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**Freemason's Chronicle;**

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE *SATURDAY REVIEW* ON THE  
INSTALLATION.

**R**IDICULE has been somewhat illogically described as the test of truth. If it were so, Freemasonry ought to have perished long since. Some of the great masters of satire have exhausted the resources of their art upon it: it has been laughed at for its mysteries, for its symbolism, and for the uniform in which the brethren, it is supposed, love to deck themselves. Carlyle has sneered at its "pasteboard temples, and its tinsel paraphernalia," and the giants of the press have often gone out of their way to give the Order a sly dig. Yet, in spite of ridicule, Freemasonry flourishes, and nobody seems a bit the worse for all the funny sayings or harsh things which have been flung at the Craft. Masons are not proverbial for being thin skinned, and if a professional jester chooses to laugh, like a yokel through a horse collar, at what he does not understand, they are quite willing to permit him to grin to his heart's content. Our contemporary, the *Saturday Review*, in pursuance of its usual policy, has been making very merry over the Installation Ceremony, which has come like a godsend to a journal that has had little or nothing to laugh at since the Conservatives came into office. The *Saturday Review*, of course, is nothing if it is not funny, incisive and bitter. Its writers are the literary Octopi of the journalistic world, and few things of any value escape the grasp of their envenomed tentacles. Experts accustomed to its style are probably well aware that the invective of the *Saturday* is to be regarded as praise. It rarely attacks anything which is not worth attacking, and its vigorous abuse of a work of fiction, for example, is regarded by the publishing world as so much commendation. Whenever it abuses a new book the volume is sure to sell, and in America its adverse criticisms are regularly looked for by the publishing houses, which immediately reproduce any English work that is so fortunate as to draw the fire of this wonderful gall-squirt of literature. Nothing is so fatal as its praise. If it had condescended to speak in terms of high commendation of Masonry, we, for our own part, should seriously have considered the propriety of retiring from active Masonic duty. But since it has nothing but abuse to bestow upon us we are assured, if we ever needed any assurance of the kind, that Masonry is a noble institution, and well worthy of the countenance and support of all right thinking men. It has the effrontery to tell its readers that Masons are silly persons, who are much addicted to the wearing of collars, emblems and aprons, and it adds that they are afraid to display these gorgeous decorations in public lest the little boys should laugh at them. In justice to the *Saturday Review* we may perhaps remark that in this groundless assertion the skilled reader will find abundant proof of its loyalty to the reigning house. If it had called us wise, we might fairly have inferred, on the principle of contraries, that it held us to be the fools it affects to believe us to be. But, bearing in mind its peculiar idiosyncrasies, we may venture to proclaim that it does not really mean to insult His Royal Highness the Grand Master, and that it entertains the most profound and servile respect for his august brothers, who, in common with himself, have not disdained to enter the ranks of the so-called silly people who wear aprons and collars in the strict seclusion of the Lodge. The *Saturday*, in fact, knows very well that some of the wisest and most august persons in the realm are members of the Fraternity. It is painfully conscious that its praise is regarded by all

honest men as libellous; and with a forbearance which does it infinite honour, it restrains its first impulse, and in generous recognition of true worth it opens the stores of its vocabulary of abuse and liberally sprinkles the best men in this country with a proper allowance of vinegar and gall. If it had condescended to patronise, we honestly believe that no conspicuous Mason could have survived the shame of the thing; but since it is only venomous, the humblest brother may take courage and breathe freely. We are spared the last and greatest humiliation that could befall the Order, and may yet look forward to many years of honourable usefulness.

The *Saturday Review* grins heartily over its assumption that a Society pledged to secrecy should have taken the trouble to invite all the world, through the medium of the newspapers, to be present at the Installation. It assumes that after all the secret of Masonry is no secret, and that the awful veil which has hitherto enshrouded the Order has been lifted in the face of an eager and disappointed world, and the world has learned nothing. This is indeed partly true. Just so much of the proceedings of last week have been reported as could with propriety be reported to the public, and the *Saturday* knows as well as anybody that the mystic portions of the ceremonial were not touched upon by the Masonic Members of the Press who were present. If we could possibly suspect it of a sordid desire to obtain an insight into these mysteries without due initiation, we might fairly condole with it upon its disappointment. We cannot however suspect it of anything which would so ill become the cultured prigs of its staff, and we are therefore constrained to say that its rather trite reflections upon the secrets of the Order are only laboured efforts at fun. We may have our own opinion as to the quality and flavour of the jests it has fired off, but its good intentions are too patent to be misunderstood, and if we venture upon a word of serious reply we do so merely in consideration of the weakness of such of our readers as may not be fully acquainted with this brilliant specimen of English journalism. It has been our sad lot to study its pages for some years past, and we bear willing testimony to the trying efforts it has made from week to week to keep up its very questionable reputation. When everything that is good and noble in this world has been roundly abused, our old friend will have fulfilled its mission, and will then perchance sink peacefully into a benevolent old age. We trust this dreadful event is still distant. The *Saturday Review* in the character of a kindly and impartial mentor would be too terrible an infliction for any sane man to endure. It must however look out for its laurels, brilliant young rivals are already in the field, and we fancy that its mixture of vinegar and gall has lost much of its old pungency.

Some of our brethren who imagine a reviewer's words have the usual current value, may possibly be annoyed at the assertion that we are fond of childish parade, and that there is nothing solid or valuable in Masonry. We ourselves take this statement as a compliment, and, for the benefit of weak brethren only, we remind our critic that an Order which disburses upwards of £30,000 annually in Masonic Charity really devotes some of its leisure to serious work. We may further add that if it were worth while to wear the insignia of the Order in public, or to indulge in any parade of our principles, the brethren would by no means be afraid of exciting the laughter of fools. The leaders of Masonry, however, wisely leave displays of this kind to the Friendly Societies, and are too seriously intent upon the solid business of the Craft to care for the public show of finery.

