

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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

AS the time approaches for the Installation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the public excitement increases, and the event is justly regarded by the outer world as one of great public importance. The press has devoted much of its space to the publication of the details of the arrangements, and it is not too much to say that people who never saw the inside of a Lodge room in their lives, exhibit a genuine interest in the coming event. Every one feels that the acceptance of high office by the heir apparent to the throne of these realms marks an epoch in Masonry, and affords the Order a new point of "departure." The countenance and patronage of a high personage who will one day, in all human probability, wield the sceptre of a beneficent monarchy over the vast multitude who owe allegiance to the British Crown, is a sufficient and cogent answer to those ignorant libellers who have declared that the Fraternity is opposed in principle to the laws upon which society is based. We have heard much ignorant declamation against the Order of late from persons high in authority in a great section of the Christian Church, and it has been our fortune to point out the fallacies which underlie the arguments of these hostile critics. Masonry has been scouted for its secrecy, for its supposed infidelity, for its assumed hostility to order and good government, and those who have been most active in promulgating erroneous ideas concerning it, are just the persons who profess to have the interests of mankind at heart. Our critics are men who affect a cosmopolitanism which would draw all the varied races of men in serried rank under one great religious banner. We do not quarrel with them for indulging in dreams of spiritual conquest, which are not likely to be realised, but we blame them for their obstinate refusal to see that the Masonic Fraternity, with no sectarian aims in view, is working to achieve a portion at least of the scheme of the largest hearted of the sectaries into which the Christian world is unfortunately divided. The basis of our Order is essentially religious. We claim for Masonry the credit of holding and spreading those elementary ideas of religious and moral truth, without which elaborate creeds and formularies would be nothing. Its fundamental doctrine is duty to man and love to the Great Architect of the Universe, and it has impressed these truths upon the minds of thousands of every creed who, but for Masonry, might have forgotten the practical duties of life. Masonry has reminded us that the religious emotion, like human speech, is universal, while its outward manifestations may assume varied forms. The religions of the world, like the languages of men, contain elementary roots which are common to them all, and it is at least matter for congratulation, and not for censure, that a great body, banded together for benevolent purposes, and necessarily comprising men of various creeds and opinions, should be able, with consummate wisdom, to strike the key-note of all the religions of the world, without offering offence to any of them. It is something gained in the cause of progress and toleration when men whose ideas are as variously tinted as the figures in a kaleidoscope, should hold a philosophy which, to borrow the language of science, sweeps the curve of agreement between all the varied forms of thought in which the devotional feeling of mankind is disguised. If Masonry had done no more for the world than this, we might fairly claim for it a high place amongst the civilising forces of the age. It has helped to teach toleration, and to make

brotherhood amongst men no mere mockery of a name, but a solid reality. It has taught us all that brotherhood has claims which stand before rank and wealth, and that although the equality of republican dreamers is impossible, yet that in the Lodge where men meet in the divine cause of charity, the social distinctions may justly be forgotten. A Mason who passes the portals of the Lodge leaves the trappings of his rank behind him, and our Royal Brother, apart from his official position, has no higher status than the poorest and most obscure member of the Craft.

These facts are sufficiently important to justify us in asserting that his Royal Highness, in lending the weight of his great name to the Order, desires the world to understand that its principles are entirely in accordance with religion, law and order. His Installation will teach our critics a wholesome lesson. While they are inveighing against the Craft, he proclaims, in the face of the world, that Masonry has claims upon the consideration of a Royal House whose sympathies have always been strongly in favour of the widest toleration and the most far-reaching benevolence. He virtually tells the leaders of the great religious party, who are actively engaged in a crusade against the Order, that its principles, with which he is entirely familiar, are not antagonistic to order or religion. His assent to these principles is a sufficient guarantee that the Fraternity can never foster heresy, schism, or communism, and that it will never encourage a factious opposition to those who are called to rule the destinies of nations. He comes amongst us pledged to principles of government and religion which have contributed to make the British Empire the greatest in the world, and he tells the world that these principles lie at the basis of Masonry. Further argument or evidence is needless. On the one hand, we are assailed by declaimers, who are confessedly ignorant of the principles they assail; while, on the other hand, the gentleman who is to be our future King, assumes the purple with full confidence in the beneficent influence of the great Fraternity, which, from China to Peru, has helped to bind those links of brotherhood which draw together in close relationship the varied members of the human family.

FREEMASONRY IN DENMARK.

LAST week we gave a short sketch of the progress of Masonry in the kingdom of Holland, and feeling, as we do, that the extension of our Order in other parts of the world cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers, we purpose giving, as opportunity permits, a series of papers thereon, selecting the little kingdom of Denmark as the subject of our present notice.

Most of the writers we have consulted are in accord as to the date when Masonry made its first appearance in Denmark, 1743 being the year to which the first Lodge meeting is assigned. Smith says: "The first Lodge in *Copenhagen* was instituted by a patent from *Scotland* in the year 1743, which is now the Grand Lodge of that kingdom." Mackey, in his *Lexicon of Freemasonry*, and Copping, in his *Handbook of Freemasonry*, write to the following effect, using at least identical, if not the same, words. The Grand Lodge of Denmark, according to their account, was instituted in 1743, and derived its existence from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Preston, in reference to Denmark, merely remarks: "Under the auspices of Lord Byron"—Grand Master of England from 1747 to 1752—"provincial patents were issued for Denmark and

Norway, &c. &c." Lawrie writes: "In 1743, it was exported from Scotland to Denmark; and the Lodge which was then instituted is now the Grand Lodge of that kingdom." Findel and Rebold, especially the former, give ampler details of the rise and progress of our Order in this country. Findel, whose authority is the History of Freemasonry in Denmark, by Bro. Dr. Charles Otto, the present 1st Grand Architect of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, attributes its introduction to a Baron G. O. Munich, secretary to the Russian embassy, who, "with four other brethren, founded a Lodge in Copenhagen. He pretended to have received a warrant from a Lodge in Berlin, which invested him with the power to establish a Lodge. He himself assumed the office of chairman, and the first work was the initiation of the Russian ambassador, T. A. Korff, in whose house the work of the Lodge was for a long time carried on." Rebold, with less detail, holds the same view. This Lodge assumed the name of "St. Martin" in January 1745. "Yet," says Findel, "she cannot be regarded as a regularly constituted Lodge, for on her first meeting she declared she required the sanction of the Grand Master" which sanction was not received till six years later. We need not stop however to inquire into, or attempt to reconcile, these discrepancies, which are more apparent than real. This is, undoubtedly, the Lodge which was afterwards erected into the Grand Lodge, while as to the source whence came this branch of Masonry, it must be remembered that Frederic the Great, who established Masonry in Berlin, was initiated at a Lodge in Brunswick, according to the Scotch Constitutions. But to proceed. In the very first year of its existence, three brethren separated themselves from this Lodge, of whom two, Bro. Arbien and Bro. Nielsen—at that time governor of the pages to the Crown Prince,—erected a new Lodge "Zorobabel," which was joined by several brethren from Helsingör. Applications were made from time to time, in different quarters, for a regular constitution, and at length, says Findel—on the authority of Kloss, "Freemasonry in England"—"In October 1745, a proper warrant was drawn up by Lord Cranstoun. This day has ever since been kept as the anniversary of the foundation of the Lodge." As regards the Lodge "St. Martin," it was not till 1749, that it received its constitution as a Provincial Grand Lodge from Grand Master Lord Byron, Count Dannekiold Laurvig being chosen Grand Master. These two Lodges continued to work amicably together from 1765, using one room in common, till at length they united into one Lodge, bearing the title of "Zorobabel of the North Star." Till November 1778 they conducted their labours in the German language, but, on the 18th of that month, a special Lodge was opened under the name of "Frederick of the Crowned Hope," in which the German language was used, while the Lodge "Zorobabel" worked in the Danish language. In 1780, according to Rebold, the original St. Martin Lodge became the Grand Lodge of Denmark. At first the work was conducted according to the English rite, but the system of the Strict Observance was afterwards introduced by Baron Von Bulow, Copenhagen being erected into a Prefecture or Commandery, under the Grand Master Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. After the convention of Wilhelmsbad, in 1782, the system of the Knights of Benevolence was introduced by a Capt. Moth, who, in 1785, opened the Lodge "Zorobabel of the North Star" (*Züm Nordstern*), under that system, and this continued in force till the year 1855. The King (Christian VII.), having nominated the Landgrave Charles of Hesse as Grand Master for life, the latter exerted himself with such zeal that, by an Order in Council of 2nd November 1792, Freemasonry in Denmark was formally and officially recognised, the one restriction imposed being that only such Lodges could be regarded as regular and under Government protection which acknowledged the Landgrave as their superior. Between the years 1780 and 1790 arose the Society of the Chain, a sort of Adoptive Masonry, which, in addition to the actual Lodge business, occupied the time and strength of the Craft to a considerable extent. In 1819, the Landgrave Charles erected two high degrees, under the name of a Scotch Lodge. "Charles of the Lion," and a Directory, presided over by the Lord High Chamberlain—Von Hank. On the death of Landgrave Charles, in 1836, the Crown Prince, afterwards Christian VIII. declared himself Protector and Grand Master of the Order. In 1848, the reins of power passed to his son, Frederick VII., who, when Crown Prince, had been initiated in the Lodge "Maria of the Three Hearts" in Odensee, and

in 1841 had joined the Lodge "Zorobabel." To Frederick's zeal for the Craft is due its present prosperity. He likewise introduced, in January 1855, the Zinnendorf (Swedish) Rite, and brought about the union of the two Copenhagen Lodges into one, under the name of "Zorobabel and Frederick of the Crown Hope." Two years later the second division of the system—the St. Andrew's Lodge—*Cubus Frederici Septimi*—was erected in Helsingör and Copenhagen, and the third division, the Chapter, in November 1864, the Danish Grand Lodge (of the 8th Province) being formed at the same time. The present Grand Master is H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick, brother-in-law of our M.W.G.M. the Prince of Wales, under whose direction the Craft is in a most flourishing condition. It should be added that the Asylum for the Blind in Copenhagen is maintained by the almost unaided benevolence of Masonry.

NUMISMATIC RARITIES.

WE have been favoured with the inspection of a remarkable curiosity, none other than a medal or token, which was struck to commemorate the Installation of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales as our Grand Master in the year 1790. It is the size of a half-penny, bearing on its face the arms of the Masons' Company, surmounted by a crest which seems to be a dove upon a globe, with the motto "Amor, honor et justitia," and encircled by the following legend,

"24 NOV. 1790 PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G.M."

On the reverse is a symbolical representation within a triangle, the letter G, a Book, and the Square and Compasses at its three angles; along its sides are written WISDOM, STRENGTH, BEAUTY: the whole encircled by "*Sit Lux et Lux fuit*"

The following beautiful specimens of numismatic art are worthy of record in this connection.

1. A medal $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter GEO: A.F.P: WALL: G.M., GULI: H.D: CLARENT: G.P. with their heads side by side in fine relief: two minute emblems hardly perceptible are introduced—the G and the H each within a nimbus. The reverse is surrounded by a most minute lettering. "*In principio erat Sermo, et Sermo ille erat apud Deum, eratque ille Sermo Deus. Et Lux ista in tenebris lucet sed tenebre eum non comprehenderunt.*" Within this are two ovals filled with beautiful emblematic representations; above is the Prince of Wales' crest, below are the Masons' arms, with some other reading and the date MDCCCII.

2. A noble medal indeed, of the same size, with the head of the Duke of Sussex, in bold relief, lettered H. R. H. AUG. FRED. DUKE OF SUSSEX G.M. The reverse is engraved with the Royal Arms encircled by the Garter, whilst the Grand Master's Collar forms an outer Circle, meeting upon the Coronet above and supporting the Grand Master's Jewel beneath. The sprigs of corn and acacia are there also, and the legend which so well attests the great affection borne to the Duke, whilst he presided over us:—"NEAR TO THE THRONE, BUT NEARER TO HIS FELLOW-MEN, born January 27, 1773, died April 21, 1843." A fit memorial indeed!

3. Another medal which deserves notice for its elegance and finish, is one struck on the Continent, which bears the bold and manly profile of a Grand Master of Belgium. P. VAN HUMBEECK. GR: M: NAT: DE BELGIQUE. It bears an appropriate extract from his inaugural speech in 1869. "*Le Gouvi de la Fr: Mac: Belge doit être modéré: la vie et l'action doivent venir des Loges; pour donner à leur initiative une grande puissance, il faut leur laisser la liberté la plus étendue. La seule limite à l'indépendance de chacune d'elles est dans les intérêts généraux de l'institution.*"

The foregoing interesting memorials form part of the collection of Brother Spencer, of the Masonic Dépôt, at 23A Great Queen Street.

The following is one of those interesting and significant paragraphs in the "ANACALYSIS" (p. 723, vol. 1) of the late learned Brother Godfrey Higgins, which afford so much food for thought, stimulating speculative research

among the fragmentary debris written and graven, which (apart from mere Patristic records) are all that remain to us of the most important epoch in the spread of Christianity.

