Angelina Claud, Mr. E. Terry, Miss Russell, M. Marius, Mr. Lionel Brough, Miss Eliza Chapman, Miss Bella Moore (Mrs. Fred. Vokes), Mr. John Morris and Messrs. Chevers and Kennedy.

We are indebted to Mr. Riley's preface to *Liber Albus* for the following account of the wages paid to the different classes of artisans employed in building. Carpenters, masons, plasterers, tilers, and daubers (*luti appositores*) all appear to have received similar wages, and according to the following scale:—Between Michaelmas and Martinmas (11th November), 4d per day, or 1½d and their "table;" between Martinmas and Purification (2nd February), 3d per day, or 1d and "table;" and between Purification and Easter, 4d per day, or 1½d and "table," and between Easter and Michaelmas, 5d per day, or 2d and "table." Saturdays and vigils were paid for as whole days. Servants or under-workmen received—between Michaelmas and Easter 2d, and between Easter and Michaelmas, 3d per day in payment of all demands. If any person paid a workman beyond these rates he had to pay to the City a fine of 40s, and the workman was subjected to imprisonment for forty days. About seventy years later the wages of certain of the above appear to have increased. Masons, carpenters, plasterers, and sawyers received 6d per day during the long and 5d in the winter days, but they were not permitted to charge for the repair of implements. Tilers received 5½d and 4½d in the summer and winter half-years respectively; the wages of their boys (*garsons*) being 3½d and 3d. Master daubers were paid 5d and 4d; their boys being remunerated at the same rate as those of the tilers.

"WHAT, THEN, IS MASONRY?"

We reply, it is much; it is of the utmost importance, or it is nothing at all.

It is nothing to the vulgar man or to the wicked. It is much to the sensible and to the virtuous man. It is nothing, any more than colours to the blind, music to the deaf, poetry and fine arts to brutes, to the ambitious, to the avaricious, the egotistical, the untrue. It is much to the sensible, sincere and generous man, who knows the ills of humanity and would remedy them.

She is neither a plot, a faction, or a party; she serves the ambition, the cunning, or the cruelty of no one.

She is order and truth in all things; she is the hatred of vice, the love of virtue: she is the living voice, saying: "Do not unto others that which you would not others should do unto you;" on the contrary, "Do as you would be done by." She is the calm amid the tempest, a lighthouse in a shipwreck, consolation in misfortune, the antidote against every kind of tyranny, fanaticism and lies. In a word, she is the true bond of nations, the preserver of that moral balance the wicked would destroy. Thus, she is everything to those who understand her, nothing to those whose souls are dead—or, rather, she is the mirror in which they dare not look.

What was she, in ancient times, for Tiberius, for Caligula, for Nero? Just what she is now for those who resemble them.

Some one has said that Masonry was a religion. That is true, if we may apply the name to an institution that leaves no doubt after it, that opens no door to argument on

her principles and precepts. It is the clearest, the simplest of all religions—that which has the nearest affinity to the good sense with which Heaven has endowed us, and, on this account, it is not to be confounded with the others. Read and judge. All religions take charge of a man at his birth, and keep him in charge till he dies. Masonry, on the contrary, only accepts a man when he has arrived at mature age, and when his intelligence enables him to appreciate the value of things. A given ceremony makes an infant a portion of a given church, as, for example, circumcision or baptism make him a Jew or a Christian, before he is in any way capable of understanding the prescribed dogmas of these sects. The baptism of Masonry is science and virtue—the initiate hears and understands what is said to him; the lamp of reason is placed in his own hands. By the aid of science he is taught everything that God has designed man should know to distinguish good from evil, the true from the false, liberty from license, courage from cowardice, honesty from fraud, generosity from cruel egotism.

By virtue he learns to subdue the obstacles arising from ignorance or dishonesty. It is the baptism of honour and knowledge; it is initiation in the dignity, the grandeur of humanity; certainly no religion can lead us nearer the Deity.

Men are so curiously organised that nearly every one believes his neighbour's religion to be false. Yet no man, except through ignorance or folly, can make the same accusation against Masonry, for she is the touchstone of all truth, as every one who knows her must be convinced. Religions, whether true or false, are protected by Sovereigns, and sustained by the treasure of the people. Masonry depends upon herself, and God who created light. Religions lead their chiefs to power, opulence and to greatness. Masonry confers neither greatness, riches or power; it is the only priesthood that costs the people nothing; it is the army that makes war at its own expense, hence it may be justly called the army of the good against the bad, of the brave and true against the cowardly and perfidious. Such soldiers look not for their reward at the hands of men; they find it in the consciousness of well-doing, which is, after all, true happiness.

In conclusion, we repeat these words, becoming daily of greater truth:—"Teach and propagate true Masonry, and you will have rendered the world a greater service than all its legislators."—JAS. L. ENAS, *New York Democrat*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

P. M. OF 4 LODGES.—Many thanks for your good wishes, your suggestion has been made before, but there are many objections to it, not the least being the diminished value of the volume to advertisers, whose interests we are bound to consider.

J. E., ROTHES.—We have sent two parcels to you, but both have been returned through the post. Kindly forward full address.

G. H. S.—We regret the omission; you shall hear from us on the matter you complain of.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

ST. ALBANS LODGE, No. 678.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—In reply to your query, allow me to confirm your statement that the late Bro. Edwards was a member of the St. Alban's Lodge, No. 678. As a matter of fact, he joined that Lodge soon after its formation in 1839, and continued his membership up to the time when the Lodge, through various causes, was allowed to lapse. When the formation of the Halsey Lodge was spoken of, although well advanced in life, he gladly came forward and gave his valuable aid to restore to the old town of St. Albans her lost prestige in the Masonic world, for I need scarcely remind you that we have it on good authority that Freemasonry was unknown in England until introduced by Saint Alban, and there is every reason to believe that the first Masonic Lodge in England was held at St. Albans.