We are all quite aware of the fact that people can be charitable and good in plain every-day attire, and we may inform the *Saturday*, if it really needs the information, that a great portion of the vast sum which is annually devoted to charitable purposes, is subscribed without any of the official displays which have called forth so many of its compliments. Our chief dignitaries, whose titles have afforded the *Saturday Review* so much simulated amusement, are men who would be the first to scout and laugh to scorn any useless parade of ribbons and medals; and the fact that they condescend to wear the insignia of the Order on State occasions must be regarded as sufficient proof that some solid meaning underlies them. If Masons are all fools, some of the illustrious men whose names adorn the page of history should have worn the cap and bells which the *Saturday Review* so gracefully holds up to our vision. Frederick the Great, the Duke of Wellington, Archbishop Howley, to say nothing of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest culture, were members of the Craft. It is really kind of the *Saturday Review* to take off the head-dress which fits it so well, and offer it as a suitable adornment for our silly heads. We really cannot be so cruel as to rob it of an article of attire for the exclusive privilege of wearing which it has laboured so strenuously during the last twenty years. It would be nothing without the congenial jingle of its own bells, and if it still fancies that its fool's bâton is the omnipotent wand of a great literary authority, we shall not be harsh enough to destroy the illusion.

#### OUR GRAND OFFICERS.

A FEW particulars as to certain of our Grand Officers may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The M.W. Pro. Grand Master, the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, was born, according to *Debrett*, in the year 1831, and succeeded his father, the third Earl, in 1849. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1852, with first class honours in classics; the honorary degree of D.C.L. being conferred upon him in 1859. The Earl was Under-Secretary in 1858-9, and Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1866-7, to which latter office he was re-appointed on the accession to power last year of the second Disraeli administration. He has been High Steward of Oxford University since 1859, was Major in the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry 1862-8, and is a Dep.-Lient. and J.P. for Hants, as well as Constable of Carnarvon Castle. The serious affliction which his Lordship recently sustained is still fresh in the memories of our readers, and still commands all their sympathies. As to his Masonic career, the noble Earl was initiated in the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10, on 5th February 1856. He was installed W.M. of this Lodge on the 20th May of the year following, in the presence of the Earl of Zetland, our then M.W.G.M., Lord Panmure D.G.M., and about two hundred distinguished brethren. He has since become a subscribing member of the Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford. He became D.G.M. in 1870, and also holds the Pro. Grand Mastership in Somersetshire. The Earl is also Pro. Grand First Principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, M.W. Past Grand Master of Mark Master Masons, as well as Prov. G.M. of the same for Somersetshire, and M.P. Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Lord Skelmersdale, born 1837, succeeded his grandfather, the first Baron, in 1853. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon; was a Lord-in-Waiting to Her Majesty 1866-8, and was appointed Captain of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard in 1874. He is a J.D. and D.L. of Lancashire, and since 1860 Captain of the Lancashire Yeomanry Hussars. In 1871 he was chosen one of the "whips" for the Conservative party. His Lordship was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge, in 1856, and besides being D.G.M., is Provincial Grand Master for the Western Division of Lancashire, and has this week been appointed H. of Grand Chapter.

The Marquis of Hamilton, Senior G.W., is the eldest son of His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, G.M. of Ireland, and was born in the year 1838. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, having taken his B.A. in 1860, and his M.A. in 1865. He has been Hon. Col. of the Prince of Wales's own Donegal Militia since 1860, was appointed a

Lord of the Bed Chamber to His Royal Highness in 1866, assisted to invest (as bearer of a portion of the insignia) His Majesty Christian IX. of Denmark with the Order of the Garter, and accompanied the Prince of Wales to Russia in 1866. He is a J.P. for Co. Donegal, and has sat in the House of Commons for that county since 1860. His Lordship has the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, the Russian Order of St. Anne, and the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown. The Marquis was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge, in 1857.

The Right Honourable D. Stone, Lord Mayor of London, who has just been appointed Junior Grand Warden, was initiated in the month of February 1851, in the Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, and resigned his membership in October 1857. As our readers will remember, his Lordship was recently elected an honorary member of the Great City Lodge, No. 1428.

We hope to find space in future issues to follow up these short sketches of the most prominent members of Grand Lodge.

#### COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.

THE moralist who cares to lecture society upon its shortcomings may find much scope for scathing invective in the revelations of the inner life of commercial society with which the newspapers of the day are teeming. He might tell us, if homilies were not out of fashion, that middle class people are rapidly falling away from the old standard of integrity which was revered by our grandfathers, and he might rail to his heart's content against the eager seeking for wealth which is the characteristic of the age, against the frivolity of society generally, and against the manifest disregard for good faith and truth which prevails so largely amongst commercial men. Perhaps he would not be listened to if he were to preach from so trite a text as that which heads this article. Or if he were to compel attention, by eccentricity of manner, or the mere force of unadorned eloquence, he might fairly surmise that his moralising would be forgotten or ignored by the time the sun rose upon the next business day. An impatience of mere lecturing, as well as a contempt for the so-called humdrum ethics of the past, is a common failing of the men of the day, who affect to think that success justifies any policy, and will condone any breach of the moral code. We do not intend to set ourselves up as the correctors of the errors of our time, nor are we willing to assume the part of a priggish censor of failings which have grown with the nation's growth, and which, if not corrected, may sap, at no distant day, those broad principles upon which society stands. Yet while disclaiming the rôle of the moralist, we would venture to direct attention to the fact that integrity, in its worldly sense, is the key-stone of the structure of a nation's commercial greatness, and we may hint that there are signs abroad which would appear to show that the time is approaching when no man's word will be taken as his bond. Let us say what we will, or disguise the facts to which we allude as we may, it is patent to every observer of the signs of the times that a respect for truth, for its own sake, is not among the crowning virtues of some of the business men of this or any other city in the kingdom. Men are compelled to give in their adhesion to scientific truths, and no more think of questioning the facts which the chemist or the astronomer brings to light than they would think of questioning the validity of the laws of gravitation. But moral truth, in all its wide ramifications, appears to be losing its hold upon the minds of all classes. If men do not actually lie, in the vulgar acceptation of the word, they do not scruple, in business matters at least, to indulge in interested exaggerations which they know do not fairly characterise the transactions in which they are engaged. And if a qualm of conscience ever comes over them they are ready enough to console themselves with the plausible fallacies of a commercial casuistry, which in its way is worse than anything ever invented by the schoolmen or the Jesuits. A man will defend a statement which appears very like a falsehood, on the plea that exaggeration, puffing, and the other arts of the shop or the warehouse are necessary in business. He will tell you that he might as well close his shop at once if he were to tell the honest truth to his customers; and he will go to church on Sunday, after a week spent in pushing worthless goods, with no conception that tricks of this kind are incompatible