Of the very early Christians, fully four-fifths are said to have been of the Manichæan sect of the Gnostics, as they are called, which the Paulites subsequently succeeded in exterminating from Europe, but whose tenets (descended from earliest times) long survived in holes and corners as a secret system, with which our modern Freemasonry has much in common.

"We have seen the Rosy Cross with the eight points of the Templars—the Cross of Christ, and of Manes and of Buddha, and the *Rose of Sharon*, symbols of the Templars and of the Rosicrucians . . . They are now become in a very particular manner, exclusively Christian Orders, and on this account are thought to be only a bastard kind of Masons. But here are two mistakes. They are real Masons, and they ought to be of that universal Christianity . . . the secret system so often alluded to by the Christian Fathers. This accounts for the Knights Templar being Christians and uniting with the Battanians or Ishmaelites, or As-chas-dim or Assassins. These were the Chaldæi of Daniel, of the Romans in the time of the early Emperors, called Chaldæi, Mathematici, and Architectonici, and who were banished and persecuted by them. They were a species of Sodalitia or secret Order of which the Government became jealous. They are the Culdees of Iona and of the Crypt of York Minster, where the General Masonic Lodge of England was held. They are the Gnostic Manichæans, who possessed the round churches at the Temple in London, Maplestead, Northampton and Cambridge, and who, in time, became the Templars. In what other way the Templars could become possessed of those churches I do not know. Perhaps they might be rebuilt by them, but the Saxon order of Architecture in the church of Cambridge shows a date before the usually supposed existence of the Order of Templars in England. The Templars in other countries did not build their churches round, but perhaps they found them here in the hands of their brethren the Culdees, and they coalesced with their brethren whom they found here, when they brought their doctrines from the Crusades . . . All our old establishments of Collegiate churches, deans, and chapters, were Culdee establishments, which accounts for the Culdees in them not being destroyed by the Romish Church. All the round *Chapter houses* of our Cathedrals were built round for the same reason . . . In these Chapters and in the crypts, till the XIII. century, the secret religion was celebrated far from the profane vulgar. From this cause the bridge of Ham or 'Om corrupted into *Cambridge*, and Isis and Ox, or Bull of Oxford."

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTALLATION.

THE Stewards appointed to assist at this important ceremony held their first meeting at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, Bro. Monckton. President of the Board of General Purposes, took the chair, and there was a very numerous attendance, among the brethren present being Bro. Sir Albert Woods, Garter, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Bro. Æn. McIntyre Q.C., Grand Registrar; Bro. Savage, Grand Secretary Hervey, Bro. T. Fenn, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. The object of the meeting was to explain the arrangements that had been made for admitting and accommodating those entitled to be present in the Royal Albert Hall, and Bro. Monckton, in opening the proceedings, bore willing testimony to the energy with which Bros. Sir Albert Woods and Fenn had designed and carried them out. Another object in calling this meeting was to instruct the Stewards in the duties they would be called upon to perform. Accordingly, Sir Albert Woods briefly addressed the meeting, confining himself chiefly to a few remarks as to the valuable aid rendered him by Bro. Fenn, to whom, with the concurrence of the M.W.G.M., he had entrusted the duties connected with the Hall, and to whom, therefore, he delegated the task of explaining what had been done thus far. Bro. Fenn accordingly showed, by means of diagrams, how the entrance of members would be regulated, and also that as regards time all would have to be seated by 2.30 p.m., when the doors would be close tyed, and all communication with the outside world cut off.

Bro. Fenn further stated that a member would only be admitted at the door indicated on his ticket, and would afterwards have to prove his identity. Some of the means which will be taken to prevent unauthorised persons from entering were ably explained by the worthy Brother, who added that further precautionary means to the same end would be communicated in due course to the Stewards. The ceremony, it was calculated, would occupy about an hour and a half. It was also mentioned by Sir Albert Woods that a drawing of the Steward's Jewel commemorative of this auspicious event will shortly be submitted to His Royal Highness.

It should be added that no requests for alterations or further applications for tickets can possibly be entertained. Further, Prov. Grand Officers who attend as members of Grand Lodge, must have over their Provincial Grand Lodge Clothing (if worn) the collars of the offices by virtue of which they are members of Grand Lodge, in accordance with the rule laid down in the Book of Constitutions, page 123, line 13. Provincial Grand Officers, who are only Master Masons, may wear their purple aprons. Brethren are likewise advised not to bring their clothing in boxes, so as to save themselves such personal inconvenience as otherwise is inevitable.

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

THE third meeting of the Board of Stewards for the above Institution was held yesterday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall, at 4 p.m., the business being to receive a communication from the Musical Committee, and to fix a convenient day for drawing for seats at the tables at the approaching Festival. The day for this Festival is definitively settled for Tuesday the 11th May proximo, and the R.W. Bro. Stone P.M., Past Grand Steward and Lord Mayor of London, will occupy the chair on the occasion. We are unable to give any account of the proceedings this week, but we hope to find a space for them in our next issue.

NEW CALEDONIA.—EXPULSION OF RESIDENTS, AND CLOSING OF MASONIC LODGES.

WE extract the following from an Auckland (New Zealand) paper, kindly sent us by a friend:—

A Correspondent residing at Noumea, in a letter dated 11th January, and writing to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, states that on the 6th of that month the man-of-war steamer "Infernel," arrived at the *chef lieu* of New Caledonia from Sydney, and brought with her important telegraphic despatches from the French Government to the Governor of New Caledonia and further, that on the morning of the 7th it was currently reported in Noumea that an order for the expulsion of some of the civil inhabitants (besides numerous recalls for officials) had arrived from Paris. Our correspondent says that the first certainty as to these reports was evidenced by the peremptory recall of several officials—a circumstance which appears to have taken all Noumea by surprise; but when the remainder of the telegram came to be known, we are assured that the "whole population, civil and official, was thrown into consternation." This state of things was, we hear, intensified when it became known that Mr. Puech (of the firm of Rataboul and Puech) was one of the persons to be expelled from the colony. It appears that Messrs. Rataboul and Puech are amongst the principal merchants and importers of Noumea, receiving every two months a cargo from Bordeaux, and owning the schooner "Noumea," regularly running between this port and Noumea. The same fate was found to be awarded to Mr. S. Sohn, timber merchant and saw-mill proprietor (well-known in the Australian colonies); the other parties to be "expelled" being Mr. Blaise, a grocer; Mr. Gassan, formerly storekeeper at the Dacos Peninsula; and Mr. Dussert, a publican. Our correspondent at Noumea, who signs his own name in full, further states that the same telegraphic despatch, which imperatively directed the recall of numerous officials, and the expulsion of the above-named citizens, also sent an order to close the Masonic Lodge of Noumea, named "L'Union Caledonienne," with a distinct prohibition to open any similar "establishment" in the colony or its dependencies.

Our correspondent states that neither motive nor explanation is given for the above detailed acts, and that every one is at a loss to find the key to the enigma, considering that all the gentlemen thus dealt with are highly respected and esteemed by the whole population. Two months' grace are given to each party marked out for expulsion—to allow them to arrange their affairs. Several of them intend, it is understood, to proceed to seek redress.

The above communication is attested by a signed letter, and by neatly executed photographs of the Order for the expulsion of Mr. Puech, and of the Order for closing the Masonic Lodge.

unite on the square in all our actions by gospel rule and gospel line; that our conduct shall be regular and uniform, and that our money shall neither be hoarded nor spent wastefully. The chisel and mallet teach us the advantages that accrue from a proper education. The human mind unpolished is as the diamond surrounded by its natural crust; it discovers none of its sparkling powers until the rough external is chipped off. Education gives to the mind what the chisel gives to the stone; not only external polish, it smoothes, and gives us a knowledge which enables us to arrange and appreciate the delights of matter and science, and, the most valuable of all, to understand our real duty to God and our neighbour. The level advises us that we are all derived from the same common stock, we are all partakers of the same frail nature, we have all the same vices, and the same hopes through redemption, and are, therefore, naturally upon a level one with another. We should never forget the claims that humanity has upon us and that a time will come, a time which the wisest of us knows not how soon, when all distinctions besides that of goodness will cease, so that we should, ere the great leveller comes, see that the house, our house, is set in order and ready to receive the Grand Master at whatsoever hour he may think fit to come. Lastly, the trowel teaches us that nothing is united and knit together without proper cement, and as the trowel connects each stone together by a proper disposition of cement, so charity, that bond of protection, and all social links separated, links together separate minds and various interests, thus taking the emblematic meaning of tools, which is the soul of Masonry. Encouraged in every good disposition, that condition of mind is fostered which nothing earthly can give nor yet destroy, the soul, the secret of pure heartfelt joy. And the thoughtful Mason is instructed to raise with these tools a stately fabric of good work upon the strong foundation of faith, that he may be fitted at last to inhabit that glorious house which is not made with hands, but which is eternal in the Heavens. The text proposes to us a question which needs an answer—Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth? Now this assumes a double question. There is an appointed time wherein man may receive instruction, and may embrace it at an appointed time; and another, when all his earthly work must be accomplished. To both these questions we must admit that the Mason has better opportunities than other men of being able to give a satisfactory reply. I have shown you that at our Lodge meetings, where we have our working tools exhibited, we are reminded of our duties; to make the best use of our time, and of all earthly advantages, and to Master Masons it is unnecessary for me to add—they know full well how the appointed hour, when we shall have to leave this earth, is brought to their notice. He then asked the congregation to look into themselves, and see what was their daily practice. Was it not too true that the lives of too many were only spent for the pleasures of this earth. Death might come upon them when it was quite unlooked for. It might come after a little sickness as it did to that brother whose memory they that day revered. Frequent instances had been brought under their notice of the uncertainty of life, but, strange as it might appear, they never seemed to apply such cases to themselves. If not in words, at any rate in their actions, they showed that they contemplated living for many years. He continued: To most of you our deceased brother was long and faithfully known as a Mason. To you who belong to his particular Lodge a connection of so many years was more than enough to establish a tie of more than an ordinary nature. To those who were members of his congregation, the fact that he was entirely instrumental in binding up and working out the formation of this place, is enough to make you feel that a friend is missing. He brought about the building of the edifice in which we are assembled, he was chiefly instrumental in erecting a House of God, and within a very recent date he had the satisfaction of learning, ere he fell asleep in Jesus, that the debt had been paid off the Church, and to you who are of his congregation he must have been more than favourably known and loved. After an active life thus spent, perhaps tinged here and there with weaknesses and infirmities—for who of us but must plead guilty to weaknesses and infirmities too?—but when we hear of a universal charity which thought nothing of giving the coat, or the hat, or anything else he had, to those whom he thought might need them, we must pass over the weaknesses and infirmities, and say that, perhaps, he is now in the glorious presence of his Great Master Jesus Christ. . . . We may well hope that he is tranquil among the spirits, and in the company of Master Masons in the Great Lodge above, with the spirits of men made perfect. . . . He, like our dear departed brother, who follows out the principles of our Order—not a mere professor, but a doer of work—plants his foot on a firm and sure rock, against which the temporal billows may beat themselves ever so strongly, and dash ever so madly, but yet he stands secure and erect, because he stands on that rock which is the rock of Christ.

"The oak, hieroglyphically, represents strength, virtue, constancy, and sometimes longevity: under these symbolical characters, it might be revered by the Druids; and the mistletoe, which they held in the highest veneration, has excellent medicinal qualities, which, in those days of ignorance, might form the chief of their materia medica, being a remedy for epilepsies, and all nervous disorders, to which the Britons, in those ages, might be peculiarly subject, from the woodiness of the country, the noxious respiration proceeding from the large forests, the moisture of the air from extensive uncultivated lands, and the maritime situation of this country."—*Hutchinson's Spirit of Masonry.*

LIFEBOAT ENDOWMENT FUND.

The amount (£1 1s) acknowledged in our issue of 20th March as from the "Strong Man Lodge, No 45," should have been as from the "Strong Man Lodge of Instruction."

REVIEWS.

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

The Marvellous Country; or Three Years in Arizona and New Mexico. By S. W. Cozzens. Illustrated by upwards of one hundred engravings. Second Edition. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low and Searle, Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet Street. 1875.