If Bro. Haigh contented himself by simply looking through the present Calendar for St. Alban's Lodge No. 678, he would be unable to find it, as Grand Lodge after a certain time elapsed would erase the Lodge from the Register.

Dear Sir and Bro., yours fraternally,

THE W.M. OF THE HALSEY LODGE, No. 1479.

St Albans, 28th January 1875.

A FREEMASONS' LIFEBOAT.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The attention of the Craft having been called to the "Endowment" of the Freemasons' Lifeboat stationed at North Berwick, I hope soon to see a list of contributors announced in your columns, for the cause needs no special pleading.

The Secretary of the National Lifeboat Institution has stated that the annual cost of maintaining the Freemasons' Lifeboat is £70.

Presuming there are no restrictions to the nature of investment, a secure 5 per cent. interest may be had; at such rate £1,400 is necessary to produce the sum required. Now, if each Lodge and Chapter would contribute the sum of, say £1, the total amount required would thus be easily aggregated. An appeal to the Lodges and Chapters is, to my thinking, the better means of securing the end, as the benevolent of our Order are too frequently over-taxed. Under your advice, and amongst your supporters, a committee should be formed, with a view to further organisation, and to solicit Bro. Solomon Davis, of 230 Whitechapel-road, either to act with the committee, or to hand over to it the money in his possession, amounting, as stated, to upwards of £22. It is probable that Bro. Davis has not heard of your publication, or the suggestions for endowment. I therefore advise that copies relating to the subject be sent to him.

At the next meeting of my Lodge I shall plead the cause, and with success, I am confident, for the deserving are never sent empty away.

I am, Sir, your fraternally,

25th January 1875.

A W.M.

230 Whitechapel-road,

26th January 1875.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—By last evening's post I received four numbers of your valuable journal, which placed me in possession of the correspondence under the above heading. I am gratified that Past Master's mind assimilates with mine in the matter of Lifeboats, &c. I enclose copies of four letters marked 1, 2, 3, 4, as per dates, for the benefit of "P.M." and your readers in general. Unfortunately, long and severe illness prevented my taking any active measures for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the endowment of the "Freemasons' Lifeboat," but, as my health is improving, I trust shortly to take the matter up with renewed energy, and shall be glad if "P.M." and other brethren will forward to me their names and addresses, with a view to assisting in carrying out so laudable an undertaking.

I am, Sir, yours fraternally,

SOLOMON DAVIS,

Promoter and Treasurer of the

"Freemasons' Lifeboat Fund."

Royal National Lifeboat Institution,

11th April 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your very kind enquiry, whether the sum of £500, in addition to the gift of £422 16s 6d from the Freemasons to this Institution, would be deemed sufficient for the permanent endowment of the Freemasons' Lifeboat establishment at North Berwick, N.B., I beg to say that I will advise you more fully on that subject after I have taken the opinion of this Committee thereon, at their next meeting. In the meantime, I trust you will allow me to assure you and other members of the Lodge, how very much we appreciate your benevolent wishes on the subject, and the warm interest you evidently continue to take in the welfare of the Lifeboat cause.

Mr. S. Davis.

I am, yours faithfully,

R. LEWIS,

Royal National Lifeboat Institution,

3rd May 1872.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your kind enquiry, whether the National Lifeboat Institution would accept from the Freemasons the sum of £500, for the permanent endowment of their Lifeboat stationed at North Berwick, N.B. I now have the honour to acquaint you, that the Committee appreciate very much this additional mark of sympathy and support from yourself and other members, on behalf of the Lifeboat cause, and to say that they are prepared, under the circumstances, to accept the £500 for the special purpose of endowing the Freemasons' Lifeboat.

Mr. S. Davis.

I am, yours faithfully,

R. LEWIS.

Southampton,

29th September 1872.

MY DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I am now in London nearly every Tuesday. Being there on the 5th September, Thursday, I attended the within named meeting, at the Railway Tavern. For although I knew the 3rd of September, or the Thursday, was a mistake, I concluded Thursday, being printed, would be sure to be right. However, the people at the Tavern told me the meeting had been held on the Tuesday. Since then I had your note from Birmingham, and wrote to say I should be happy to attend any Tuesday or Thursday after next week, when I shall be in Manchester. If it is necessary I will be President, or do anything to support you.

Believe me, yours truly,

J. R. STEBBINGS.

1 Canning-street, Liverpool,

15th November 1872.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Excuse my delay in answering yours. You have my full consent to place me upon the Committee, and I will do my best to further the good cause. As regards the £20 I got from the Prov. G.L., I returned it to the Treasurer, but I have no doubt at our next provincial meeting it could be again obtained. I am sorry to hear that you have been unwell, but hope by this time you have perfectly recovered your health. Accept my best wishes and kind regards.

Yours very truly,

P. H. D. JOHNSON,

P.M. 249, 1094, P.P.G. &c.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY.

1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Pemstone, Yorks.

MONDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

12—Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
69—Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
72—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
83—United Lodge of Prudence, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
144—St. Luke's—Mason's Hall, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street.
188—Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
256—Unions, Freemasons' Hall.
1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Wakefield, Yorks.
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, Leeds.
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
1302—De Warren, Masonic Hall, Halifax, Yorks.
K. T. 29—Faith, Masonic Hall, Bradford.

TUESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.

Colonial Board at 3, Freemasons' Hall.
7—Royal York, Freemasons' Hall.
18—Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
101—Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
172—Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall.
217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
765—St. James', Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
1259—Duke of Edinburgh, Cape of Good Hope Tavern, Commercial-road.
1261—Golden Rule, Cafe Royal, Regent-street.
1298—Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
1381—Kennington, Surrey Tavern, Kennington-oval.
1397—Anerly, Thicket Hotel, Anerley.
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich.
R. A. 145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
R. A. 169—Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
R. A. 507—United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable (emergency).
R. A. 296—Loyalty, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
R. A. 600—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, Yorks.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY.