with maintenance of any religious principles. A trade falsehood is regarded as no greater moral enormity than the conventional "not at home" of a person who is too busily engaged to receive a friend. It is forgotten that in the case cited no one is deceived by the subterfuge. We all understand that the phrase really means that the party is engaged, and cannot be seen, but it is quite impossible to understand the reckless statements which a man feels justified in making when he is selling his goods. If he passes off an article of inferior quality for one of the very best, we have no means of detecting the fraud. If he tells us his profit is a farthing a yard or a dozen, or that he loses by the transaction, we have no means of testing his accuracy, and his statements, if contrary to fact, are, to all intents and purposes, if judged by our old-fashioned standard of morality, falsehoods. It would, however, be a monstrous injustice to hold up the retail trader as the chief transgressor against the moral code. A section of the mercantile classes in the City is utterly reckless as to the truth of the statements which are put forth for the purpose of floating a company or getting up a foreign loan. Recent revelations have opened the eyes of the public to the sort of morality which rules the minds of "eminently respectable men," and the knowledge we have gained is by no means edifying. It is a shock to some of us to find that some at least of the men who are respected and looked up to in the City are not ashamed to put their names to prospectuses which are mere baits to catch the unwary, and have no misgivings when widows and orphans, who have been caught by the specious promises, have been brought to the verge of ruin. The getting up of bubble companies has actually developed into a profession, and there are persons in our midst who are famed for the skill with which they can prove to the public that an exhausted copper mine, for example, may, by judicious management, be made to pay a splendid dividend upon the capital invested in it. It is no justification of this sort of thing to say that the public are to blame for trusting too much to specious promises, and an array of respectable names. The public, or at least that section of it to which the bait is thrown, is usually utterly ignorant of the merest rudiments of business. Thousands of people who might learn much from the recent revelations in the press, are no wiser and will never be wiser, simply because they do not study the events of the day with sufficient attention. It is no easy thing, for example, to discover whether a foreign State, competing in the English market for a loan, is solvent or not. Nine-tenths of the non-commercial classes, and many of those who are engaged in business, are ready to believe that an investment must be good if a dividend is guaranteed by the responsible ministers of a government. Some knowledge of history, and of past and contemporary politics, is necessary before an investor can form a sound opinion upon a question of this kind. But how few possess this knowledge; public writers, who may be supposed to be well informed, are restrained by the law of libel from telling the world what they know. Investors of a certain class are at the mercy of the projectors of loans and bubble companies, and we are not sanguine that any legislation will ever be of any utility in restraining the poetic fervour of some of the men of this stamp. It is, however, in the power of society to place its ban upon the persons who venture, for mere gain, to palter with truth. If we merely smile at the sharp practice of those who stake their brains against the cash in the pockets of "gullible" capitalists, we are encouraging the misdeeds which ought to be frowned down. Society should sternly set its face against the tricks of trade and commerce which are now so common. Every honest man should be interested in stamping out a lie whenever he meets with one. Until the public conscience be awakened, preaching will be useless. If an English merchant's word is to go forth to the ends of the earth as the very seal and stamp of truth, we must resolutely punish, with all the severities of social outlawry, those whose evil practices are rapidly lowering the good name and fame of the nation in the eyes of the world.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Safely and Securely.—When the severities of winter have yielded to the genial spring, invalids should make a determined effort to regain their lost health; when, through confinement indoors, want of appetite, and disturbed sleep, the entire system has been weakened, and the spirits have been broken down, Holloway's remedies are equal to the occasion. The Ointment, rubbed over the region of the stomach and liver, aided by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the digestion, regulate the bile, and purify the blood, three sanitary actions which will speedily confer renewed vigour, brace up the feeble nerves, confirm the flaccid muscles, and restore to the ailing cheerfulness—that great charm of existence.

## THE PRESS AND THE INSTALLATION.

From BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, 1st May.