THIS work, in which are recorded the incidents and experiences of a three years' sojourn in Arizona and Mexico, is in the highest degree interesting. Perhaps no class of literature is so universally popular as books of travel, for there is nothing people so love to read about as the manners and customs of a strange people, the scenery and resources of a strange country. Even the practice, too commonly resorted to among travellers, of drawing the long bow is excused, and it may be, overlooked, if the traveller records his real and imaginary adventures in a lively, graphic style. The chances too are that only a very few can gainsay the bold assertions of the writer. The fancy, therefore having a wider field in works of this sort, in which to exercise itself, many travellers of course avail themselves of this chance, and give a free rein to their imaginative faculties. So many, indeed, have done so, that people who have not trodden the same paths as the author whose work they may be studying become very sceptical about anything which seems too marvellous to be true, yet is true notwithstanding. However, having no knowledge whatever of Arizona and New Mexico, except such as we have derived from the sketches written by this and other writers, we are not in any position, nor have we the slightest desire to suggest that the author is not a faithful historian of his three years' travels in these distant and rarely-travelled countries. All men see not with the same eyes. What appears marvellous to one person may excite a very trifling degree of interest in another, and the imaginative man will unintentionally give higher colouring to what is not very attractive, while the unimaginative will hardly even do scanty justice to what is really grand and imposing. There are a few who strike the happy mean between the too extremes of excessive and defective colouring. But these few are almost as rare as black swans. But to pass to the volume before us. We have not followed the author over the whole of the country he traversed, but we have read sufficient to fully justify the assertion that any one who takes it up will soon find himself deeply interested in the scenes and incidents described. Mr. Cozzens, in his preface, disclaims all pretence to literary merit, but the disclaimer was quite needless. We do not expect that a man constantly on the move will trouble himself much, either during his journey or afterwards, about well-rounded sentences, imposing phraseology, and the like. Such a one is more likely to err a little on the other side, and publish his notes in rougher form than usual. The point, however, is of no importance, for Mr. Cozzens has considerable facility of composition, and makes an admirable descriptive writer. He has been at great pains, likewise, to obtain all the information he could of the early history of these regions. Let us take, for instance, the following account of Father Kino's exploration of the country in the middle of the seventeenth century. This old Jesuit priest was bent on visiting and exploring it. Accordingly, Mr. Cozzens tells us how:—

"Single and alone, this brave old padre started forth from the mission Dolores to go, he knew not whither,—the Cross his only protection,—the wilderness through which he must pass his only purveyor. Persevering in the face of the most trying difficulties, he succeeded in reaching a river—supposed to be the Santa Cruz, and what is now the province of Sonora. He followed the course of this river, until he reached its junction with the Gila. He then descended the Gila, examining the country as well as he could on his way. Crossing the Gila near its mouth, he retraced his steps, and ascended the river on the north bank, passing through a country the most wonderful ever seen by the eye of man."

"He found it inhabited by a people who were kind, generous and hospitable in the extreme, the better class living in houses built of adobe, while the more common people built their houses of sticks set in the ground, and bound together at the top by ropes made from the fibrous leaf of the maguey, and thatched with bundles of long grass.

"These houses, he declares, were well constructed and comfortable. Their towns and villages he describes as situated upon the banks of the streams, and generally built upon mesas, and well adapted for defence. He represents the population as vast, the settled portion of the country extending from river to river, the inhabitants frugal, industrious, and contented. They manufactured a kind of cotton cloth from the leaf of the maguey, which grew in great profusion all over the country. He found them very expert in making the most beautiful feather work, which they coloured with dyes, both mineral and vegetable, manufactured by themselves. They were also well versed in the art of picture writing, which they practised to a great degree, upon the walls of their dwellings—as also upon the walls of their *estafas*, or public buildings, which were very smooth and well finished, where a kind of record was kept of the remarkable events in their history."

The account is far too long to quote in *extenso*, so we give the substance of what follows. They used a kind of paper, made of the cloth above mentioned, prepared with a coating of gum, and had also newly-dressed skins. Father Kino found likewise very beautiful specimens of pottery, and in great store, silver and gold vessels, some of them exhibiting fine design and elegant workmanship, with tools made from copper and tin amalgamated. They irrigated the ground and raised corn, beans, and cacao. They even extracted from the stalk often a saccharine matter, from which they manufactured a kind of sugar and also a kind of liquor from the fermented juice of the maguey, or Mexican aloe. From this plant, indeed, they made pins, needles, paper, rope, cloth, *thatch*, for their houses, meat and drink. Truly, a most remarkable plant! Their

flocks and herds are described as immense, but they had no horses or draught cattle. To some extent they understood mining. As to religion, they worshipped the sun as God, and on all their altars kept a flame ever burning, to which fact they believed they were indebted for all their happiness. Generally, they resembled the Aztecs, as described by Gomara and Diaz—who were members of Cortes's expedition, and to whose narratives we are indebted chiefly for our knowledge of the people of Mexico—only less inclined to warlike pursuits. In his travels Father Kino passed to the South of the Fire Mountain, supposed to be the San Francisco Mountain, through a portion of the Black Forest, to the north east, in which direction he shortly afterwards struck the head waters of Mimbres, and he followed this stream till its waters suddenly were lost in the earth. After some months, Father Kino resolved upon returning, having determined to visit the country again, and establish Christianity in it. He finds himself at length, after an absence of over four years, at the place whence he set out. He immediately commenced his preparations for a second exploration, but delays occurred, and it was not till seven years had passed that, in 1665, he had managed to perfect all his arrangements. Later, in 1670, he, with three others, started on a mission through the wilderness. Of their journey and the perils they encountered, we are told there is no record, save that in 1672 they reached Gila,—then commenced establishing missions among the *Yaguars*. But further, and on,—1679, they were successful in establishing five.

The "Ojo Caliente," or hot spring, which the author and his companions reached after crossing the bed of the Mimbres, and ascending its west bank, which they followed for about ten miles, is described as lying "in the top of a mound nine hundred and sixty-two feet in circumference at its base, and forty-six feet in height, the whole mound being, undoubtedly, a deposit made by the waters of the spring. We found the surface of the water about five feet below the top of the mound, and very clear and quite hot, showing a temperature 135 degrees of Fahrenheit, while it discharged large quantities of carbonic acid gas. When cooled it was quite palatable." A few days later the party are surprised by a number of Apaches just when they had entered a small cañon or pass, and one of them named Lawes was killed. Mr. Cozzens, not long after, bent on antelope shooting, goes out alone, and has a narrow escape from an Apache, who approaches concealed beneath a bush. Fortunately he takes a good shot at him with his revolver, and the next morning contrives to rejoin his companions.

The scalp dance, which Mr. Cozzens had an opportunity of witnessing during his captivity among the Apaches, though an account of a most disgusting exhibition, is well described, as are many other exciting scenes and incidents. At p. 80, we have an account of the mission of San Xavier del Bac, built by the Jesuits in 1678, and distant some ten miles from Tucson. This mission, says the author, "is the most beautiful, as well as remarkable, specimen of the Saracenic style of architecture to be found in the country; nor have I ever seen a building in such perfect harmony with its proportions as is this." The moment the eye rests upon it, one experiences a feeling of entire satisfaction, so complete is it in every detail. Its front is richly ornamented with elaborate carving. Standing in niches, and grouped over and around the main entrance, are the remains of the figures of the twelve Apostles, evidently the work of a master hand. From the front corners rise lofty and beautifully proportioned towers, one of which is surmounted with a most graceful spire. Over the main body of the church, which is cruciform in shape, rises a massive dome; while the walls, both inside and out, are capped by handsome cornices." Further on, says Mr. Cozzens, "Alas! time has blackened its frescoed walls, and sacrilegious hands have defaced its fine statuary and paintings; but the building itself will stand in its massive strength for a thousand years, and its graceful spire, silently pointing upwards, will not fail to remind the beholder that hundreds of years ago, upon the deserts of Arizona, the example of the lowly Nazarene was held forth for the guidance of pagan Indians, in obedience to the Divine command, go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel." Accompanying this is a very well executed illustration of the building, which certainly confirms the author's sketch. Indeed, the illustrations throughout the volume are both numerous and for the most part effective. The rock "El Moro," called by the Americans "Inscription Rock," is described at p. 139, and among the inscriptions are quoted the following:—"Don Joseph de Bazemballes, 1526;" "Governor and Captain General of the Province of New Mexico for our Lord, the King, passed by this place on his return from the pueblo of Zuni, on the 29th of July, of the year 1620, and put them in peace at their petition, asking the favour to become subjects of His Majesty; and renew their grave obedience. All of which they did with free consent, knowing it prudent, as well as very Christian." "Here passed General Don Diego de Bargas, to conquer Santa Fé for the Royal Crown, New Mexico, at his own cost, in the year 1692."

But we have not space to extend these remarks. Suffice it that besides an excellent description, for which we have already given the author credit, he exhibits a fine appreciation of humour—all kinds of eccentricities being introduced on all convenient occasions and amusingly recorded. We heartily commend this book to the notice of our readers as a capital work of its class, and with these words take farewell of it, with a full sense of the pleasure derived from our somewhat hasty perusal of its pages.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The most noteworthy article in the *Edinburgh* is, in our estimation, the one which treats of "The Geology of India." It is based on certain Geological Papers on Western India, by Dr. Carter, M.D., printed for the Government of Bombay in 1857, and two chapters of a recent work by Mr. Blandford, who is a member of the Geological Survey, now in progress in India, for use in the Government schools,

and contains much valuable information relating both to the Geology and Ethnology of the country. The most ancient Geological formations, we are told, are not, as might be imagined, the Himalayas and the Suliman ranges, which form the Northern and Western boundaries of India, but will be found in the Palaeozoic Rocks "contained within certain hill ranges, the Aravulli, the, Vindhya, and others, so that if at the earliest period of India's geologic history, a man could have stood on the edge of the mountain fort of Rhotas in Bengal, he would have seen an apparently illimitable ocean to the north, east and south; the lines of the Vindhya, to the west and south-west, would have jatted out as bold promontories, skirted by islands of the same geologic formation. The place occupied by the Himalayas, by the Suliman and Hala ranges, was then part of the ocean whose waves beat against the basis of the Vindhya and Aravulli to the north, and against the plateau of Mysore to the south, east and west. As yet the Western Ghats were only traceable by lines of Palaeozoic islands, and nearly the whole of the Dekhan Kutch, and Guzerat were sea. What existed of India was an island, with irregular chains of islands stretching south-west, in the direction of Africa." Then follows a detailed account of how "the filling up, as it were, of this skeleton," occurred at various ages following. "The distinctive rocks of the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous secondary periods led into the Tertiary, and at first were the result of volcanic action so wonderful and so enormous that it is difficult to comprehend them. The Plutonic rocks were in some places upheaved, contorted, and twisted into marvellous forms; fresh eruptive powers gave early metamorphic rocks, gneiss, mica and hornblende schists, clay-slate, limestone, &c., and to them succeeded the Cambrian and Silurian series, and the Oolitic in the fresh-water shales, limestone, sandstone and coal, and the marine deposits of Kutch and Pondicherry. Between the Oolitic and the scene of the Tertiary period, the first great volcanic upheaval of the Dekhan may have taken place, excluding the sea from the central part of Western India, and forming lakes of fresh water, in which traces of animal life are found in shells and fishes, but to the east and north, the valley of the Ganges was as yet sea, though the Himalayas and the Suliman ranges had been thrown up to bound it." We then advance "into the marine formations of the Miocene." "Then followed the great Trappean effusion to the West which preceded the Post-pliocene Eras," by which "last upheaval the Gangetic Valley was filled up partially; but the lower portion of India had probably partly risen from the sea in the Oolitic period of the Secondary Era, which may be inferred from the eruption of felspathic rocks, by which the lower portion of the peninsula is distinguished, and the green sand and gault of the Cretaceous periods, which are found at Pondicherry and elsewhere." We cannot follow the writer through all the details of his sketch, but it is eminently interesting. As to the population, that is divided into two great classes, "the Aryan to the North, the Turanian or Dravidian to the South." The Aryans, "at a distance of time now unascertainable, emigrated in successive waves, from Central Asia, as it is supposed, not only to India but to the west, where their traces are distinctly followed by ethnological science. These Aryans brought with them flocks and herds, their noble language, and a certain degree of civilisation which became gradually more and more advanced. As they spread over the lands of the Gangetic Valley, they drew to them portions of the rude aboriginal people, hence arose communities, &c. These facts, we learn, are traceable "from the specimens of early literature which have survived among the northern Aryans;" but we have no similar records among the southern Turanians, where the same results as in the north followed in a modified form, though of the means by which they were accomplished there is no evidence, till a period apparently very subsequent. A little further on we read of Kashmere, that it "has a history of its own apart from India, and which begins according to the ancient work Rajah Turangini, in 3714 B.C., or at a very considerably more remote period than the earliest confirmed Aryan date. The dynasty then reigning was the Kaurara, which lasted till 2448 B.C. It was succeeded by the first Gonardhya till 1217 B.C., and the recent Gonardhya reigned up till 216 B.C. Other dynasties followed; smoke and fire worshippers, Boodhist, reverting to the original Hindoo faith as it came after the expulsion of Boodhism. This, therefore, is a long record of the most ancient civilisation, and Kashmere was evidently a powerful monarchy, having authority as far as the Dekhan in the Boodhist period, as its excavated temples and erections prove. In Kashmere, the first Aryans had found a soil and climate which induced progress in invention and forms of art which still prevail. Even the earlier population seems to have produced architects and sculptors as well as historians and poets." Among the other articles in the number may be mentioned reviews of the "New Series of Wellington's Despatches," "Reminiscences of William Macready," and Kinglake's "Battle of Inkermann," with articles on "Modern Architecture and its Assaults," and "Papal Rome and Catholic Reform."