Grand Chapter at 7, Freemasons' Hall.
511—Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
1491—Athenaeum, The Athenaeum, Camden-road, Holloway, N.
838—Franklin, Peacock Hotel, Boston.
R. A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike.
R. A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Leeds.

THURSDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
27—Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
45—Strong Man, Mason's Hall, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street.
192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
227—Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
231—St. Andrews, Freemasons' Hall.
538—La Tolérance, Freemasons' Hall.
551—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
822—Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
1178—Perfect Ashlar, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey-road.
1351—St. Clement's Dames, King's Head Hotel, St. Clement's Dames, Strand.
1415—Prince Leopold, Lord Stanley Tavern, Sandringham-road, Kingsland.
R. A. 2—St. James', Freemasons' Hall.
R. A. 9—Moriah, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
R. A. 176—Caveac, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Leeds.
974—Pentalpha, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford.
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland, Yorks.
1513—Friendly, King's Head, Burnley, Yorks.
R. A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.
R. A. 1214—Scarboro', Station Hotel, Upper Soothill, near Batley, Yorks.

FRIDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

706—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
890—Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Asylum, Ballspond-road.
R. A. 8—British, Freemasons' Hall.
R. A. 259—Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
242—St. George's, Town Hall, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, 23 Albion-street, Leeds.
521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield.
837—De Gray and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon, Yorks.
R. A. 61—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Halifax, Yorks.

SATURDAY, 6th FEBRUARY.

General Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
142—St. Thomas's, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

Quarterly meeting of Grand Lodge, 1st February.
MONDAY—129—St. Kentigern, Royal Hotel, Penicuik.
TUESDAY—5—Canongate and Leith (L. and C.), 86 Constitution-street.
THURSDAY—87—St. James, St. James Hall, Writin-court.
FRIDAY—291—Celtic of Edinburgh and Leith, Ship Hotel, East Register-street.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Grand Masters' Lodge, No. 1.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, 18th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall. There was a large attendance of visitors (32), the W.M. Bro. W. A. Colls opened the Lodge about 4.30, supported by G. Payne W.M. elect, G. N. Johnson J.W., E. Thompson D.D. Chaplain, J. W. Case P.M. and G.S. Secretary, F. F. Smith I.G., and the following brethren, R. Rawson P.D.G.M. China D.C., R. Gooding M.D., Sir J. H. Glover, V. L. Smith, W. C. Smith, H. C. Lumley, S. Hyam, Alderman T.

Paterson, T. H. Fitch, S. Freeman, F. Halford, Douglas Straight, and the following Past Masters, E. Bayley, W. S. Gover, H. Lumley, W. H. Trego, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott and Heather Bigg. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. S. Freeman and Captain Sir J. H. Glover having answered the usual questions were entrusted and retired. The Lodge was opened in second degree, and Bros. Glover and Freeman were passed to the Fellow Crafts Degree. Bro. Douglas Straight, after undergoing an examination in this degree, was entrusted and retired; the Lodge was opened in third degree, and Bro. Straight was raised to that degree, also during the evening two gentlemen were initiated into the Order. The Lodge having been resumed in the second degree, Bro. G. Payne, the W.M. elect, was installed into the chair of K.S., according to ancient custom. The Master Masons being re-admitted, the W.M. was saluted in the third degree, and the officers were invested as follows:—G. N. Johnson S.W., Giraud Treasurer, J. M. Case Secretary, R. Gooding S.D., Lumley I.G. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to banquet, where a most pleasant evening was spent, and the brethren and visitors were entertained with some most delightful music, both vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Bro. G. Caravoglia, by the following eminent artists:—Miss Jose Sherrington and Miss Helen D'Alton, Signor Rizzelli, Mr. Miles Bennett and Bro. Caravoglia. Solo pianoforte Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Miss Sherrington sang the shadow song from "Dinorah," and being enthusiastically encored, sung, with great expression, "Home, Sweet Home." Bro. Caravoglia sang the "Cavatina" from the opera *Il Barbiere Rossini*. The following were among the visitors:—Duke De Marigua, also a Foreign Count, Bro. J. Lilburne No. 1 S.C., F. F. Giraud P.M. 133, F. A. Payne 362, G. S. Smith 163, F. Crossley P.P.G.S. W. Derby, S. Rosenthal P.P.S.G.W. Middlesex, W. L. Rosenthal P.P.G.C. Staffordshire, H. Dicketts P.G.S.W. Middlesex, J. Harris 201, J. G. Dunn 192, E. Smith 219, H. Robinson W.M. elect 235, W. Lemon W.M. 165, F. H. Fuller P.M. 1152, T. Fifoot 28, H. Muggerridge P.G.P., A. G. Browning 33, G. Savage 46, J. W. Vaughan P.M. 907, E. Moody P.M. 1426, C. Shoppee 162, R. Shoppee 382.

Pythagorean Lodge, No. 79.—The installation meeting of this old established Lodge was held on Monday, the 25th inst., at The Ship, Greenwich. The Lodge was opened by Bro. H. Roberts W.M., and after the report of the audit committee had been adopted, which showed the Lodge to be in a very prosperous condition, he resigned the chair to Bro. John Robert Nash I.P.M., who installed Bro. C. M. Munyard into the chair of K.S. in a very impressive and efficient manner. There was a goodly attendance, about 60, including an array of visitors, who are always welcome to this Lodge, amongst whom we noticed E. J. B. Bunstead P.M. 548, H. Lewis P.M. 907, C. Jardine W.M. 140, H. Towse 959, H. Whitley P.M. 944, &c., &c.