SUCH a scene, as that which was beheld last Wednesday within the walls of the Albert Hall, by not less than nine thousand men and Masons, it may most confidently be asserted, was never before witnessed in this country, and, in all human probability, in no other country of the world—the Installation of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, as the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the ancient and mysterious Fraternity of Freemasons. It may not be generally known that His Royal Highness, so long as seventeen years ago, was induced to feel an interest in the Masonic Order, because of his having received such information, as it was lawful to convey, from an old and experienced member of the Grand Lodge, with whom he accidentally became acquainted, and to determine, whenever he should reach mature age, to become a member of the Craft. We have this fact, however, upon authority, which we believe to be indisputable; but, whether this were so or not, it is certain that, so soon as the Prince of Wales became of mature age, he sought admission into the Craft, and, most wisely, used the opportunity of his visiting Sweden to obtain the benefit of initiation and advancement at the hands of the then most learned, energetic, and experienced Mason in all Europe, His Majesty the late King of that country. On the return of his Royal Highness to England, with that good taste which invariably marks his conduct, he by no means paraded his admission into the Order, and, least of all, did he seek for any such pre-eminence, as that to which his high and exalted rank entitled him. It is no violation of the secrets of the Craft to state, that, whenever the Prince was induced to visit a Lodge, and to witness its working, he maintained, most scrupulously and persistently, one of the grandest principles of the Order—that of perfect equality—he, the highest person of the country next the Throne, setting a bright and noble example to all who obtain the privilege of association in the practice of Masonic principles and duties. So positively did the Prince of Wales—whilst always maintaining that dignity of demeanour, combined with affability, which endears him to all, who have the privilege of personal acquaintance with him, and for which he has rendered himself universally beloved—manifest his strict adherence to the time-honoured principles of the Craft, that the desire for his becoming its ruler began universally to prevail. With a still further adherence to Masonic principles—on this desire being made known to him—he most modestly declined to assume that position, to which he was justly entitled, and was content to accept the rank of a Past Grand Master, whilst the then Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, remained at the head of the Order. In that capacity His Royal Highness nobly and liberally supported the great Masonic Charitable Institutions, and gave proofs to the whole Fraternity that he was actuated by the determination to uphold and maintain its brightest jewels. When the Marquis of Ripon seceded from the Church of England, and became a convert to that of Rome, the very first indication that nobleman manifested of the thralldom to which he had been so misled as to submit himself, was his resignation of the Grand Mastership of Masons. That resignation was accepted by the whole Craft with dignity, mingled with regret—with regret that such a course had been determined upon; with dignity, in that no outward manifestation of displeasure, which could be taken hold of by those, who had worked, so successfully, upon his mind, was apparent. Lord Ripon's resignation being accepted, every eye naturally looked towards the Prince of Wales as that Grand Master's immediate successor, and the desire having been expressed to His Royal Highness that this should be, he at once accepted the office, with every manifestation of a desire to discharge its functions earnestly, faithfully and judiciously. The office of the Grand Master is annually elective, the appointment, and re-appointment, being in the hands of the lawful representatives of every Craft Lodge in the Kingdom. At the nomination of His Royal Highness in March last, he was both unanimously and enthusiastically elected, and on Wednesday the necessary and time-honoured benefit of Installation, as we have said, took place under such circumstances as can never be forgotten by those of the Fraternity privileged to be present, who came from the four cardinal points of the country to participate therein.

All that took place at the Albert Hall last Wednesday—so far as the outer world is permitted to know—will be found fully recorded in another column, and need not, therefore, be here repeated. But, inasmuch as some persons may be inclined to ridicule the whole of that day's proceedings, and others may be disposed to apply the term "absurd" to the maintenance of a secret Society in this nineteenth century; and, moreover, as much has been written by many of our contemporaries about Masonry, not only in connection with this event, but of its secret arts and hidden mysteries, which are not only fallacious, but, in some degree, mischievous, it may not be out of place, at such a time, for us to state so much as it is lawful to disclose, concerning what Masonry really is, and what it is not.

It is impossible for any one, who is in the least degree informed respecting the working of a Lodge, to doubt that Masonic traditions, arts, and mysteries are derived from the building of the Temple at Jerusalem. When the Temple, however, was reared—it is manifest to every well-instructed Craftsman—the circumstances attendant upon that event itself, and the ceremonies which accompanied it, were not the origin, but rather the development of the "order, regularity and beauty," which had preceded it. "The volume of the Sacred Law" relates that the Temple was built after the pattern of the Tabernacle, which had been erected by the Great Law Giver in the wilderness, from whom unquestionably—instructed as he was, by Divine tuition, and "learned" as he also was "in all the arts of the Egyptians"—the form and fashion of that "moveable house" had its primary emanation. But if Moses had become versed in the secret arts and hidden mysteries which on every side surrounded him, it is but fair to assume that, even to times much earlier than those in which he lived, the birth of those "mysteries and arts" is to be

assigned. Those who have had the great advantage of visiting the Eastern districts of our globe—and especially Egypt and India—must have perceived that the glorious fanes which still exist in those lands—monuments as they are both of skill and majesty—were reared originally for the purpose of offering adoration to the Most High upon a settled plan, and after a regular form and pattern that rarely were departed from. The lofty Pyramids and the other stupendous structures of Egypt, no less than the gorgeous Buddhist temples of India, tell of events and circumstances which, in all human probability, had their origin at the period of the great dispersion, when, although the language of the nations became diversified, each took with its respective generation certain substituted symbols, whereby in times to come they could and would be recognised; so that even now, in this nineteenth century of our era, wherever the foot of man treads, or the investigation of inquiry is carried, sure proofs and evidences are met with that enable Masons to discover as Brethren some few, at least, who are bound together by the strictest bonds of fraternal communication. If the "cloud capped canopy" cover no building, in which the rites, that still exist and prevail, are celebrated, there at least such signs, tokens and words are used, as make it impossible to doubt of secret arts and solemn ceremonies having a most positive resemblance and purpose; just as it is impossible to enter any one of our own Cathedral Churches, or other sacred buildings of a long past period, without at once perceiving that they were planned and completed upon one great principle, the main features of which are identical whatever may be the annexations and adornments, with which they have been accompanied. Never can the true and faithful Craftsman enter, or worship, within such "hallowed fanes," without bending with gratitude to the Great Master of all, and acknowledging that "order" here, as well as everywhere besides in the Universe, "is Heaven's first law." But should doubt intrude concerning such facts, the Masons' marks on every portion of the building, deeply indented here and there, remain to indicate and prove that, whether it be heathen temple or Christian fane, it had its origin from that mystic Craft, which, then operative no less than speculative, is now adopted—almost exclusively—in the latter sense. Independently, however, of other proofs in this direction, the recent discoveries at Jerusalem, made under the superintendence of worthy and well skilled English Brethren, go conclusively to show that, there at least, the evidences of this theory is as positive as it is multifarious.