The *Quarterly* also has an admirable review of "Macready's Reminiscences," in which the writer traces the career of that eminent tragedian from early boyhood till his retirement from the stage, delineating with great impartiality all the salient features in his character. In addition to this are two other reviews, one of the life of "Lord Selburne, first Marquis of Lausdowne," and the other of the "Last Journals of David Livingstone." There is, too, a survey of "National Education in the United States," an ecclesiastical article, in which are criticised the points severely taken up by Dr. Newman, Cardinal Manning, and Monsignor Capel, in connection with Mr. Gladstone's celebrated pamphlet on the Vatican dogmas. The Statue of Memnon forms the subject of another paper, which should find many appreciative readers, while the political article, with which the number closes, on the relations at present existing and which may exist hereafter between "England and Russia in the East," are fully and ably discussed.

The *British Quarterly* devotes its first article to a very masterly sketch of the life and character of Gaspard de Coligny, one of the most eminent victims of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. This is

followed by an account of the "Higher Pantheism," and the subject of "Ultramontanum and Civil Allegiance" is considered in this as in the preceding Reviews. So, too, we have reviews of "Livingstone's Last Journals," and Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War," that, at least, of the most recently published, or, Inkermann volume. In the political article is discussed Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the Liberal leadership, the number concluding with a series of reviews on "Contemporaneous Literature" of all kinds.

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.

—O:—

INSTALLATION STEWARDS—THEIR DUTIES.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—As you are aware, the Stewards appointed for the approaching Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales were called together on Tuesday last, to have explained to them the duties they would be called upon to perform. At the opening of the proceedings we were told that no criticism would be allowed, we were there simply to read, mark, learn, and ask questions about anything we could not properly understand. All comments and suggestions being thus prevented, I ask you to allow me to make a few remarks. It was generally supposed that the Stewards would be required more for the purpose of vouching for the brethren of their own particular Lodges, and by this means prevent the intrusion of those who had no right to be there, and, at the same time, facilitate the entrance and seating of the brethren they recognised. This appears to be quite a mistaken idea, we are required for no such purpose, but rather to act, or at least the bulk of us, as finger posts, in various parts of the building, our positions to be arranged by ballot, and of course anywhere but with the Lodge we have the honour of representing, and in most instances of presiding over. I will ask one question: Do the two or three brethren who have the entire management of this affair thoroughly understand what seven or eight thousand people mean, and do they think that any test can be applied individually to this number in one hour and a half, the time allowed for filling the Hall? Will it not be the case that a rush will take place, and then, at the last moment, in midst of confusion, all be allowed to enter who may present themselves. This appreciation of numbers was fairly put to the test at our meeting on Tuesday, when a brother considered he could, and attempted, to give away tickets to those present, and signally failed. I hope this may not be taken as a criterion as to what will take place on the 28th.

Yours fraternally,
A STEWARD.

WOMAN AND MASONRY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Has it ever occurred to you that Masonry, with all its claims upon the consideration of society, does not usually meet with unqualified approval from the fair sex? I have often remarked that a wife, especially a newly married one, will strongly object to her husband becoming one of the Craft, and I have met with grave and experienced matrons who have given their verdict against the brotherhood. No doubt any general hostility on the part of womankind, if it really exists, arises from a feeling of pardonable suspicion or jealousy. A wife dreads anything that robs her for even a few hours of the society of her husband. She dislikes clubs, and all their associations, and Masonry, in her estimation, is little else than a gigantic club, possessing strange and mysterious attractions for the misguided animals of the masculine gender. She suspects that her cherished darling may acquire, or foster, habits of dissipation, that he may be led into uncongenial society, or seduced into expenses which may be beyond his means. Of course these erroneous ideas of the Craft are speedily dispelled when a wife has had an opportunity of judging practically of its influence. She finds that Masonry makes a man a better husband, a better father, and a better member of Society. She learns that the periodical Lodge meetings which she once feared, are not so much to be dreaded as a visit from her husband's quondam bachelor friends, or an occasional dinner in the city. He leaves his Lodge early, and when he reaches home his talk is usually bright and cheerful. He has associated with Brothers who have met to discuss questions which always have a humanising influence upon the most stoical, and he is the better for the change. Our matrons, Sir, who really know Masonry, value and respect it, and the young wives who are jealous of its influence will, perhaps, learn to respect it likewise. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. M. B.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARCH.—There was a letter on the subject in our last issue.

INQUIRER.—Consult Findel, whose *History of Freemasonry* is deemed able and trustworthy.

1875.—There is no harm in trying.

E. COMP.—Oliver's *Masonic Jurisprudence* will help you.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

The unsatisfactory state of trade daily becomes more apparent on the Money Market. The continual decrease in the number of bills offered for discount causing the Bank authorities to be underbid on all sides in the open market. Notwithstanding this, the directors decided, at their meeting yesterday, to continue the rate of discount at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The dividends of the principal discounting establishments for the present half year may be expected to suffer in consequence of the general depression.

Subscriptions are invited by the Crown Agents for the Colonies for £300,000 Cape of Good Hope Government four-and-a-half per cent. debentures, which will be issued in sums of £500, £200, and £100, at the price of 98 per 100. These debentures, which form part of the £660,000, authorised by the Colonial Legislature, for the construction and equipment of railways, are identical with the four-and-a-half per cents. of this colony already on the market, and will be redeemable at par by annual drawings.

At the meeting of the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, held on the 20th inst., the report, showing profits amounting to £54,712 7s 9d was adopted. A dividend, making a total distribution of 6 per cent. for the year, was declared, and a balance of £9,712 7s 9d was carried to the reserve fund.

The home railway market has been quiet, and prices close nearly the same as last week, the principal exception being Great Northern, which has been in demand in consequence of the expected increase in the receipts from the Alexandra Palace traffic, the "A" shares of this Company have improved $5\frac{1}{2}$ since our last notice.

The Demerara Railway Company have declared a dividend on their original stock for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, one at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the past half year; the Charing Cross Publishing Company have recommended a dividend of 15 per cent., and the directors of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited have resolved to propose at the next general meeting a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

The return of the Bankers' Clearing House for the past week gives the amount of clearing at £140,952,000.

The report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada shows that the amount available for dividend for the half year ending 31st December was £38,389 14s 9d; that of the Great Western of Canada is not, however, so satisfactory, the result of the half year's working to 31st January being a deficit, amounting, together with the debit balance brought forward, to £50,307 14s 4d.

Notwithstanding the various schemes promulgated to lessen the pains of a voyage across the Channel, the evil still remains, and it does not seem that the travelling public are likely to be the only sufferers, if we may judge by the English Channel Steam Ship Company, who have just announced an issue of £16,000 debentures, which they say is necessary to meet the cost of improvements in the *Castalia*, which has just been removed into the Millwall Docks to receive new boilers, &c. We wish the promoters every success in their laudable object, but, at the same time, question the dividend paying powers of the undertakings.

In the Telegraph branch it is stated that the net profit of the West India and Panama Company for the half year ending December last, amounted to £2,925 16s 7d, which it has been decided shall be carried to general reserve. The report of the Submarine Cables Trust states that £21,213 has been applied to the payment of the coupons due on the 15th October 1874, out of the net profits, which amounted for the past year to £26,615, and that 29 certificates were purchased in October last, for £3,179, the balance being carried forward. The total dividends for the past year of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Company Limited, amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The report issued by the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company states that the profits for the past year amounted to £34,866 1s 10d, out of which an interim dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a second 10 per cent., together with a bonus of 2s 6d per share, to add £10,000 to reserve, and to carry the balance, amounting to £2,991 1s 10d, forward.

It was stated at the meeting on Wednesday that the total funds invested in the London and Provincial Law Assurance Society amounted to £333,950 13s. The new assurances effected during the past year yielded in premiums £8,812 0s 7d, and assured £208,620.

The traffic receipts of the London General Omnibus Company Limited for the week ending 18th inst., amounted to £10,367, being a decrease of £5 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

FOR Sale, an elaborately carved Set of Ivory Chessmen. The Kings stand $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the other pieces in proportion. Knights and Pawns on horseback, all mounted on stands, with concentric balls. Can be seen, and full particulars obtained, on application to W. W. MORGAN, 67 Barbican.—Advt.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—This evening, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. On Monday, GUGLIELMO 'ELI. On Tuesday, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. On Thursday, DON GIOVANNI. On Friday, IL FLAUTO MAGICO. At 8.30 each evening.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.—This evening, IL BARBIERE DI S. VIGLIA. On Monday, LUCREZIA BORGIA. On Tuesday, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Thursday, IL BARBIERE DI S. VIGLIA. At 8.30 each evening. On Monday, morning performance of OTHELLO, at 2.30. On Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 8.0, IL GLADIATORE.

HAYMARKET.—At 7.30, A FAIR ENCOUNTER, DAVID GARRICK and THE LITTLE TREASURE.

ADELPHI.—At 7.0, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7.30, ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

LYCEUM.—At 8.50, FISH OUT OF WATER. At 7.45, HAMLET.

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

STRAND.—AUL PRY and INTIMIDAD.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

GAIETY.—LONDON ASSURANCE and THE TEMPEST.

GLOBE.—At 7.0, EAST LYNE and BLUE BEARD.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 7.30, TRYING IT ON. At 8.15, TOM COBB.

ROYALTY.—At 7.45, A GOOD NIGHT'S REST. At 8.15, LA PERICHOLE. At 10.15, TRIAL BY JURY.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.0, A WHIRLIGIG. At 7.45, OUR BOYS. At 10, A REGULAR FIX.

CHARING CROSS.—This evening, last time, 7.30, DRAWING THE LINE. At 8.15, THE NEW MAGDALEN. On Monday, at 7.15, GOOD FOR NOTHING, and Mr. J. S. Clarke as MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS, &c.

OPERA COMIQUE.—On Monday (for one night only) LES TRENTA MILLIONS DE GLADIATEUR.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.15, THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS. At 8.0, WHITTINGTON. (Last Nights.)

CRITERION.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS.

COURT.—At 7.30, SHORT AND SWEET. At 8.20, LADY FLORA.

SURREY.—This evening, RICHARD III.

SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.—HAMILTON'S NEW EXCURSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This Day, CONCERT. On Tuesday, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Open daily. AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, &c.

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Orchestra and Chorus of 1,500 performers.

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FLORAL HALL CONCERTS.—This afternoon, first of the Season, commencing at 2 o'clock.

POLYTECHNIC.—COOKS and COOKERY—SPAIN—THE ISLE OF WIGHT, with new Views—THE MAGICIAN AND THE GENII, in which several wonderful illusions and mysteries will be shown. Daily, 12.0 and 7.0. Admission, 1s.

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

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FREEMASONRY.—Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—STAR and GARTER, Richmond.—Masters of Lodges and members of the Craft are respectfully informed that this Hotel will afford the best accommodation on that day for the brethren unable to attend Grand Lodge banquet.—An early application to the Manager will oblige.

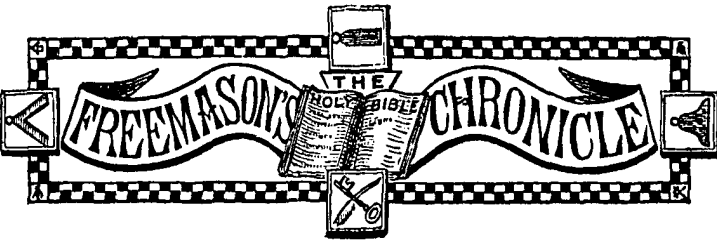
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Drawn, Lithographed, and Published by Bro. EDWD. J. HARTY, 9 Barnard's Inn, London, E.C.

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67 BARBICAN, E.C.

THE WEEK'S HISTORY.