Prudent Brethren Lodge, No. 145.—The installation meeting of this excellent Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Bro. T. Bull in the chair, supported by the Wardens, Officers, and a numerous assemblage of brethren and visitors. Past Masters J. Boyd, J. Last, W. Watson, Moore and Watson. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed, including those of the Emergency Meeting of 12th January. A Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Purkess S.W. and W.M. elect, was duly installed by the retiring W.M., Bro. T. Bull, in a very effective manner. The W.M. having been saluted, appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. T. Bull I.P.M., Thiellay S.W., Moul J.W., J. Boyd P.G.P. Treasurer, G. S. States P.G.S. Secretary, Manby Assistant Secretary, Haslett S.D., Hughes J.D., Leggott I.G., Lewis W.S., Lister D.C., Wilkinson Assistant D.C. and Grant Tyler. The newly installed W.M. then showed his proficiency for the office to which he had been elected, initiating Messrs. Dowding, Weeks, and Wayre into the Order in a very able manner. Bro. T. Bull having consented to act as Steward on the 27th inst. for the R. M. B. Institution the sum of £10 was placed on his list from the funds of the Lodge. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, 67 in number, adjourned to the Crown Room, where a sumptuous banquet was provided by Bro. Francatelli, and superintended by Bro. Knill. The W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, including that of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales G.M. Bro. John Boyd P.M. and P.G.P., responded to the toast of the Grand Officers in a very eloquent speech. Bro. T. Bull I.P.M., in proposing the toast of the W.M., alluded to his working the ceremony of initiation immediately following his installation, and that was sufficient to show that he was one who would carry out every duty the Lodge required of him. The W.M. suitably replied. In the course of the evening a very pleasant circumstance occurred. Bro. J. Boyd P.M. Treasurer and P.G.M. having spoken of the merits of that noble institution, "The Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary," and had collected the sum of £9 2s 6d, the Right Hon. Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot D.G.M. for Staffordshire was presiding in the Hall, and he presented that sum to the noble Earl, who was so pleased, that his lordship, accompanied by Bros. S. Tomkins Grand Treasurer, Major Creaton P.G.D., L. Tomkins jun. P.G.D., J. Nunn P.G.S.B. honoured the brethren by their presence, and received an enthusiastic reception from the brethren. The toast of the newly initiated followed. Bro. J. Boyd P.G.P. then rose and said: He had been entrusted with the gavel by the W.M. to propose the next toast, which was indeed an important one, viz., that of the visitors; on this occasion they were numerous, but they had an accession by the noble and distinguished brethren who had honoured the Lodge by their presence, and although many brethren who were visitors had done good service to the Craft, yet the visit of those brethren would be an advent in the annals of the Lodge, all the members of which were proud to see them among them. (Loud cheers.) The R. W. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, on rising to respond to the toast, was greeted with loud acclamations, and the genial and happy

manner in which his lordship addressed the brethren afforded great gratification; he then stated he had been doing, he hoped, his duty down stairs, and he had to thank Bro. J. Nunn for his introduction to the Lodge. He had to take the chair to-morrow evening, at the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and he was pleased to see how the brethren of the Lodge enjoyed themselves, and also was delighted to hear the brother who had so ably recited the last poem (Bro. Walter Joyce), as it was composed by a member of his own county. He, the Earl, had done, he hoped, some service for the Boys and Girls' Schools, and he was now going to support the aged, lest they should slip through his fingers, and, in speaking of the Earl of Carnarvon, he hoped, as he was about writing to him, to convey to his lordship the sympathy of the brethren on his sad bereavement. He begged, in the name of the visiting brethren, to tender them his sincere thanks. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Masters, and alluded to their services; but on this occasion he had to speak of the one who had preceded him, viz., Bro. Bull, who not only during his year of office had performed his duties admirably, but he had also the honour of being installed by him. He had carried out in every respect the duties required of him, and he was proud, in the name of the Lodge, to present him with a gold Past Master's jewel; he hoped he might live long to enjoy it (cheers). Bro. Bull suitably returned thanks for the valuable gift, and, in the course of his speech, said how nobly the Lodge had contributed to the various charities, and he hoped at future times to see them Vice-Presidents of those three noble institutions. The toasts of the Treasurer, Secretary, Wardens, and Officers followed, and were duly responded to, and the Tylor's toast concluded a very agreeable evening, greatly contributed to by the distinguished visitors who were present. The W.M. provided a very delightful musical entertainment, in which Miss Kate Wild, Mdlle. Bartkowska, Bros. G. Carter and Theodore Distin rendered their valuable assistance. Bro. Walter Joyce gave "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The visitors were Bros. C. Horsley P.G.R. (Middlesex), H. Dicketts P.G.S., Kirby P.G.S., J. Baker P.M. 753, W. H. Jacobs P.M. 27, Kirby P.G.S., Hunt P.M. 800, Price 946, Fendick, Bebb, White 177, Phillips 1305, Dayson, Bell 28, E. Swanborough 1319, Walter Joyce, Bill 9, W. Platt P.M. 23, Venn (Tuscan Lodge), &c., Jones, Fendick, Ranoc 268, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

Temperance Lodge, No. 169.—This Lodge held its installation meeting on Thursday, 21st inst., at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford. There were present Bro. T. Littlecott P.M. W.M., Bro. T. Dingle S.W., T. Debac J.W. G. Brown P.M. Treasurer, J. Tibbals P.M. Secretary, J. G. Neald S.D., C. Denton J.D., G. Bolton P.M., J. Rosestock I.P.M., Bros. J. Orr, G. Murray, W. Baker, J. Lackerrisen, W. Wilton, W. Harris, J. Beddoe, J. Dawson, A. B. Dawson and H. Cooper. The Lodge was opened in first degree, and the minutes of Lodge held in December read and confirmed. Bros. Baker, Wallis, and Wilton having answered the usual questions were entrusted and retired, and the Lodge being opened in the second degree, these brethren were passed to the degree of Fellow Crafts. The W.M. elect, Bro. Dingle, was then installed, and the Lodge having been resumed to first degree, he appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bro. Debac S.W., J. G. Neald J.W., G. Brown P.M. Treasurer, Neald Secretary, C. Denton S.D., Moore J.D. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren proceeded to the room adjoining, when a most excellent banquet was provided by the Hostess, Mrs. Porter, to which the brethren did ample justice, and retired about eleven o'clock, highly gratified with their evening's enjoyment. The following visitors were present, A. Lingwood J.D. 879, W. C. Sporrer 158, L. Nye 382, Hose S.W. 1155, Skelton 147, H. Fryer 1107.