It is constantly asked by the outside world, "What is the use of Freemasonry?"—Those who have not been initiated, constantly express doubt as to its utility, whilst they are often inclined to ridicule its origin—as has been witnessed in several of the leading articles of the daily journals, which have referred to the event of Wednesday last. One of the chief causes for this inquiry undoubtedly arises from the fact, that speculative Masonry has, for the most part, accomplished the work for which it was primarily devised. In the dark ages of the world, Masonry was the great pioneer of civilisation, the mother of the arts and sciences, the sole means whereby greater light than universally prevailed was diffused over the face of earth and water. With the growth of that civilisation its principles fell into comparative abeyance, until, at last, its work in this direction being accomplished, it has ceased to be regarded as the great author and means of human progress. In many parts of Europe it still, in a measure, retains much of its ancient prestige in this direction—pre-eminently so in Sweden, where it was greatly to the advantage of the Prince of Wales to have been brought to light. Here, however, in our own land—where the claims for superior cleverness and enlarged views upon every subject of modern thought, or with reference to the teaching of antiquity, have become, as it were, a fashion—not only has the outside world been induced to suppose that Masonry is little else than a Benefit Society, but that it is merely the means for frequent convivial *réunions* under the name of, and for the diffusion of, "Charity,"—an idea which very many, who have been admitted into the Order, and failed to discern anything beyond such impressions, have helped much too largely to increase. This result, indeed, as it can but be believed, has of late years solely arisen from an indiscriminate admission of members into the Order, and from an influence that has induced quantity rather than quality to be considered. Yet, in spite of such a violation of the ancient landmarks, however much the members of the Order may be ridiculed, they can still show what Masonry does, and can do, in the way of "Brotherly love, relief and truth," although they can no longer claim for it that high and prominent place it once occupied for the maintenance and advancement of civilisation. War's fierce assaults between Frank and Teuton on the soil of France have once again been the means of proving that all is not barren in Masonic profession; for even those, who were then locked together in the deadliest strife—on the discovery of their Brotherhood being made—again and again saved each other's lives, took care of one another, and acted on the square truly as Brethren when the fight had ended, whether they had been conquered, or were the conquerors. Just, indeed, as in the great Indian Mutiny, every woman and child who took refuge in the Masonic Lodge rooms, were preserved from danger, violation, and death, simply because very many Mahomedans and Hindoos, who were in revolt against our countrymen, were members of the Fraternity, and respected their most solemn obligation; whilst the rest of the native population looked upon those Lodge rooms as of a Fetish character, which would bring disaster to themselves, if their sanctity were violated.

It is the earnest hope—a desire ever to be remembered in the posture of the daily supplication of every good and faithful Brother—that Freemasonry may yet thrive and flourish—although the needs of its existence is now by no means so great, important, or invaluable as it was in days of yore, so as to give proofs incalculable, and evidences unnumbered, of its being something more than a myth, much more than an empty name. No one, we believe, with the slightest particle of feeling in his composition, can ever listen to, or take part in, the sacred rites and noble ceremonies of Freemasonry without being solemnly impressed with the deep-

toned revelation of the truths they enunciate. Again and again—we have it upon the very best authority—have those ceremonies had the most beneficial—it may be said, even saving and redeeming—effects upon the profligate, whilst they have ever armed "The just and upright man" with the best inducements to stand fast in his integrity, to help and support his brethren in every time of need, and to do his duty in the face of all trials and calamities in whatsoever state of life the Most High may have been pleased to place him.

Devoutly is it to be both desired and hoped, that such principles may never die out, but that they may rather live and flourish for the benefit of untold generations yet to come, and more especially that so auspicious an event as that of Wednesday last, may tend still more positively to promote the glorious principles of "loyalty and charity," which it has ever been, still continues to be, and always will be the predominant wish of every true and faithful Mason's heart to promote, extend, and increase.

From the SATURDAY REVIEW, 1st May.

THE Freemasons have met, paraded, cheered the Prince of Wales, dined together in various circles of mysterious honour, and gone home happy, as far as one can judge from the melodious utterances which were heard in the streets adjoining the hosteleries where they broke up for the night. Some of them perhaps may not have been quite so happy next morning, but heroic natures have consolation for headaches in the proud consciousness of great duties performed at any personal sacrifice. A published account of the hidden ceremonies of a fraternity sworn to secrecy obviously carries its own comment with it, and it is to be feared that the newspapers must have suborned agents who, if the old rules of this society were in force, would by this time have been found strewn about with daggers in their hearts, each with a paper attached to it inscribed "A warning to traitors." If these miscreants have any chance of a trial before execution, the best plea we can suggest for them is that the more the secret practices of the Freemasons are exposed the less likelihood will there be of any mystery being discovered. Possibly, however, it may turn out that the reports in the papers were simply fiction. Any one who happened to be in the South Kensington district after noon on Wednesday last would have seen streams of respectable-looking men clad in black, with white ties, which set off to advantage their generally rubicund countenances, moving towards the Albert Hall. Nothing could be more decorous and inoffensive than their appearance, but a watchful eye could not fail to observe that each carried in his hand either a paper parcel, or a japanned tin box, or a bag, or that his coat-tail pockets bulged in an unnatural and suspicious manner. These were, in fact, the higher ranks of the Masonic body on their way to their rendezvous, their superiors having issued a decree that out-of-doors they should dispense with decorations, and endeavour, as far as they could, to look merely like ordinary people—an effort in which, we should say from our own observation, most of them perfectly succeeded. They walked in the usual way on their legs, no magical influence interposed to prevent the dust from settling on their boots, they wiped the perspiration from their steaming brows, and partook of refreshment at convenient drinking-bars exactly as the common run of humanity has been seen to do on other occasions when the weather was hot and the sense of self-importance somewhat suffocating. Beyond the gates of the Hall, however, the eyes of the profane world could not follow them. Once or twice, it is said, there was a sudden explosion at the doors, followed by the violent discharge of an unhappy person, coatless and bareheaded, who was understood to have been, like the Claimant, a victim of insufficient evidence of identity in the character he had assumed.