THE course of business in the House of Lords has not been marked by anything especially eventful. On Friday last the Earl of Belmore drew the attention of their Lordships to the different manner in which different Colonial Governors exercise the Royal Prerogative of Mercy. The Earl of Carnarvon having explained the nature of the special cases referred to, the House soon after read, a second time, the new Judicature Act Amendment Bill of the Government. On Monday two questions relating to foreign politics were addressed to the Earl of Derby, as our Foreign Secretary. The second of them had reference to the relations presently existing between Germany and Belgium, and the reply of Lord Derby expressed his belief that the integrity and independence of the latter country were in no wise affected by the remonstrance which the former has thought it necessary to offer on a certain point. The Indian Legislation Bill then passed through Committee, and their Lordships adjourned. Tuesday's was only a short sitting, to judge, at least, from the small amount of business transacted; though, according to the *Standard*, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at 5 p.m., and their Lordships adjourned at "ten minutes to four o'clock." Thus, either the House sat close on eleven hours, or time, for once in its existence, progressed backwards. However this may be, the sitting of Thursday was a protracted one, the subject of discussion being the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill, which made its way through Committee, certain of the clauses being amended, and some added to the Bill. The second reading of the County Courts Bill was afterwards agreed to, and the House rose a little before half-past eleven. On Friday, in the House of Commons, after the usual array of questions had been put and answered, Mr. Lewis moved that Mr. Francis Goodlake be called to the Bar of the House in reference to the publication in his journal of a certain letter impugning the conduct of the hon. member for Gravesend. To this, however, the Premier moved an amendment, that the matter be referred for information to the Foreign Loans Committee. This amendment, after a long and exciting debate, was carried by 231 to 166, and the orders referring to Messrs. Goodlake, printer of the *Times*, and Hales, printer of the *Daily News*, were subsequently discharged. The irrepressible Tichborne case was afterwards brought under notice, Mr. Whalley leading the way. The Home Secretary followed, and expressed the hope that Dr. Kenealy would bring forward his motion or question at the earliest possible opportunity. Of course Dr. Kenealy rose to say his say, and concluded a lengthy speech by expressing his conviction that the Home Secretary should take this case in hand, and advise Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission of inquiry or discharge the prisoner. Mr. Bright

advised the member for Stoke to give up stumping, and pay more attention to the interests of the public service, and Mr. Waddy brought down the House by urging the Government to prosecute the *Englishman*, loud and repeated cheers following every one of the concluding sentences of Mr. Waddy's speech. The subject afterwards dropped. The report of the committee of ways and means was then brought up and agreed to, and also a resolution in Committee authorising the appropriation of fifteen millions sterling from the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year. The adjourned debate on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was next resumed, and again adjourned, and the House rose shortly after. On Monday the Tichborne subject was again referred to, the Premier offering Friday for the discussion of Dr. Kenealy's motion. The Artisans' Dwellings Bill then passed through Committee, sundry amendments being rejected, while a clause moved by Sir S. Waterlow was accepted by the Government. The next business was the second reading of the Public Health Bill which was agreed to, and the House then went into Committee on the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, and having passed certain clauses progress was reported. On Tuesday, Lord Elcho brought forward a motion on the important question of Army Recruits, which led to a very long and interesting debate, many of the military and other members taking part in it, and among them the War Secretary. The motion was ultimately withdrawn, and sundry measures advanced a stage. Wednesday afternoon witnessed the defeat, by 248 to 234, of Mr. Morgan's Burial Bill on its second reading, the narrowness of the majority eliciting loud and long-continued cheering from the Opposition benches. On Thursday a variety of subjects were discussed, questions on the War in Spain, Cock Fighting, the Civil Service Inquiry Commission, and other matters, being asked and answered. On the motion for going into Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Biggar moved a resolution which was debated at some length, the Government ultimately acceding to a motion for the adjournment of the debate. A Committee on the New Forest was afterwards nominated, and the House rose at half-past one o'clock.

On Friday last, the thirtieth anniversary festival of the German Hospital, was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presided. Among those present was H.R.H. Prince Christian of Denmark, their Serene Highnesses Prince Teck and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count Beust, Count Münster, Baron de Cetto, Baron de Reuter, and other Germans resident in this country. His Royal Highness was received with great enthusiasm; his health, proposed by Baron Beust, being responded to with three times three, and appropriately acknowledged. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the German Hospital," His Royal Highness entered at considerable length into the merits of the Institution, announcing, among other matters, that one of those present, Baron Von Diergardt, of Bonn, had sent, a few years ago, the magnificent donation of £10,000 towards supporting the Hospital, and also alluded to the announcement, made by Baron Beust, that the Emperor of Austria had sent a donation of £100. The toast was duly honoured, after which Baron Schroeder stated that the subscriptions and donations together would exceed £5,000, the collections, last year, amounting, after deduction of the expenses, to £3,800. On Sunday, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales attended divine Service, for the first time, at the newly restored parish Church of St. Margarets, King's Lynn. Though the visit was essentially of a private character, the Church was crowded to excess, while numbers filled the adjoining streets, the Prince and Princess being received with respectful salutations which were very gracefully and graciously acknowledged. On Saturday evening, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge honoured the First Lord of the Treasury with his company at dinner, at the official residence in Downing Street, among the other guests being the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Lonsdale, and Lord Lyons, G.C.B., our ambassador at Paris. The same evening there was given a grand banquet at the Mansion House, by Bro. the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. Two hundred and fifty guests, including Colonel Hogg, General Sir W. Codrington, and Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., sat down. The usual toasts were proposed and cordially responded to.

The application for a summons against Dr. Kenealy for libelling Mr. Wright, the sub-Editor of the *Morning Adver-*

iser, has been heard and dismissed, Dr. Kenealy being warmly cheered by a number of people who had congregated outside Guildhall. The honourable Member for Stoke is becoming quite a conspicuous public character. Whether his popularity with the residuum of society is a credit to the Doctor or the said residuum, either or both, is quite an open question, on which we shall refrain from offering an opinion, but the less we say, the more we think. Or rather, like Lord Burleigh, in the *Critic*, we say nothing, because we are too deeply engrossed with thinking.

A most extraordinary case of cruelty to animals is reported from the neighbourhood of Brighton. It seems that a certain Mrs. Chantrell lives at Rottingdean, near that town. This woman has twice during the last three years had proceedings taken against her for starving her cats and dogs, and on each occasion been convicted, the sentence passed upon her the second time being two months' imprisonment without the option of paying a fine. These convictions were affirmed at Quarter Sessions, but her counsel carried an appeal to the Queen's Bench, Mrs. Chantrell being, in the meantime, out on bail. Recently, it appears, the officers of that useful body, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, got wind that Mrs. Chantrell was still pursuing her inhuman practices. They contrived by stratagem to gain entrance to her house, and there found an old woman and a large number of cats and dogs all in a most fearful state of starvation. Their solicitor, Mr. Leslie, next brought the case before Vice-Chancellor Malins, the old woman in charge having stated that the house and property had passed into the hands of the Court of Chancery. He promised that the receiver should at once take possession, and Mr. Leslie and sundry officers forthwith went down to Rottingdean, where they found the house barred, entrance being refused and Mrs. Chantrell herself appearing, armed with a poker, and defying them. Admission, however, was gained and the house searched, but the cats and dogs *non sunt inventi*. These had been removed to a cottage hard by, and here the officers found them, and having obtained a sufficient quantity of poison, the whole of the wretched creatures were put out of their misery. The sight is said to have been most revolting, one dog having pupped during the first visit, and ravenously devoured its offspring. We hope the appeal lodged by this disgrace to humanity, in the Queen's Bench, will be heard as soon as possible, and if no mitigating circumstances are found, that the sentence of imprisonment will be enforced. Nor see we any reason why this Royal Society, which has acted with so much energy in the case, should not take further proceedings against her, with a view to obtaining, on proof of guilt, a further and severer punishment, so that Mrs. Chantrell may be taught that even cats and dogs must be treated, if not with kindness, at least in accordance with the ordinary rules of humanity. It is well for her, perhaps, that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood where she lives, were successfully restrained by the constables from entering her house, or, possibly, Judge Lynch might have had something to say to her.

The most important event in the sporting world, is the death, at the comparatively early age of 61, of Sir Joseph Hawley, one of the most strenuous supporters of the turf. To have once carried off what is known as the "Blue Riband of the Turf," is an honour which every owner of a racing stud hopes to secure, while a few only are successful in their ambition. Yet Sir Joseph Hawley won the Derby more than once, in 1851 with Teddington, in 1858 with Beadsman, and subsequently with Musjid and Bluegown, besides carrying off the Oaks, and other of the principal events in racing. He was known to be a man of great judgment in horsetiesh, and his Rosicrucian realised the handsome price of six thousand two hundred guineas. He is said to have won the largest amount of money that ever passed into one man's hands at Tattersalls, over a single race. With the late Early of Derby and Admiral Rous, Sir Joseph Hawley may be reckoned the most conspicuous turfite of the last quarter of a century. As he leaves no male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

The Lea Conservancy Board have been successful in the proceedings they initiated against Mr. J. F. Harrison, M.P., for polluting that river with Sewage. Evidence was given which bore out the charge, and proved that the inhabitants dwelling near this river ran terrible risks of typhoid fever. Accordingly, the magistrate, Mr. Flowers,

inflicted a fine of £10 and 10s per day from the 3rd December to the 2nd April, 109 days, together with five guineas, or in all £70 15s. Mr. Harrison gave notice of appeal.

Dr. Sedgwick Saunders was presented on Monday afternoon with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a pair of candelabra, a Warwick vase, and a silver claret jug, in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered in connection with the new Guildhall Library. This new building was erected at a cost of over £100,000, and was opened to the public in the year 1872; and so appreciated is this boon that within a year from the opening of the Library, there were no less than 12,000 readers. The presentation was made at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of Aldermen Sir W. Rose, Sir T. Dakin, Sir C. Whetham, Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., Sir John Bennett, Dr. Guy, and others; and Dr. Saunders suitably acknowledged the gift. In the evening Mr. John Symonds, Chairman of the Library Committee of the Corporation entertained, at the London Tavern, about eighty guests, including Brothers the Lord Mayor, Sir Albert Woods, Æn. M'Intyre, Q.C., Major General Brownrigg, C.B., James Glaisher, and others, Dr. Saunders being also present.

A terrible balloon accident has recently occurred in France. MM. Gaston Tissandier, Croce-Spinelli and Sivel started in the balloon Zenith, from Paris, at noon, on the 15th instant, with a view to making experiments in the upper strata of the atmosphere. The aeronauts had taken with them bottles of oxygen in order to counteract the effects of the rarification of the air above a certain height. When the balloon reached the ground, the same afternoon, near Ciron, two were found dead, while the third, M. Tissandier, was badly hurt, but recovered sufficiently to send off a despatch, announcing the fatal results of the expedition to his two companions. Great sympathy is felt for them.

The most important matters abroad are the contest between Church and State in Prussia, and what is known as the Germanic Belgian question, Germany having addressed remonstrances to the little Kingdom of Belgium which are thought to affect the liberty of the press. So far, however, as the statements made in Parliament, by our Premier in the Commons, and his Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Derby, in the Lords, there is no reason to fear that anything more than a friendly remonstrance is intended, and that Germany has no intention of doing aught that will injure the interests of our little Belgian *protégé*. As to the first named question, the Draft Bill for disendowing the Roman Catholic Churches is about to be submitted to the Emperor, whose sanction is anticipated by all save the Clerical party.

In France there is nothing of particular importance to note, the good people of Paris appear to have come to the belief that all danger of war is at an end for the present. How long that "present" may last is another question. By a recent census taken in Vienna and its suburbs, the returns show the number of inhabitants to be 1,001,999, an increase of about 30,000 since 1872. A renewal of hostilities has taken place, in Spain. The telegrams announce no important contest, but a few skirmishes and minor engagements have taken place with the usual result of casualties in the shape of killed and wounded. Is it not nearly time that this unhappy struggle, in which neither party can apparently gain a decisive or even a marked success, were brought to an end by a convention? The commencement of Alphonso's reign appears to be as little auspicious as the rule of his republican predecessors. If, instead of persecuting Protestants and Masons, the young King's advisers would strive to bring peace to their unfortunate country, they would be doing a noble work. But peace rarely finds a home in Spain, at least for any length of time.

Our readers will remember the poor portrait-painter, in Nicholas Nickleby, who painted suits of clothes with heads sticking out of them. Some of our spirited photographers, it would appear, are following the example of Miss La Creevy; at all events, we are under the impression that a lay figure, which is now doing duty as the photographic portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the costume of Grand Master of the Order, was originally the property of the Earl of Zetland. On the accession of the Marquis of Ripon, the photographic suit of clothes, with all its blushing honours on its breast,

was again paraded before the world, and recently the likeness of the most noble Marquis has been removed from the negative, and the features of the Prince of Wales substituted. There is an air of venerable middle age about the neck-tie of the figure which ill accords with the face above it. The photograph will, however, no doubt satisfy the public, who may perhaps have just a suspicion that His Royal Highness employs a tailor who has no aptitude for preparing the costume of men of fashion.

We have now before us a proof copy of the portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in full costume of Grand Master of Freemasons, on the throne of his Installation, which is being published by our enterprising Brother E. J. Harty, of Barnard's Inn, whose artistic talents are now becoming well-known and appreciated. Apart from the likeness to its illustrious original, which is the most pleasing we have yet seen anywhere, this engraving will rank high for elegance of design and excellence of execution. There is a charming softness of tone about it which is rarely attained, and evinces the greatest care in the hands of the highest talent. A difficulty which is usually experienced in the production of mere "portraits," has been overcome, and a "picture," adapted for *decorating* either Lodge room or drawing room, is the result. We trust this admirable work may prove a pecuniary success, and that, as a fine-art memorial of a great event, it may decorate the hearths and homes of "Free and Accepted" Brethren throughout the land.

The Grand Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday the 21st inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Bro. J. Clabon in the chair. Grants from the former meeting, to the amount of £470, were confirmed, and 19 new cases wherein fresh applicants received relief. The Grand Lodge of Benevolence was closed until the following month. Among those present were Bros. J. Savage, Hyde Pullen, Jas. Brett, J. Nunn, J. Boyd, C. A. Cottebrune, H. Norman, H. Dicketts, R. W. Little, J. Smith, W. Smith, H. Garrod, J. Willing jun., Marsh, Thomas, S. Rosenthal, Thomas, R. W. Stewart, H. E. Hensworth, Parsons, White, Leman, H. M. Levy, &c.