Manchester Lodge, No. 179.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held on the 21st inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bro. Munro W.M., Tyrrell S.W., Hopekirk P.M., Treasurer. The Secretary, Bro. Hughes, being absent through indisposition, and P.M.'s Bro. Ash, Leighton, Kew and Stuart. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. The report of the audit committee shows the Lodge was in a very flourishing state. Bros. Crouch, Neal, and Dante were raised to the third degree by Bro. Hopekirk P.M. One brother was passed, and four gentlemen were initiated by the W.M. A board of installed masters was formed, and Bro. Tyrrell S.W. and W.M. elect was duly installed in the chair by Bro. Kew P.M. in a very effective manner. The officers appointed were as follows: Bros. Munro I.P.M., Burt S.W., Benet J.W., Hopekirk P.M. Treasurer, Hughes P.M. Secretary, Albergorge S.D., Bell J.D., Ayres I.G., and Riley Tyler. A very sumptuous banquet was provided by Bro. Clemon, and superintended by Bro. Smith. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, including those of the P.M.'s wardens, visitors, and officers. The retiring W.M. was presented with a very elegant gold Past Master's jewel, for the able manner he had discharged his duties during his year of office, and Bro. Hopekirk P.M. and Treasurer was presented with a very beautiful and artistically designed ormolu clock, for the efficient manner he had discharged the duty of Treasurer for many years, and also for the great regard and esteem he is held in by every brother in the Lodge. Suitable replies were given for the valuable gifts. Among those present as visitors, were Bros. T. Binckes P.G.S., Secretary Boys' School, Parsons W.M. 180, W. Bell 25, Munns 611, Hawtrey 180, Lakin 180, Jones 820, Livett 1351, Lockhart 380, Laing P.M. 45, Simpson 19, Carlton 382, Bridgman 65, and Jaquard 1314.

Joppa Chapter, No. 188.—The regular convocation of this Chapter was held on Monday, the 25th instant, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, Comp. H. M. Levy Z., S. Lazarus P.Z. as H., J. Lazarus P.Z. as J., S. V. Abraham P.Z. Treasurer, Dickinson S.E., L. Lazarus S. and Littaur and Pollitzer P.Z.'s. The Chapter was opened, and the minutes of the former convocation were read and

confirmed. The candidate who had been accepted was not present, and, there being no other business, the Chapter was closed in due form, and the companions adjourned to a very excellent banquet, provided by Comp. W. G. Jennings, and superintended by Comp. Keeping. The Z. proposed the usual loyal and R.A. toasts. The toast of the P.Z. and officers followed, also that of the visitors, Comp. F. Adlard 214, and A. E. Harriss, who severally responded. The Janitor's toast followed, and the brethren separated. Bros. W. G. Jennings, J. H. Ryley and Abrahams contributed to the harmony of the evening.

Trinity Lodge, No. 254, Warwickshire.—St. John's was celebrated in this Lodge on Thursday, the 21st, and will be remembered as a red letter day in the Masonic annals of the ancient city. "The event" was the installation into the W.M.'s chair of Bro. the Rev. Canon Baynes, vicar of St. Michael's, and Past Provincial Grand Chaplain of Warwickshire. Canon Baynes is both largely and deservedly esteemed as a man and a Mason, and it was well that the Stewards obtained dispensation to hold the Lodge in St. Mary's Hall, which, being admirably decorated and well filled with members of the Craft of all grades, presented a sight not easily forgotten. Great credit was accorded to Bro. Webb P.M., to whom was entrusted the arrangement of the Lodge. Among the guests were the Earl of Limerick Prov. Grand Master of Bristol, Colonel Machen Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Warwickshire, Bro. G. Gumbleton Past Grand Warden of Oxfordshire, Bro. Captain Eaton, and many provincial grand officers, and other well known brethren. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. R. Croydon P.M. The W.M. having invested his officers, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. After the banquet, which was provided by Host Jackson at the Castle Hotel, the Masonic toasts were given by the W.M. The Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, replying for the Grand Master of England, said "He was pleased to be able to state, from his personal knowledge, that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales takes the greatest possible interest in Freemasonry, and is fully prepared to carry out the onerous duties appertaining to the high office." A practical turn was given to the proceedings by an appeal from the chair on behalf of the Coventry Children's Hospital, which was very liberally responded to by the members present. The health of the W.M. was given by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, amid loud applause and prolonged cheering. The evening was enlivened by some excellent singing, Bro. Gumbleton especially affording his hearers a rare treat.