As to what passed within the mysterious inner precincts, it is of course impossible to obtain any authentic intelligence. A Mason who is capable of betraying to the public the secret rites which, by every tie of honour and obedience, he is bound to conceal, is obviously unworthy of confidence, and is much more likely to be taking advantage of the reader's simplicity than telling the truth. On the other hand, it is possible, as we have before suggested, that the accounts of the proceedings in the Albert Hall are a pure invention of unscrupulous editors. The *Times* gives a somewhat prosaic version of the supposed doings, and the *Daily News* is guardedly archæological. In the *Daily Telegraph* we naturally find what we expected to find. The lively imagination which has before now dragged from his lair the old savage of the desert, and to which we have more recently been indebted for the fight between Brummy and the Dog, is again equal to the occasion. Any one, it is suggested, who "has visited the Coliseum by moonlight"—this, by the way, is an easier feat for a *Telegraph* writer, who has always the moon at command without reference to the almanack, than for other people—"and gazed upon its broken walls, as the silvery beams have danced and flickered in the grim ruins, and pictured to himself the majesty of the place when in Rome's best days it was filled with pleasure seekers, the gallant courtiers and fair dames of the Eternal City," and all the rest of the well-known jargon, will have a faint idea of the splendour of the scene of Wednesday in the Albert Hall. And what, it may be asked, was this wonderful sight? "Tier after tier of seats, neatly divided off by gangways," "above the tiers, boxes with rows of five deep," and filled with "seven thousand brothers clad in collar, glove, and apron, sitting in rows." It rather spoils the reference to Rome's best days to find that no dames are present, but the writer seems to think that, after all, the only good of women is to infuse a little colour into society by their clothes, and that men, if gorgeously arrayed, answer the purpose just as well. "With scarcely an exception they wore collars of brightest blue, gannets of similar colour, and the aprons." "On their breasts, one and all, a thousand jewels glitter in the rays of the sun." These jewels are, it seems, "the reward of upright and worthy conduct in office," and are "of purest gold, curious in device, as often as not boasting emeralds or rubies,"—more often perhaps, we may suspect, imitations in glass—"and always making a brave

show on the breasts of those who wear them. The uniform of a provincial grand officer is exceptionally gorgeous; it is of the darkest blue, edge with gold laced fringe and embroidered with emblems, and includes an imperial collar, with pendant trinkets. A Grand Steward blazes in crimson collar and apron." All these together made up "lines of crimson and gold, dark blue and gold, light blue and silver, bejewelled breasts and countless insignia—all melting one into the other, and blending and filling the vast Hall with a blaze of colour." Then there was a grand procession of the chief dignitaries of Masonry through the Hall, the Prince of Wales was led in, took the oaths kneeling, and was invested with the insignia of the supreme office in the Craft. Lord Carnarvon, as Pro Grand Master, made a speech in which he extolled Freemasonry for its human sympathies and charitable deeds; the Prince replied; and after endless presentations, a couple of hours had been spent, and the ceremony is over. In the evening there were dinners of the various Lodges, more childish parade, and empty talk. But the "blaze of colour" was evidently the great object of the function.

It is not yet known what the Pope thinks of this singular demonstration, or whether on Wednesday last the floors of the Vatican shook with subterranean convulsions, plainly indicating the agencies at work. It is extremely unlikely, however, that His Holiness is so simple as to be mystified by the inventions of the newspapers. He will reason out the matter in his own mind, and will find it impossible to believe that a multitude of intelligent and educated Englishmen should come together from all parts of the country, and put themselves in such a state of excitement, for no other reason than to strut about for an hour or two in mystic privacy, dressed in gaudy clothes which they are ashamed to wear in the streets for fear of the laughter of little boys. The English, he will say, are a sensible, practical race, and there must surely be something behind all this which has a real and important meaning, and which is purposely hidden out of the way. It is impossible not to see how much is to be said in favour of this view. Nothing can be more profoundly amazing than the proceedings of the Freemasons as described in the newspapers. We are asked to believe that all these people turned out merely to look at each other, and to hear two or three rapid and utterly meaningless speeches. There is no reasonable person, not a Mason, who can have read the newspapers on Thursday morning without wondering what all this fuss could really have been about. It would appear that the curiosity which has lately been excited by anticipations of this great function has led to the enrolment of a large number of new brethren, and it would be interesting to know what are now their impressions of the mysterious world into which they have been introduced. When we turn to the daily journals for a solution of the marvel, we do not obtain much help from their oracular utterances. The *Times* traces it to the "singular passion in human nature for anything in the form of order, association, and discipline;" but a taste for being called "Grand," or "Right Worshipful," and wearing tinsel trinkets such as would equally gladden the Sandwich Islanders, would seem to have also something to do with it. There is perhaps not much chance of foreign Governments adopting the recommendation of the *Times* to encourage Freemasonry as a security for the State. In this country "Charity and Loyalty" may be believed to be the essential principles of the Order, and there can be no doubt that the members are well-meaning enough. But it might be rash to expect that secret societies, if freely tolerated, would necessarily produce equally innocuous results in countries which are politically more volcanic. The reason why Freemasons in England are so harmless may be suspected to be simply that they do not mean anything in particular except a desire to combine conviviality with fine clothes and big names, and an affection of charitable sympathy which chiefly finds vent in frequent banquets. What would be simply dissipation with anybody else is thus glorified as a virtue. The *Daily News*, after a great deal of Egyptian and other ancient lore, arrives at the conclusion that some people join the Freemasons for the sake of getting something out of them, but that the source of its fascinations is mainly an "innate love of symbolism for its own sake." The *Standard* repeatedly asks itself what can be the mysterious principle of vitality which keeps Masonry going, and does not seem very clear as to the answer. All this doubt and perplexity, however, are not surprising when it is remembered that the late Duke of Sussex, who for many years bent his gigantic intellect to the study of the mystery, was once heard to say that he doubted whether anybody really understood Freemasonry except himself and perhaps another man.