The 1st meeting of the brethren who have consented to act as Stewards for the 77th Anniversary Festival for the Royal Masonic Festival for Boys, to be held on Wednesday the 30th June 1875, will take place at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold was raised to the sublime degree, at an Emergency Meeting of the Apollo Lodge, No. 357, which was held on Saturday evening last, and afterwards took his place as Senior Warden, to which office in that Lodge he had been appointed a short time since. Bro. R. H. Collins, M.A., of Lincoln College, secretary to our Royal brother, was also raised on this occasion.

The Fifteen Sections will be worked on Thursday, 29th April, at Bro. Frampton's, "White Hart," College-street, Lambeth, where the members of the Vitruvian Lodge of Instruction invite the attendance of members of the Craft.

We are given to understand that Bro. E. J. Harty, of 9 Barnard's Inn, Holborn, has received permission to attend the approaching Installation for the purpose of making sketches of the ceremony, from which it is his intention to produce a magnificent historical engraving, embodying portraits of the élite of the Brotherhood. An event so significant in every way as that ceremony will prove, deserves to be worthily perpetuated. This, Bro. Harty promises, with the aid of the first talent obtainable in Europe, to effect.

Bro. Thomas Kettle, No. 72, is the acting manager of the Mirror Theatre Royal, Holborn, under the management of Mr. Horace Wigan, which will open on the 24th inst., with a new comedietta by C. L. Kenny, entitled *Maids of Honour*, to be followed by the late Tom Taylor's drama of the *Hidden Hand*, and conclude with a new Farce, called

Make Yourself at Home, supported by a powerful company, it is to be hoped that with the well-known talents of the manager, the theatre may prove a success.

Bro. Harry Jackson, the talented artiste, whose "Heads of the People" have created such a furore in London and the provinces, announces his benefit, at Bro. Nugent's, the "Cambridge," Commercial Street, on Tuesday, 27th inst.

The Lodge of Joppa, No. 188, possesses a Fund of Benevolence, for the relief of its decayed members, which amounts to over £1100. Bro. L. M. Auerhaan, its treasurer, with the members of his family, have been such liberal contributors, that a special tablet is to be painted, showing the several amounts they have given.

THE DRAMA.

The Prince of Wales's Theatre and the Merchant of Venice—The St. James's—Recent announcements.

ON Saturday last the *Merchant of Venice* was produced at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE. No event of greater importance has taken place in the theatrical world since the first appearance of Mr. Irving in *Hamlet* at the Lyceum. The well earned reputation of Mrs. Bancroft's theatre has been made in the performance of modern comedies: her company has been trained almost entirely in the tea-cup and sancer style of acting, and the world was naturally anxious to see how it would acquit itself in a piece so foreign in kind to Mr. Robertson's comedies. Shakspeare's play has been but little altered in form, the most notable change being that it is divided, for the sake of greater clearness, into seven scenes instead of five acts; the dresses and scenery are distinguished by their accuracy and good taste; even the act-drop is pressed into the service, and presents a beautiful view of Venice, painted last year by Mr. Gordon. Everything has been done that care could do to make the representation as perfect as possible. Turning to the acting, Miss Ellen Terry has been secured as the Portia of the play; this charming character could hardly have been placed in better hands. Miss Terry's rendering of the character is lighter in touch than any other which we can call to mind, and she depicts admirably the little touches of playfulness and waywardness which combine so well with Portia's womanly tenderness and love. Miss Carlotta Addison is satisfied to undertake the part of Nerissa, and the audience is satisfied with her performance. Antonio is played by Mr. Archer, with all the manly dignity which the merchant shows, and the Gratiano of Mr. Lin Rayne is satisfactory. The minor characters are all well filled, Mr. Collette as the Duke, and Mr. Bancroft as the Prince of Morocco being especially good. We have reserved to the last all mention of Mr. Coghlan's Shylock. We cannot but think that in depicting the Jew as simply a cold, calculating money lender, he has made a serious mistake. Mr. Coghlan plays throughout with an entire absence of emotion: all that passion of hate of his Christian enemies, and of love for his daughter, which we associate with Shylock's name is wanting, and with it the whole motive of the play. No cold, hard, West End usurer, such as Mr. Coghlan's Shylock, would have stipulated for a pound of flesh as forfeit; he would have been satisfied with sixty or a hundred per cent. The rendering of the part is an entirely mistaken one, and does serious injustice both to the actor and the play. If Mr. Coghlan had been satisfied to play the part in the accustomed way, the success of the revival would have been complete; but new readings of old parts are now the rage, and the new readings are not always improvements; in this case, the new reading of Shylock disappointed an indulgent audience, and marred an otherwise brilliant success.

To-night the programme at the ST. JAMES'S is entirely changed. *Brighton* is withdrawn, to make way for a new comedy by Mr. Gilbert, to which we wish all success. *Conrad and Medora* also disappears, and we regret that we can no longer be charmed by the delightful acting and singing of Miss Litton and Miss Hudson.

Mr. Albery's new comedy is announced for speedy production at the OLYMPIC.

At the STRAND, Mr. Byron's new play, *Weak Woman*, will shortly replace *Intimidad*.

Mr. Horace Wigan opens the doors of the MIRROR theatre to-night, with a company which comprises many old favourites.

DRURY LANE—OTHELLO.

THE circumstances attending the sudden popularity of Sig. Salvini's Othello will furnish strong arguments to the people who insist that the recent Shakspearian successes proceed from a fashionable whim rather than from any salutary change in public taste. Upon his first appearance at Drury Lane the sustained and subtle power of Salvini was promptly recognised by the few English actors whose engagements permitted them to witness his representation of the part, but it was not until after the singular request of the London actors for a morning performance was advertised that the public mind began to be exercised by the new interpreter of Shakspeare. Such a

generous and unprecedented tribute to the genius of a brother artist as that requisition conveyed, at once arrested the attention of a public always eager for a new sensation, and it is therefore at least doubtful whether the present rush to Drury Lane is the result of idle curiosity or intelligent appreciation of the actor's art. Be that as it may, however—and we are not concerned at present to decide one way or the other—no spectator of this representation of the perplexed Moor can fail to succumb to the commanding power displayed in Salvini's impersonation of the character. From the first appearance of Othello upon the scene, attended by all the surroundings of pride and place, till Cassio rules in Cyprus, and the curtain falls upon the abused and miserable suicide, the spectator is under the spell of a magician, a condition in which criticism is out of the question. On the other hand, to an audience observant, and it may be expectant of the traditional "points" common to the conventional interpretations of Othello, the earlier scenes will seem tame by comparison. In the street scene with Brabantio and his followers, "keep up your bright swords" is pronounced in tones almost conversational in placidity of utterance, and the address to the Senate is characterised by a smoothness of manner which must necessarily diminish its effect in a theatre so large as that of Drury Lane. But all that quiet dignity vanishes upon the access of jealousy, the subtle approach of which is marked in every line of the actor's expressive face. Indignant surprise when the honesty of his wife is questioned, the perplexity and even terror engendered by the doubt, and the savage wrath of the husband believing himself wronged, are portrayed without exaggeration indeed, but with a truth and force that carries everything before them.

Much of the effect produced by the genius of the actor is, however, diminished in the end by the injudicious curtailment to which the action of the last scene has been subjected by the Italian translator of the play. The tiger-like savagery Othello displays in the murder of his wife, is hurriedly succeeded by a childish credulity upon the first protest of Emilia. There is here no cumulation of proof upon proof, culminating in the killing of Emilia by the incensed Iago, the act which carries conviction to the perplexed mind of Othello that he has been miserably deceived, as the text of Shakspeare plainly shows. Whether the actor is responsible for this curious blunder or not we are unable to say, but even if it is so, his impersonation of Othello is so remarkable for art entirely devoid of artifice that he will find very few among his audience or his critics disposed to dwell upon any defect in the arrangement of the play.

The representatives of the other characters, although dwarfed into comparative insignificance by their chief, are deserving of praise. The Desdemona of Signora Giavagnoli is distinguished by the requisite grace and gentleness of the text. The Iago of Signor Carboni, although too palpably villainous, and exhibiting none of the apparent frankness which alone enabled that personage to deceive everybody about him, is nevertheless a meritorious performance from the actors' point of view, and the character of Cassio attains more than usual importance from the manly rendering of Signor Fabbri.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

Railway.	Miles open. 1875	Receipts.	
		1875 £	1874 £
Caledonian	737½	55,350	50,796
Glasgow and South Western	315½	16,744	15,241
Great Eastern	763	48,176	42,925
Great Northern	517	54,261	50,467
Great Western	1,525	100,186	105,111
Lancashire and Yorkshire	430	62,302	59,345
London and Brighton	376½	28,639	27,892
London, Chatham and Dover	153½	16,616	15,139
London and North Western	1,582½	168,093	161,771
London and South Western	626½	35,699	34,598
London, Tilbury and Southend	45	1,799	2,101
Manchester and Sheffield	259½	31,730	29,447
Midland	944½	108,797	97,892
Metropolitan	8	9,123	8,452
" " District	8	5,314	4,362
" " St. John's Wood	1½	474	444
North British	839	41,257	36,631
North Eastern	1,379	121,654	114,934
North London	12	6,980	6,768
North Staffordshire Railway	190	10,282	9,247
" " Canal	118	1,734	1,492
South Eastern	350	32,307	31,400

CYRUS.—Cyrus, king of Persia, was a great conqueror, and after having reduced nearly all Asia, he crossed the Euphrates, and laid siege to Babylon, which he took by diverting the course of the river which ran through it. The Jews, who had been carried away by Nebuchadnezzar on the destruction of the Temple, were then remaining as captives in Babylon. These Cyrus released A.M. 3466, or B.C. 538, and sent them back to Jerusalem to rebuild the house of God, under the care of Joshua, Zerubbabel, and Haggai. Hence, from this connection of Cyrus with the history of Masonry, he plays an important part in the rituals of many of the high degrees.—*Mackey*.

CLUB HOUSE PLAYING CARDS.—Mogul Quality, picked 1s 3d per pack, 14s per dozen packs. Do. seconds 1s per pack, 11s per dozen packs. If by post 1½d per pack extra. Cards for Piquet, Bézique, Écarté, &c., Mogul Quality 10d per pack, 9s per dozen packs.—London: W. W. Morgan, 47 Barbican, E.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, 24th APRIL.

1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone.

MONDAY, 26th APRIL.

4—Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall.
26—Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
28—Old Kings Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
79—Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
43—St. Paul's, Masonic Hall, Birmingham.
48—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, West-street, Gateshead.
62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester.
148—Light, Masonic Rooms, Warrington.
827—St. John's, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1073—Greta, Private Rooms, Keswick.
R. A. 241—Friendship, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.
R. A. 302—Charity, Masonic Hall, Bradford.
K. T. 148—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham.

TUESDAY, 27th APRIL.

Audit Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
14—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
92—Moirs, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
141—Faith, Auderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
186—Industry, 2 West Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster.
205—Israel, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
259—Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
1196—Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate.
1348—Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
R. A. 7—Royal York Chapter of Perseverance, Freemason's Hall.
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
R. A. 94—De Lambton, Freemasons' Hall, Sunderland.
R. A. 823—Everton, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY, 28th APRIL.

INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AS GRAND MASTER.

Grand Festival, Freemasons' Tavern.

THURSDAY, 29th APRIL.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
39—St. John the Baptist, Masonic Hall, Exeter.
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Darlington.
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton.
901—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Westgate, Rotherham.
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington.
R. A. 34—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
R. A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.
R. A. 1214—Scarboro', Station Hotel, Upper Southill, near Batley, Yorks.
K. T.—Alpass, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, 30th APRIL.

R. A. 134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
61—Fortitude, Queen's Hotel, Manchester.
163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1061—Triumph, Market Hotel, Lytham.
1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion Hotel, Barnet, Herts.
R. A. 123—Callender, Derby Hotel, Bury.
R. A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster.

SATURDAY, 1st MAY.

General Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
142—St. Thomas's, Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.
1458—Truth, Royal Archer Inn, Manchester.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

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

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1.—A Special Lodge of Emergency was held on Thursday, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of receiving the Right Hon. Bro. D. H. Stone P.M. Bros. G. Payne W.M., Bayley P.G.S., Giraud Treasurer, J. Case Secretary, Hugh Sandeman District G.M. Bengal, Bro. Rawson D.G.M. (China) D.C., Sir F. W. Truscott P.G.S., J. E. Saunders P.G.D., Past Masters Heather Bigg, Hudson, A. Colls, and J. Bennett. The Lodge was opened, and Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis and Bro. Rev. P. Conder were raised to the degree of Master Masons in a manner that elicited the warmest encomiums of all present. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a banquet provided by Bro. Francatelli, and superintended by Bro. Knill. The W.M. in brief terms gave the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, and in proposing the toast of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, alluded to the honour of that brother's visit, and said every member of the Lodge was proud and pleased to see him among them; he greeted him not only as a P.M. of the Lodge, but also as holding the high position of Chief Magistrate and Lord Mayor of the City of London. (Loud cheers.) The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers, said he reciprocated their kind expressions, and, although he had been an honorary member for some time, he would be pleased to become again a joining member, and cordially wished success to the Lodge. The toast of the visitors was coupled with the name of Bro. J. B. Monckton, Pres. Board of General

Purposes. The W.M. stated there were other toasts, but he must necessarily shorten them, to enable the brethren to enjoy the concert. The musical entertainment, which was under the direction of Bro. F. Cowen, assisted by the following distinguished artistes from Her Majesty's Opera, by the kind permission of Bro. J. H. Mapleson, then commenced, and the following programme was most artistically rendered:—

TRIO,	"Te sol quest' anima,"	(Atilla) Verdi
	Madlle. RISARELLI, Signor CATALANI and Signor BIGNARDI.	
ARIA,	"Che freddo,"	(Don Checco) De Giosa
	Signor ZOBOLI.	
VARIATIONS,	"Io vo' spezzar,"	(Caterina) Auber
	Madlle. LOUISE SINGELLI.	
ARIA,	"La mia letizia,"	(Lombardi) Verdi
	Signor BRIGNOLI.	
CHANSON ESPAGNOL,	"La Hamaca,"	
	Madlle. RISARELLI.	
DUO,	"Dunque io son,"	(Barbiere) Rossini
	Madlle. LOUISE SINGELLI and Signor CATALANI.	
ARIA,	"Spirto gentil,"	(Favorita) Donizetti
	Signor BIGNARDI.	
CHANSON,	"L'Absence,"	Beethoven
	Signor CATALANI.	
DUO,	"Quanto amore,"	(Elisire d'Amore) Donizetti
	Madlle. RISARELLI and Signor ZOBOLI.	
SONG,	"Good-bye, sweetheart,"	Hatton
	Signor BRIGNOLI.	
POLACCA,	"Son vergine,"	(Puritani) Bellini
	Madlle. LOUISE SINGELLI.	
QUARTETTO,	"Erinasto,"	(Don Pasquale) Donizetti
	Madlle. RISARELLI,	
	Signor CATALANI, Signor ZOBOLI, and Signor BRIGNOLI.	

The visitors were J. B. Monckton, Pres. Board General Purposes, Sir Albert Woods (Garter) G.D.C., Fenn Assistant G.D.C., J. Hervey G.S., W. Ganz P.G.O., Erasmus Wilson Chairman, G. Steward, A. Dicketts, P.G.S., Spooner 201, C. Martin 23.

Albion Lodge, No. 9.—The regular meeting of this old and flourishing Lodge was held on Wednesday the 14th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Air-street, Regent-street. Bro. R. Marsh W.M., S. Vallentine P.M. as S.W., Scott J.W., Moring P.M. Treasurer, S. Coste P.M. acting as Secretary, and P.M.'s E. Coste, H. Albert, Willey, W. H. Baylis, &c. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed; three brethren were passed to the second degree, and Mr. D. Sherrard came specially from Chester to be initiated in this Lodge. The ceremonies were excellently worked by the W.M. and officers. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a banquet, provided by Bro. Nicoll, that gave great satisfaction. The usual loyal and routine toasts followed. It was announced that on the conclusion of the ceremony of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, carriages would be provided for the members of the Lodge, to convey them to Greenwich, where a dinner is to take place in honour of that event.

Mount Sion Chapter, No. 22.—The regular Convocation of this chapter was held at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, on the 12th inst. Companions H. Muzgeridge as M.E.Z., Crossfield H. H. Birdseye J. Partridge P.S. The chapter was opened and the minutes were confirmed. Ballots were then taken for the admission of Bros. Mark Richardson, M.D., of Lodge Canongate, Killwinning, Scotland, and Ralph D. M. Littler Q.C., of the Bank of England Lodge, No. 263. It is needless to say, that from the well known qualifications of the Principals, the work was admirably rendered. The chapter was then closed, and the companions sat down to a very *recherché* banquet, provided by Bros. Ritter and Clifford, which gave great satisfaction. The usual loyal and R.A. toasts were given, and some very excellent speeches by the newly exalted companions and the visitors, who were Bros. W. S. Gover, D. H. Jacobs, Breslaugh and Thomas, and some very capital harmony emanated from Companions Knox, H. Birdseye, D. H. Jacobs and J. Birdseye. The Chapter Convocations are held at the Guildhall Tavern, on the second Monday in October, November, January, February, March and April.

Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.—At the weekly meeting of the Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27, held at Bro. Maidwell's, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, E.C., on Thursday evening, 22nd April, Bro. Jas. Terry P.G.D.C. (Herts), Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, officiated as W.M., J. B. Poole P.M. and Secretary 27 S.W., J. Crawley P.M. 174 J.W. There was a good attendance of brethren to witness the rehearsal of the ceremony of Consecration by the W.M., Bro. Terry, many of those present never having had an opportunity of witnessing that ceremony. Bro. T. Sheppard P.M. 27, then presented Bro. Hoaro P.M. 27 as W.M. designate, who, being duly installed, appointed and invested his officers. On the proposition of Bro. Chapman, Secretary pro tem, seconded by Bro. Joseph Crawley J.W. (the Preceptor of the Egyptian Lodge of Instruction), a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Terry for the kind and able way in which he had rehearsed the ceremonies, to which Bro. Terry responded, and, all Masonic business being ended, the Lodge of Instruction was closed in due form, after which a few of the brethren supped together.

Era Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 176.—The regular meeting of the above was held on Friday, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, Bro. J. T. Moss W.M., H. A. Dubois S.W., J. Baxter Langley J.W., T. H. Miller Treasurer, F. Walters P.G.P. P.M. Secretary, H. J. Green M.O., Horton S.O., W. Hammond J.O., J. Johnson I.G., &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Several candidates were to have been advanced, but apologies were sent for their non-attendance. The elections for the W.M., Treasurer and Tyler resulted as follow:—Bro. H. A. Dubois W.M., T. H. Miller re-elected Treasurer, and W. T. Laing re-elected Tyler. Several candidates were proposed for advancement, and the

Lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards adjourned to a very capital banquet, provided by Bro. J. Spencer. The usual toasts were given, and the brethren separated.

Gilhall Lodge, No. 372, Ireland.—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, 1st inst., at the Lodge Rooms, Princes Street, Dromor, Co. Down, for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing six months. There were present Bros. John Baird W.M., H. W. Hall S.W., Robert Stewart J.W., Joseph Knox S.D., Joseph Baird J.D., John McCallagh D.C., James Jackson Steward, Christopher Nelson I.G., David Courty Tyler, Carlisle Wilson Secretary, John Watson Treasurer, W. Baird Past Master, and Israel Walker, of 203, Magherally, visitor.

Beadon Chapter, No. 619.—A Convocation of this Chapter was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Thursday, the 15th inst., Companions W. H. Green M.E.Z., R. J. Williams H., W. Seaman J., W. Angus S.E., &c. The Chapter was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Ballot having on a former occasion been taken, Bros. C. H. Webb, Acacia Lodge, No. 1314, J. F. Chubb 1314, and Buckworth, St. James's Lodge, No. 765, were duly exalted in Royal Arch Masonry. Comp. D. H. Jacobs P.M. 27 was unanimously elected a joining member. The Chapter was then closed, and the companions adjourned to a banquet, provided by Comp. Eaton. The usual toasts were given, and the Janitor's Toast concluded a very enjoyable evening.

New Concord Lodge, No. 813.—This capital working Lodge met, for the first time since the installation, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, Bro. Henry John Gabb W.M. in the chair, supported by the Wardens, Officers and Past Masters; Bro. W. Main P.M. and Secretary, Sinclair Treasurer, Gallant S.W., Cusworth J.D., Salisbury P.M., &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. B. G. R. Keast and Alfred Keast, which was unanimously in their favour. Bro. Dunn was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Wright was passed to the second degree, both ceremonies being ably and impressively performed by Bro. H. J. Gabb the W.M. The ticket for the installation of the M.W.G.M. was given to Bro. Sinclair, the Treasurer of the Lodge. The death of Bro. John Murray was announced. He was initiated in the Lodge on the 21st of May 1874, and died on the 27th March 1875, deeply regretted. Bro. Cusworth J.D. is a Steward for the Anniversary Festival of the Boys' School on the 30th June. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a capital supper, provided by the worthy host, Bro. H. Gabb. On the removal of the cloth the W.M. proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. John Emmens P.M. P.G.P. returned thanks for the toast of the Grand Officers. Bro. Cusworth J.W. responded to the toast of the Masonic Charities. Bro. W. H. Main P.M. and Secretary returned thanks for the P.M.'s, and, in the course of a very eloquent speech, urged the necessity of brethren attending Lodges of Instruction. He directed attention to the ceremonies that were to be worked on the 21st instant by Bro. James Terry, at the new Concord Lodge of Instruction, and said he was sure that all who attended would have a great Masonic treat. Bro. Fowkes, of the Crystal Palace Lodge, responded as a visitor. He thanked the Lodge for its hospitality, and complimented the W.M. for his able working. Bro. Sinclair responded to the toast of the Officers, and personally thanked the Lodge for the honour conferred on him by their presenting him with the ticket, for the 28th inst., for the Albert Hall. This would be an event that would never be forgotten. The Tyler's toast followed. Some very capital harmony emanated from Bros. Salisbury, Swales, Baylis and Cusworth. The new Concord Lodge of Instruction is held every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.

Lodge of Montefiore, No. 1017.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Bros. Grunebaum W.M., Blum S.W., Victor M. Myers J.W., L. Jacobs Treasurer, E. P. Albert P.M. Secretary, Salomon I.G. and P.M., J. D. Solla, S. V. Abrahams, A. D. Loewenstark, J. Lazarus, S. Pollitzer, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the work consisted of one passing and one initiation, conducted, by the courtesy of the W.M., by Bro. Loewenstark P.M. The Master Mason's ticket for the installation of the M.W.G.M. was unanimously voted to Bro. L. Jacobs, the Treasurer. A notice of motion was given, that the Lodge meeting in future be held on the last Thursday in the month, instead of the second Wednesday. The Lodge was then closed.

Hervey Lodge, No. 1260.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on Wednesday, 14th April, when there was a large attendance of the brethren, among whom we noticed Bros. C. Darby W.M., G. Harrison S.W., J. H. Southwood J.W., W. Jabez Hogg P.G.D. Treasurer and W.M. elect, King jun. P.M. and Secretary, Hollingsworth S.D., King P.M. D.C., Kingcombe, Monnery, Hooper, Bigwood, Herring, Hodgkinson, Burley, Portway, Goodacre, Spalding, Washbourne, Vine, J. Sandilands Ward and others; while among the visitors we noticed Bros. J. Hervey, G. Sec., who is godfather of the Lodge, and also honorary member; V.W. Rev. R. J. Simpson P.G.C., Professor Erasmus Wilson P.G.S. F.R.S., Dr. Benj. Richardson F.R.S. P.M. St. Andrew's, C. H. Hopwood M.P. Q.C. P.P.G.W. P.M. 263, F. Elmore 12, J. Green S.W. 27, Dr. J. G. Defriez S.D. 45, P. E. Van Noorden Org. 188, Holland P.M. 172, Hennell 181, G. S. Marks and M. Marks 205, H. Evans 212, E. J. Sears 299, Ballard 511, H. Massey P.M. 619, Seymour Smith 742, T. Garner P.M. 890, R. H. Harvey P.M. 902, J.