Isca Lodge, No. 683, Newport.—The installation of Bro. W. H. Wickey Homfray, as Worshipful Master of this Lodge, took place at the Grand Masonic Hall, in Dock-street, Newport, on Wednesday last. Between 40 and 50 brethren were present, amongst them not fewer than 15 Past Masters, who, in a duly constituted board, installed the W.M. The ceremony was performed by Bro. L. Augustus Homfray, brother of the W.M. The following were the officers:—Major Pearson I.P.M., William Hitchcock S.W., Walter West J.W., J. W. Osman Chaplain, Henry Mullock Treasurer, Jno. Middleton Secretary, Frederick Flood S.D., E. Lawrence J.D., R. J. Chambers D.C., H. J. Groves Organist, A. P. Filluel I.G., William West jun. Steward, James McBean Steward, Henry Fletcher Tyler. Bro. Watkins, W.M. of the Albert Edward Prince of Wales Lodge, was entrusted, by the P.G.M., with the jewel of the P.G. Supt. Wks., the office having become vacant by the death of Bro. Randall. After the usual votes of thanks to the P.G.M., the D.P.G.M., the retiring Master, &c., the Lodge was closed. The banquet took place at the King's Head Hotel, where Host Gretton had made ample and splendid provision for his guests. From 50 to 60 brethren sat down, under the presidency of the Worshipful Master, Bro. W. H. Wickey Homfray. The toasts were of the usual loyal, patriotic and social character, and the Tyler's toast brought the convivial gathering to a close. In the course of the evening it was announced that Bro. S. G. Homfray had undertaken a stewardship in connection with the Boys' Charity in May. A collection was made in the room, and the sum of £31 1s 6d was realised. Bro. Lyne, as P.G.S. of the Chapter, made a special appeal, and generously offered to subscribe liberally, in order to secure for the P.G. Chapter of Monmouthshire a vice-presidentship. The sum required is £50. The appeal was at once responded to by a subscription of £25, making the total amount for charitable purposes £56 1s 6d, in a company not exceeding 56 persons. It is expected that the qualification of £50 will be far exceeded by the contributions of the other Chapters in the Province. Bro. George Homfray will, therefore, proceed to the Festival, in May, with something over 200 sovereigns in his pocket, as the representative of the Monmouthshire Province.

Maybury Lodge, No. 969.—This Lodge met on Wednesday, 20th inst., at Freemasons' Hall. Present: Bros. T. Thomas W.M., C. Dickens S.W., T. Smith J.W., Van Tromp P.M. Treasurer, Levan-der P.M. Secretary, and several members of the Lodge, including Bros. D. James, Childs, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. This being the installation meeting, Bro. Charles Dickens (son of the late author), was presented to the Lodge, and he was duly invested by Bro. Messent P.M. The newly installed W.M. then invested his officers as follows, viz. Bro. Talbot Smith S.W., Norton J.W., Van Tromp P.M. Treasurer, Smallpiece Secretary, Thompson S.D., Savory J.D., Pinches I.G., Smith Tyler. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a very sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Francatelli, and superintended by Bro. Knill. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given. Several visitors were present, and a very agreeable evening was passed.

Earl of Zetland Lodge, No. 1364.—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Saturday, the 16th inst., at the Old

Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney. The W.M. Bro. John L. Fysh was well supported by his officers and brethren. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed. Bro. C. Oliver was passed to the second degree, Mr. Adolph Bissinger, H. Cooper, and S. Morle, were initiated, and the Lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to slight refreshment.

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1507.—The members of this new, but rapidly increasing Lodge, met on Thursday, the 21st, at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville-road, King's Cross, Bro. James Willing jun. W.M., Michael S.W., Williams J.W., Tims Treasurer, Child S.D., Kingham J.D., Fowler D.C., Scales W.S., and Bros. Stiles, Rapkin, Cheek, Sido, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Colls, Hopton, Jones, Cook, and Carter, were raised to the third degree. Bros. Gilbert, Dunmore, Trimming, Brumell, Bunkill and Easey, were passed to the degree of Fellow Crafts. Messrs. J. Tims and Hatton were initiated into the Order. Mr. A. Horton was balloted for and accepted; Bros. A. Smith and T. J. Cadett 1271, were elected joining members. A notice of motion was given, "That a Lodge of Instruction be attached to the Lodge, under the Presidency of the W.M.," which was carried unanimously. The working throughout the various ceremonies was ably rendered. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, 40 in number, sat down to a very capital dinner. The usual toasts and complimentary speeches followed, including that of the visitors, among whom were Bros. J. Pomeroy W.M. 723, J. S. Wilkes 177, Croaker 185, Harris 185 and Hyder 185.

THE DRAMA.

Burlesque under difficulties—The Opera Comique—The Gaiety Matinees.

OUR readers will have gathered, from our previous remarks on the subject of burlesque, that we are not over disposed to admire that form of theatrical entertainment. We were accordingly not very much grieved when we heard of the failure of *Iron Re-wheeled*, at the OPERA COMIQUE. We bore the stroke with becoming fortitude, and have not even mourned over the evidences of financial dilapidation which have from time to time transpired since the retirement of Miss Sheridan from the boards. At the same time we confess we were unable to see in the performances given under her management any reason for the hue and cry raised by several of our daily contemporaries more than we have seen at other theatres any time this

last five years. The inanity, the indecency, the inherent dulness of burlesque seem to us as deserving of condemnation at the STRAND or the GLOBE as at the OPERA COMIQUE; and *Iron Re-wheeled* is neither better nor worse than a dozen burlesques we could name that have received commendation at the hands of our dramatic censors.

Though not disposed to sympathise as a general rule with the difficulties that beset the performance of burlesque, we are certainly sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Thompson, the talented manageress of the GLOBE THEATRE. By a conjunction of mishaps, which is fortunately rare on the stage, the two leading actresses in the burlesque of *Bluebear* have been both incapacitated from continuing their parts in the piece by sickness. Miss Thompson is believed to be suffering from nervous excitement, induced by over work, and Miss Rachel Sanger has had the misfortune to sprain her ankle. The part of Selina, hitherto played by Miss Thompson, is now being sustained by Miss Kathleen Irwin, one of our most charming light comedy actresses, and in burlesque one of the few who can play with grace and vivacity, yet without affectation or anything bordering on vulgarity. The performance still goes capably, and full and enthusiastic audiences nightly bear testimony to the excellence of the performance.

The OPERA COMIQUE has passed under the management of Mr. Hollingshead, who has now no less than three London theatres in his keeping. Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Hollingshead can thus together sway the fortunes of six London houses. Whether this is any advantage to the general public may well be doubted, but we presume it has been found to the profit of these enterprising gentlemen themselves. The performance at the OPERA COMIQUE comprises the over popular *Lady of Lyons*, in which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal sustain the parts of Claude Melnotte and Pauline Deschappelles respectively. The criticisms on this performance have not been all commendatory, but the representation is nevertheless of more than the average degree of excellence. Perhaps Mr. Ryder's Colonel Damas is the most satisfactory feature in the performance, although Miss Robertson's Pauline is well worth seeing.