On the whole, the simplest explanation is perhaps, as often happens, the best. Nothing can be more natural than that Masonry should be particularly flourishing during a period when the great object of every one is to try to mark himself off from the common ruck of humanity by some badge of distinction, however trumpery or trivial. Anybody can be a Freemason who is of decent character and will pay a moderate subscription, and thereupon he finds himself hanging on at the tip of a tail that leads up at the other end to the Royal Family and the highest of the aristocracy, with the prospect that, with due diligence, he may himself one day become a Grand something or other, and wear no end of gorgeous tassels and jewels. A similar ambition is at the bottom of the Foresters, Odd Fellows, Convivial Buffaloes, and other working-men clubs; and even when external decorations are dispensed with, we may trace the influence of the same passion in that eager competition for the letters of scientific societies to stick at the end of a name which goes on among people to whom science is as much a mystic puzzle as Masonry. In another direction, the various classes of tectotalers are held together by the power of badges and titles. After all speculation has been exhausted, Freemasonry turns out to be a very common-place affair in the midst of its pretensions and parade. It is quite possible for people to be thoroughly loyal and charitable in a plain every-day way, and in their every-day clothes. But the charm of a secret order is that the members lull themselves into the delightful belief that they are somehow of a superior caste to the rest of the world, with a monopoly of special virtues. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," and notwithstanding the spread of education, there is probably always pretty

much the same amount of folly in the world, only it sometimes changes the channel by which it finds vent. The best that can be said in behalf of the body which has just been exhibiting itself is that a mob of Freemasons is more harmless than a mob of Kenealyites, but the ruling principle of self-assertion is pretty much the same in each case. Nobody has anything to say against the members of the "great and ancient Order" enjoying themselves in this way, or with any amount of babyish bedizenment and make-believe, but for their own sakes it is a pity that they are not so mysterious as they might be.

## FRENCH VIEWS OF FREEMASONRY.

*From the Echo.*

Our Paris Correspondent writes:—Friday Evening.—The Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of Freemasonry, which is duly reported by the French papers, has brought into prominence here a pamphlet about the Order written a few weeks ago, by Mgr. Dupanloup. The Bishop of Orleans contends, in this last Ultramontane diatribe, that Freemasonry is not only the radical negation of Christianity, but also of all kinds of religion, as well as of social order, political liberty, and universal peace; and he winds up this extraordinary opinion by calling upon the State to put down the Order as speedily as possible. The clerical organs quoted the pamphlet with great *éclat*, but unfortunately they, as well as the Bishop himself, in the bigoted blindness of their Ultramontane zeal, overlooked one or two simple facts which alone constitute a convincing refutation of the absurd and sweeping denunciations indulged in. They forgot that the most distinguished personages in France, from Marshal MacMahon downwards, were Freemasons. Exceptions might be taken to these persons on religious grounds, but it would be difficult even to the Ultramontane Jesuits to made them out revolutionists, as Mgr. Dupanloup pretends. However, a still more disagreeable truth had yet to be learnt. The inauguration of Berryer's statue at Marseilles came off, and naturally the clerical prints indulge in warm eulogies of the Legitimist advocate. Well, they had barely recovered from their joy over the event, when, lo and behold! they find out that Berryer himself was also a Freemason! And now, as if the above were not bitterness and mortification enough, they see the Heir-Apparent of England chosen as Grand Master of the Order which they represent as a secret society of Communists and Socialists, plotting the moral and material annihilation of the human race! Verily, their cup of deception is full, and no wonder they are silent to-day. The *Rappel* remarks:—"Voilà the future King of England excommunicated twice over—first as a Protestant heretic, and next as a Freemason." The *Débats* says:—"We can understand the joy of the English Freemasons; their last Grand Master having suddenly abandoned them for the cause of Roman Catholicism, they determined to place the high post in a family which runs no risk of being converted to the Roman religion. The means are ingenious, and English Freemasonry may henceforth live in peace without any fear of suddenly losing their own chief." *La France* observes:—"The Prince of Wales has become one of the successors of King Solomon as Grand Master of Freemasonry. His speech on the occasion strikes us as very pale and little in harmony with the unusual display of coloured ribbon and Masonic insignia."

## BRO. CONSTABLE'S DRAWING.

THIS event, which has been looked forward to most anxiously by our Masonic brethren, took place on Wednesday evening, at the White Hart, Abchurch Lane, when eighteen Life Governorships for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls were duly drawn for, and appropriated to the successful candidates, as under:—

No. of Ticket	Purchased by
133.	Mrs. J. L. Mather, 5A King-street, Finsbury, E.C.
226.	James Warner, 61 Chancery-lane, E.C.
430.	Jabez Garrett, 13 Broad-street, E.C.
582.	George Downing, Brixton.
776.	Benj. T. Hammond, Jamaica-street, Stepney.
1006.	Wm. Evans, Grove-road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1276.	N. Gluckstein, 127 Brixton-road.
1326.	Edgar Halestrap, 12 Little Moorfields.
1512.	R. Jennings, J.D. Royal Albert, 907.
2049.	Brownrigg Lodge of Unity, 1424, Chatham.
2156.	N. E. Jauralde, 9 Coleridge-road, Holloway.
2395.	Staff Sergeant W. J. Parish, St. Helena.
2603.	Chalmers I. Paton, 115 Princes-street, Edinburgh.
2820.	John K. Stead, 39 Great Tower-street, E.C.
3085.	W. Brown, 99 High-street, Marylebone.
3137.	T. M. Rigg, Sheerness.
3231.	Ed. J. Sears, 14 Ferrard-street, Lewisham.
3623.	E. Wilson, 78 Lime-street, Liverpool.

The arrangements were most perfect, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all assembled. We congratulate Bro. Constable upon the success which has attended his efforts.