Wright W.M. 1158, R. C. Davis, and Speight Tyler. Owing to the amount of business, the Lodge was opened at 2 p.m. punctually. The minutes of the last Lodge and two Lodge of Emergency meetings were read and confirmed. Bro. Monnery was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Hooper passed to the second degree. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. King, jun. P.M. and Secretary (the Installing Master), who initiated Messrs. J. Cox, J. Mansell and C. W. Robins into the mysteries of the Order in his usual perfect manner. The Lodge was resumed to the second degree, when, after the usual introductory charge, Bro. King P.M. and D.C. presented W. Bro. Jabez Hogg P.G.D. P.M. and W.M. elect for installation. A large board of Installed Masters was then formed, and W. Bro. Hogg was installed into the chair of K.S. according to ancient custom. At the conclusion of the ceremony the new W.M. appointed and invested with the collars of their respective Offices Bros. G. Harrison S.W., J. H. Southwood J.W., C. Darby I.P.M. Treasurer, Bro. G. King jun. P.M. Secretary, Hollingsworth S.D., J. Sandilands Ward J.D., Kingcombe I.G., King P.M. D.C., and Speight Tyler. Bro. King jun. the Installing Master, gave the addresses to Master Wardens and Brethren in a most impressive and forcible manner. Bro. P. E. Van Noorden presided at the organ, and played throughout the whole of the ceremonies in his usual effective style. Votes of thanks were passed, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, to Bro. G. Harrison S.W. for a very handsome set of W.M., P.M., S.W. and J.W.'s collars and jewels; to Bro. Southwood J.W. for the very handsome menu cards for the banquet; to Bro. Kingcombe I.G. for an engraved copper plate for the Lodge Summons. The W.M. then presented and invested the I.P.M., Bro. C. Darby, with a very handsome P.M.'s jewel (the work of Bro. R. C. Davis), for his ability in carrying out the duties of W.M. during the past year. Bro. Darby acknowledged the honour in a becoming speech. One of the auditors presented the balance sheet, and read the report, which congratulated the Lodge upon its financial position. This was received and adopted. Bro. Harrison gave notice of motion, that a committee be formed to carry out arrangements for the annual summer banquet. Bro. Southwood J.W. gave the necessary notice of motion to raise the initiation and joining fees. A telegram was received from the V.W. Rev. C. J. Martyn P.G. Chaplain, also letters from Sir Albert Woods (Garter) G.D.C., Bro. Fenn A.G.D.C. regretting their inability to be present. After some propositions, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to Simpson's 103 Strand, where they sat down to a most elegant banquet, under the personal superintendence of Bro. Cathie. The usual toasts were given and responded to. The musical arrangements, under the direction of Bro. Seymour Smith, assisted by Bros. P. E. Van Noorden and F. Elmore, gave great satisfaction. Bro. G. W. King jun. P.M. and Secretary has been selected to represent the Lodge at the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the cost of the commemoration jewel to be worn by him has been voted from the funds of the Lodge. It was also announced that the brethren of the Lodge would dine together at Simpson's on the 28th, to celebrate the event, but the W.M. (Bro. Hogg) will not be able to preside, being one of the privileged few entitled to dine at the Festival.

Acacia Lodge, No. 1309.—An Emergency Meeting of the above Lodge was held on the 20th inst. at the Prince Alfred Hotel, Southall. Bro. F. Walters P.G.P. Middlesex opened the Lodge, in which he was supported by Bros. C. A. Ferrier S.W., C. J. Rushworth J.W., J. H. Webster S.D., J. W. George J.D., H. D'Arcy as I.G., Charles Horsley, P.G.R. Middlesex P.M., and Bros. Murray, Davies, Kennard, &c. Bro. Chas. Horsley then raised Bro. J. Davies and J. A. Murray; passed Bro. H. Kerward, and initiated, seriatim, Rev. J. Morgan, Messrs. W. Carter, J. W. Hughes and E. Madders, the several ceremonies being perfectly worked in a very impressive manner. The Lodge was then closed, and refreshment followed, after which the brethren separated.

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1507.—A Lodge of Emergency was held on Thursday, at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville Road. Present—Bros. J. Willing jun. W.M., R. T. Kingham J.D., J. J. Michael S.W., J. Douglass I.G., T. Williams J.W., R. Fowler D.C., G. Tims Secretary, G. Scales W.S. Also Bros. Sainsbury, Cheek, Stiles, Hatton, Jones, Cox, Cadett, A. Smith, Rapkin, Side, Horton, Cook, &c., Tritton, Shand. Visitors—Bros. Harris, T. Adams P.G.P., F. H. Plummer, G. Plummer, Robinson, Read, &c., Horton, Tritton, Shand, Sainsbury and F. H. Plummer. The Lodge was opened and Bro. Robinson of No. 177 was duly raised to third degree and Bro. Read passed to the second degree. Messrs. Taylor and Simona impressively initiated by the W.M. Bro. T. Adams P.G.P. unanimously elected honorary member of the Lodge. Bro. Brede of 73 unanimously elected joining member. Bro. Kingham J. D., one of the founders, received, by unanimous vote the M.M.'s ticket for the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to mark the appreciation by the Lodge of his working. The Bye Laws were read, and emphatically commended to the attention of the brethren by the W.M. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, which was served in that inimitable manner the Metropolitan Club is famous for. After the usual toasts had been given the brethren separated.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Law of Life.—The present is a fitting opportunity for drawing attention to the few points on which health hinges. All impurities must be expelled from the system immediately their presence is discovered. Wear and tear must be compensated by suitable food, which, when thoroughly digested, enriches the blood with its nutritive element, and by this means incites every organ throughout the body to its natural activity, rouses every muscle to its normal strength, confers tone on every vessel, energy on every nerve. The alterative virtues exerted by Holloway's purifying Pills exactly meet these requirements, and they further exercise distinctive and peculiar powers in steadyng the nerves and regulating the circulation.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. JOHN LAURIE.

ON Thursday evening, 15th inst., Bro. John Laurie, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and P.R.W.M. of Canongate and Leith, L. and C. No. 5 Lodge of Freemasons, was entertained at a complimentary dinner in the Peacock Hotel, Newhaven. The occasion was also taken to present the honoured guest with a valuable token of the esteem of the members of the Lodge as well as other members of the Craft. The presentation, which was very valuable, took the form of a handsome combined clock, barometer, &c., and a massive silver tea and coffee service for Mrs. Laurie. The former contained the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. John Laurie, along with a service of silver plate, by the Office Bearers and Brethren of Lodge Canongate and Leith, L. and C. No. 5, in recognition of his valuable services and the able manner in which he discharged the duties of R.W. Master. Leith, 15th April 1875." Bro. Mathieson P.M. Tolbooth Wynd, supplied the articles.

About fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner, including members of a number of sister Lodges. Bro. Officer S.S.C., Past Senior Grand Deacon, and Past Master of No. 1, presided, and Bro. E. Drummond R.W.M. acted as croupier. After dinner, which was purveyed in Mrs. Main's customary satisfactory manner,

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Queen," "The Three Grand Masters," and "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," to which was coupled the name of Sergeant Bryce.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and asked the company to join him in drinking to the health of their honoured and respected friend, Bro. Laurie. (Cheers.) He had great pleasure in giving this toast from the chair, although he wished it had been filled by a better man, in order to have done it full justice, but if wanting in ability he excelled in a desire to pay honour to their guest. He had long and intimately known Bro. Laurie. He had seen him discharge various and many responsible duties in connection with their Craft—as Assistant Secretary to the late Grand Secretary, as Grand Clerk, and now as occupying the responsible and laborious office of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Those who know what the duties of that office were would understand somewhat the amount of labour, tact, and consideration required in their discharge. In Bro. Laurie he had found one of the most urbane, generous, and kind-hearted fellows he had ever met with. But further, he discharged his duties with a capability and with a vast knowledge of the details—a knowledge probably not excelled by any living member of the Scottish Craft. Knowledge, they had been told long ago by that great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, was power, and this was fully exemplified in the person of the Grand Secretary. Many people went to him, and many irksome questions were put to him, which their friend would often feel a difficulty in dealing with, but his ability overcame all. They in Leith had been more intimately connected with him of late in the discharge of the duties of Master of Lodge No. 5. During the short period he held that office he had won their respect, and also the admiration of every one who had sat under his rule and who had the interest of Masonry at heart, and in particular the honour of that Lodge. He was very gratified they had met in such large numbers to mark the thorough respect and deep esteem they entertained for him, and more so as they were able to present to him a substantial mark—not merely empty words—of that respect and esteem. He only reiterated what they all deeply felt in expressing the deep sympathy and heartfelt sorrow they entertained for the grievous affliction which had overtaken him; but he sincerely trusted that the Great Architect of the Universe would be pleased to give him strength to endure, and that in a future time they would be able to give him a hearty reception. He had now to ask him to accept of the testimonial as an indication of the high respect and esteem in which he was held by them, and of the deep gratitude which they all felt for the very efficient and admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of Master of Lodge No. 5, and in doing so he expressed a heartfelt wish that God would bless him and all connected with him, and give him every bountiful grace which possibly could devolve upon him. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was honoured enthusiastically, after which,

Bro. LAURIE said he thought it was one of the most delightful features in connection with a meeting such as that, that it made one feel perfectly at home. He was sure if there was anything calculated to give him confidence, placed in the trying circumstances in which he found himself that evening, it was the kind, genial faces which surrounded him. He earnestly wished he could rise to the level of the occasion, but he was sorry to say that while he did not wish to descend into anything like weakness, the rather enfeebled state of health in which he found himself exercised a depressing influence, which took away all power of replying in adequate terms to the cordial toast as proposed by Brother Officer, and so heartily and kindly responded to by them. In the very fact that they had selected Bro. Officer to preside over the meeting he recognised a kindness and consideration which he thoroughly appreciated. Bro. Officer was one of the oldest and best friends he had had in connection with Masonry. He had given them some little account of his connection with the Grand Lodge, and had been kind enough to speak in eulogistic terms regarding him, but he assured them if he had had the happiness of gaining the approbation and earning the satisfaction of the brethren with whom he had come in contact, and in some measure discharging the duties that had fallen to his lot, it had been because such true-hearted Masons as the Chairman had kindly lent him their encouragement, their countenance, and their support. He took the liberty of saying, therefore, how thoroughly he appreciated Brother Officer's kindness in coming to preside, and had to thank the brethren in selecting him to occupy the chair. And now what could he say in responding to their very generous and hearty kindness, as manifested in the munificent presentation which they had been pleased to offer as a testimonial of their regard?

He felt that it was quite beyond his power to give expression to his feelings—indeed, words were too poor to say how deeply he thanked them. He thanked them not only for this expression of their esteem and respect, but for the kind expression of sympathy which had accompanied it. It was true that he had had some little experience in connection with their Craft. A good many years had passed away since he entered upon the duties in connection with their Order, and as had been very truly remarked by the Chairman, he had necessarily gained a considerable knowledge of the details and matters affecting the interests of the Order, and no doubt, as he had very aptly put it, "knowledge was power," and had greatly assisted him in being able to discharge the duties of his office. Having undertaken that office, he had endeavoured as far as it lay in his power to discharge them so as to merit the satisfaction and appreciation of his brethren. He had not altogether achieved what he had hoped, and what if spared, in the good providence of God, he might yet achieve, but he was glad that, so far as time had run he had not to look back with anything like regret upon the exercise of the offices or the contact it had led him into with the brethren. It was his ambition to be associated with the progress of the Craft in this country. As regarded his relationship to Lodge No. 5, although it was a great many years since he had had the honour of being connected with the Lodge, the time in which he had the more intimate relationship of holding office in it was comparatively short. They were good enough to ask him to occupy the chair of Lodge No. 5, and even in that there was an act of kindness. At the time that that request was preferred it became a matter almost of necessity that he should in the discharge of the other office he held have the chair or installed master's degree. That of course he had not attained previously, and when the request was made to occupy the chair of No. 5, he recognised in it a kindly desire on the part of his brethren in Leith to set the question at rest. During the time he had the honour and happiness of occupying the chair of No. 5, he had enjoyed a delightful twelve months. He could truly say that from the first hour he had the pleasure of coming in contact with the members of No. 5, up to that moment, he had not had occasion to have a single jarring word, or a single unpleasant reminiscence to look back upon. Their meetings were thoroughly harmonious and pleasant; and although he came a comparative stranger among them, he received such hearty support, and at all times met with such consideration, that it was impossible that a more pleasant and profitable year could have been spent. He regretted that just at its close an unfortunate ailment had overtaken him, and since then it had almost been out of his power to be present at the meetings. He regretted that very much, as he had looked forward this year to be as frequently in his place as he had been in the past, and doing whatever little lay in his power to support the R.W.M. in the discharge of his office. It had been a source of great satisfaction to know—for he had been carefully informed of the proceedings of the Lodge—that its labours had been carried on with unabated zeal. For him to say that he thanked them most sincerely and from his heart was but simply to convey to them all that words could. He trusted that after the ordeal to which the chairman had referred had passed away, if it pleased a kind Providence to spare him through it, they would find in his attendance and support of the Lodge that evidence of his appreciation which he could not possibly express in words. He had felt touched with the very kind manner in which the presentation had been made in so far as they had remembered one who was much dearer to him than himself—one who had been a sort of guiding star to him through life, with whom he had now been associated for the last twenty years—a true-hearted woman, and a devoted and loving wife. He scarcely knew how to thank them on her behalf. He knew she would feel deeply, and thoroughly appreciate the kindness they had been pleased to show her, for there was nothing that brought greater pleasure to her heart than to have evidence such as this, that her husband was respected. On her behalf he most sincerely thanked them. He had to beg that they would excuse his few rambling remarks, and on another occasion, perhaps, he would have the opportunity of saying more, and expressing to them more fully and more perfectly how deeply and how truly he felt and appreciated the generous kindness they had been pleased to show him. (Loud cheers.)

Various other toasts were proposed during the evening, Bro. Johnson P.M. giving "The Press," which was replied to by Bro. Drummond R.W.M. At this stage of the proceedings a letter was received from Bro. Rust, Editor *Scottish Freemasons' Magazine*, regretting that previous engagements would not allow him to be present, and wishing the meeting every success. The assemblage broke up at an early hour, highly gratified with the proceedings.

Mr. Brinton, in his interesting work entitled *Symbolism; The Myths of the New World*, has the following remarks:—

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