Appropos of Mr. Hollingshead, we are pleased to notice the progress which has been made in the matter of the GAIETY MATINEES. These performances are now most excellently put upon the stage, and are, generally speaking, of a very high order. Goldsmith's admirable comedy, *She Stoops to Conquer*, was recently given, Miss Robertson playing the part of Miss Hardcastle, and Mr. Kendal appearing as young Marlowe. Arthur Cecil gave a creditable rendering of Tony Lumpkin, and Mrs. John Wood, Miss Furtado, and Mr. Maclean added much to the effect of the representation.

Genuine Garden, Flower & Agricultural Seeds.

WM. CUTBUSH JUN., BARNET NURSERIES, BARNET, HERTS, begs to announce that his Catalogue of the above is now ready, and will be forwarded, post free, on application.

W. C. Jun. begs to say his stocks of the above are of the finest and most genuine kinds, and he can with confidence recommend them.

W. C. Jun. also begs to call the attention of planters to his fine stock of

EVERGREENS, ROSES, FRUIT TREES, &c.

Catalogues on application, post free.

THE RED LION TAVERN AND HOTEL, HIGH BARNET.

BED AND BREAKFAST, INCLUDING ATTENDANCE,
21s per week.

GOOD DINNERS. GOOD WINES. GOOD BEDS.

FIRST CLASS STABLES.

CARRIAGES TO BE LET.

BILLIARDS, QUOITS, CROQUET, &c., &c.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE SHOOTING MATCHES.

PLAYING CARDS—by the Best Makers—of the Finest

Quality, sent by Post on receipt of Stamps, price per pack 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s and upwards.

W. W. MORGAN, 67 Barbican, E.C.

Demy 8vo, Price 7s 6d.
THE CHESS OPENINGS.
By ROBERT B. WORMALD.
LONDON: W. W. MORGAN, 67 BARBICAN, E.C.

Demy 8vo, Price 2s 6d.
SYNOPSIS OF THE CHESS OPENINGS; a tabulated analysis, with Illustrative Games appended.
By WILLIAM COOK,
A Member of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association.
LONDON: W. W. MORGAN, 67 BARBICAN, E.C.

Demy 8vo, Price 7s 6d.
POSITIONS IN THE CHESS OPENINGS MOST FREQUENTLY PLAYED.
Illustrated with copious Diagrams.
By T. LONG, B.A., T.C.D.,
Being a supplement to the "Key to the Chess Openings," by the same author.
LONDON: W. W. MORGAN, 67 BARBICAN, E.C.

THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS, Vol. 7,
No. 32, for FEBRUARY, now ready. Sixpence. CHESS, WHIST, GAMES OF SKILL AND THE DRAMA.
W. W. MORGAN, 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Limited, 7 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
General accidents. | Personal injuries.
Railway accidents. | Death by accident.
C. HARDING, Manager.

YOUNG'S Arnicated Corn and Bunion Plasters are the best ever invented for giving immediate ease, and removing those painful excruciations. Price 6d and 1s per box. Any Chemist not having them in stock can procure them.
Observe the Trade Mark—H. Y.—without which none are genuine. Be sure and ask for Young's.

PLANS and PARTICULARS of SALES by Auction, Posting Bills, and every description of General Printing, executed with speed and economy, by

W. W. MORGAN, 67 Barbican, E.C.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

Trade Mark.—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER, For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.
Sold in Bottles, 2s 3d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.
Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses.

AUCTION, ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENCY OFFICES,
76 ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

A. W. BRYANT, Auctioneer, Valuer Appraiser, &c. (of Twenty Years' Practical Experience) in order to suit the convenience of numerous clients, has removed to the above address.

Auctions and Valuations in Town and Country. Valuations carefully made for Transfers of Business, Administrations and Probate Duty. Inventories Made and Examined, Rents Collected, Estates, Houses and all other Property Registered Free.

N.B.—Solicitors and Liquidators will Benefit their Clients' interest by consulting A. W. BRYANT, Agent to the Royal Insurance Company.

Money Advanced on every description of Property.
ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors: or sent to any address, for 60 stamps, by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.

Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY and SONS, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL:—£2,000, IN SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Payable 10s per Share on Application, and 10s per Share on Allotment; further calls not to exceed 10s per Share, and at intervals of not less than Three Months.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Bro. T. S. CARTER, Farquhar Cottage, Port Hill, Hertford.

Bro. WILLIAM CUTBUSH, Barnet, Herts.

Bro. HAYWARD EDWARDS, Hadley, Middlesex.

Bro. I. FISHER, 1 Three King Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Bro. W. NEWMAN, 58 St. Thomas's Road, Finsbury Park.

Bro. F. VENABLES, 5 & 6 Bucklersbury, E.C.

Bro. G. WARD VERRY, Love Lane, Shadwell, E.

Bro. J. G. YOLLAND, Barnet, Herts.

Solicitors.—Bros. BLAGG & EDWARDS, 6A Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W., and St. Albans, Herts.

Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, 112 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

Auditor.—Bro. P. T. DUFFY, 30 Florence Street, Barnsbury, London, N.

Secretary.—Bro. A. GODSON.

General Manager.—Bro. W. W. MORGAN.

Registered Offices—67 BARBICAN, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the establishment of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, and for the publication of newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c., connected with Freemasonry.

The inadequate representation of the Craft in the public press of this country has long been a subject of regret, and the wish has not unfrequently been expressed that a journal might be established, in the interests of the Order, which should be owned and conducted entirely by members. This wish it is the object of the present Company to carry into effect. THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE will be the property of Freemasons, and its devotion and loyalty to their cause will thus be effectively secured. It has been decided to raise the requisite capital in shares, of a small amount, in order that a large number of the Fraternity may have the opportunity of acquiring an interest in the undertaking. As it is not proposed to call up more than 50 per cent. of the capital, it will be seen that such an interest may be obtained at an immediate outlay of £1 per share.

If only a small proportion of the Freemasons in the United Kingdom subscribe to THE CHRONICLE it will suffice to guarantee the Company from actual loss, while the more numerous the subscribers the greater will be the opportunities of the Paper for promoting the interests of the Craft.

It is intended that THE CHRONICLE shall contain:—

Leading Articles on subjects of interest.

Special reports of all Masonic Meetings.

A Weekly Summary of News.

Antiquarian Notes and Sketches relating to the Craft.

Reviews of Books.

Critical notices of current events of the day.

Its columns will also be open for the discussion of topics interesting to the Brotherhood.

On questions of religion and politics the new Journal will assume a position of strict neutrality.

Intending subscribers should fill up the Form of Application and forward it, together with the deposit, to the London and County Bank, 112 Aldersgate Street, London, E. C.

In conclusion, the Members of the Provisional Committee desire to express their grateful acknowledgment of the many promises of support they have already received from influential Members of the Craft, in various parts of the Country, and they earnestly appeal to all who approve of their project to labour with them to make it a brilliant and enduring success.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application for Shares, can be obtained from the General Manager.

14th December 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the General Manager of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED.

DEAR SIR,—Having paid into your Bankers the sum of £ , being 10s per share on my application for Shares, of £2 each, in THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, I request you to allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted me, and to pay the balance thereon, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 14th December 1874.

Christian and Surname in full.....

Address

Profession (if any).....

Date

Usual Signature.....

SPENCER'S MASONIC DEPOT & MANUFACTORY,

OPPOSITE FREEMASON'S HALL,

26 GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

COSTUME JEWELS AND FURNITURE FOR ALL DEGREES.
A Quantity in Stock. Orders executed immediately.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

UNDER THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

PUBLISHERS OF OVER 40 MASONIC BOOKS. SEND FOR LISTS.

SIMPSON & ROOK,

GOLD LACEMEN & EMBROIDERERS,

9 & 10 LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MASONIC
CLOTHING AND JEWELS.

MERCHANTS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY OF THE MATERIALS.

ST. JOHN'S GATE MASONIC DEPOT.

J. MCKIERNAN,

62 ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL, E.C.

MANUFACTURER OF MASONIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ALL DEGREES.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED. GOLD LACEMAN AND EMBROIDERER.

JOSEPH J. CANEY,DIAMOND MERCHANT, AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,
44 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.MASONIC JEWELS, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.
Specialité—First Class Jewels—Artistic—Massive—Best Quality—Moderate in Price.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

A LARGE STOCK OF LOOSE BRILLIANTS FOR EXPENSIVE JEWELS.
*Diamond Rings, Brooches, Studs, Earrings and Bracelets in Great Variety.***CHARLES E. PACKER,**

(NEPHEW AND SUCCESSOR TO J. F. DUGGIN & Co.)

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. the Duchess of
Cambridge.

24 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

And 4a SLOANE STREET, BELGRAVIA, S.W. LONDON.

 Lodge Furniture and Clothing, for every Degree, Cleaned, Dyed, &c.

NEW WORKS ON

FREEMASONRY,

BY

Bro. CHALMERS I. PATON,

(Past Master No. 393, England).

FREEMASONRY: ITS SYMBOLISM, RELIGIOUS
NATURE, AND LAW OF PERFECTION.

8vo, Cloth, Price 10s 6d.

FREEMASONRY AND ITS JURISPRUDENCE.

8vo, Cloth, Price 10s 6d.

THE ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY: THE 1717
THEORY EXPLODED.

Price 1s.

LONDON: REEVES AND TURNER, 196 STRAND;
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.**H. T. LAMB,**
MANUFACTURER OF
MASONIC JEWELS, CLOTHING,
AND REGALIA,
5 ST. JOHN SQUARE,
LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. W. MORGAN,
67 BARBICAN, LONDON, E.C.
LETTER-PRESS,Copper Plate & Lithographic
PRINTER,LEDGER & ACCOUNT BOOK
MANUFACTURER,BOOKBINDER, STATIONER,
DIE SINKER AND ENGRAVER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Chancery Bills and Answers
Parliamentary Bills
Plans and Particulars of Sale
Admiralty Pleadings
Specifications for Contractors
Appeal Cases or Petitions
Prices Current, Reports, etc.

BEST HOUSE IN LONDON FOR CORDIALS,

SPIRIT Colouring, Capillaire, and Spruce,
is 258 High Holborn, the old-established
Dantzic Stores.—ADAM HILL is the original maker
of Ale Spice and Fettle, Syrup of Limes, or Con-
centrated Lemonade, Syrup of Pine Apple for Rum,
Syrup of Grape for Brandy, Honey Cream for Gin;
and many other useful articles were first introduced
to the Spirit Trade by Adam Hill. A printed list,
with prices and directions for use. Order by post.

PORTSMOUTH TIMES AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

Hampshire, I. of Wight and Sussex County Journal.
Conservative organ for the district. Largest and
most influential circulation."The Naval Paper of the Principal Naval Arsenal."
See "May's British and Irish Press Guide."
Tuesday Evening, One Penny. Saturday, Twopence.

Chief Offices:—154 Queen Street, Portsea.

Bro. R. HOLBROOK & SOXS, Proprietors.

Branch Offices at Chichester and Gosport. Agencies
in all the principal towns in the district.Advertisements should be forwarded to reach the
Office not later than Tuesday Mornings and Friday
afternoons.ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PRINTING.CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO FOR
SUPPLYING ALL KINDS OF
STATIONERY.ARRANGEMENTS MADE
FOR
PUBLISHING.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

W. W. MORGAN, 67 BARBICAN,
LONDON, E.C.*One Door from Aldersgate Street.*