## CHINESE CARVING.

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

## REVIEWS.

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

*Historical Sketch of Concordia Lodge, No. 67, Free and Accepted Masons.* With an Introductory Sketch of the Origin of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania. By Clifford P. MacCalla M.A. W.M. of Lodge No. 67. Philadelphia: Masonic Publishing Company, 237-9 Dock Street. 1875.

HAVING so recently noticed the *Dedication Memorial of the New Masonic Temple, Philadelphia*, it will suffice, as regards this short introduction on Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, if we state that Bro. MacCalla adopts, with a very natural pride, the view taken by the compilers of that most interesting volume, that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania existed anterior to the date that has hitherto been assigned to the first establishment of the Craft in North America. While, however, we reserve to ourselves the right to analyse the evidence brought forward in support of this view, we feel constrained to admit that the data furnished are of great, if not conclusive, value. The question is of great interest to the whole Craft, yet the solution of the difference more immediately affects the rival claims of the Province of Pennsylvania on the one hand, and that of New England on the other. However, the case, as set forth in Bro. C. MacCalla's little pamphlet, as in the more imposing *Dedication Memorial*, is stated with great fairness.

Passing, then, to the sketch of Concordia Lodge, No. 67, we learn that the charter of this Lodge is dated 26th August 1795, and was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania during the Grand Mastership of Bro. William Ball, Bro. Thomas Armstrong being Grand Secretary. This Grand Lodge worked after the constitutions of the Grand Lodge of all England (Ancients), the former Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, according to the modern constitutions, having ceased to exist about 1778. The first officers of the Lodge, named in the warrant, were Bro. Andrew Baum M.D. W.M.; Bro. Henry Voight S.W.; and Bro. George Willig J.W., the Lodge being authorised to be held in Philadelphia, or within five miles of it. The minutes are contained in five large volumes, commencing with vol. 2; vol. 1, which contained the records from its origin to 9th May 1806, being lost or destroyed. Bro. Andrew Baum was installed W.M. at the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge, held on 7th September 1795, and the Lodge held its first meeting on 12th of the same month, the W.M. installing his officers. There were present five brethren. Up to 9th May 1806, it appears, from the records of Grand Lodge, that 117 candidates were initiated, and 13 brethren admitted to membership, giving a total of 130, or an average of over 11 additions per annum. From 1806 to 1816 the early practice of electing the W.M. twice in every year was followed. Up till 1812 the Lodge was invariably opened in the E.A. Degree, but after that date a resolution of Grand Lodge required that, with the necessary exceptions, all work should be done in the M.M.'s Degree. Till 1872 the annual dues of members were 50 cents a month, and these were required to be paid, not only by members, but until 1826, by visiting brethren also. The bye-laws of the Lodge were approved by Grand Lodge on 2nd April 1821. As regards its financial history the Lodge Concordia has reason to be proud. On 11th December 1847, it had "only 451 dollars in its treasury, and none invested; in 1831 it had 3,000 dollars invested; in 1841, 3,982 dollars; in 1853, 5,202 dollars; while it now has 10,000 dollars invested in 7 3-10ths Masonic Temple Loan, besides two improved lots in the Lafayette Cemetery, which cost 105 dollars." Its meetings have always been held at the Masonic Hall of Philadelphia; and on 13th September 1811, with reference to the then new Hall, the first Chestnut Street Masonic Hall, we find the following entry: "Hailed our new and superb sanctum; present, 40 members and 23 visitors; 18 candidates initiated during the past year." "All which," says Bro. MacCalla, "was something to be proud of." Among references to former members, and applications for initiation and membership, is mentioned one of a certain person whose application, on 10th June 1814, resulted in his rejection by "one white ball to eleven black balls." Of close elections one is mentioned on 10th December 1819, where there was a tie between the two candidates for the Mastership, there having been 41 votes cast for each. Among circumstances specially redounding to the credit of the Lodge may be mentioned that when, in 1820, the "active members of Lodge No. 2 had dwindled down to ten or twelve, and its funds were not sufficient for its maintenance," a number of brethren, principally from Lodge Concordia, came to its aid, and "by their labours and example restored it to its former condition of vigour and prosperity." Then follows a short account of Royal Arch Masonry in connection with this Lodge, and also of Mark Masonry. But we will not follow the writer through the whole of his account. Let us conclude by noting that the Lodge, both financially and numerically, is in a highly prosperous state, there being, as we have said, over 10,000 dollars invested, and the number of members being 211.

The sketch is very creditable to the patience and ability of its author, the present W.M.; and if other W.M.'s would but follow his example, and compile short histories of their Lodges, the interests of the Order would be greatly advanced.

## THE MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

A NEW serial—"The Dilemma"—is commenced in this month's number of *Blackwood*. The scene is laid in India, in the year 1856, and several among the characters who are introduced are likely subjects for the pen of one who is evidently a skilful writer to work upon. The heroine, we presume, is Miss Cunningham, daughter of Resident Commissioner Cunningham, and of the other personages, Colonel Falkland, the fussy Mrs. Polwheedle, and the young Subaltern Yorke, bid fair to be interesting. No doubt, as the tale advances, we shall find ourselves launched into some of the most exciting

scenes of the Mutiny. The able review of "Lord Lytton's Speeches" is now concluded, and we have a further instalment of that most excellent series of papers on "The Abode of Snow." Then follow some good reviews of recent books, amongst them being the Reminiscences of the late Mr. Macready, and then a sketch of "The China War of 1860," based on the recently published journals of the late General Sir Hope Grant, to whom was given the command of our forces, and to whom the success of the operations appears to have been mainly due; more so, at least, than to his French colleague, General de Montanban. The number closes with the usual political article, the theme being Sir Stafford Northcote's recent budget.

In *Fraser* are an account of "Girton College," "The Story of Swindon," agreeably told by Mr. R. Jefferies, and a long description of "The New Army of France," in which the writer shows very satisfactorily that the military power of our Gallic neighbours will be considerably in excess of what it was before the outbreak of the late war, and, indeed, that in some respects it will possess some advantages over the German system. In addition, we have an interesting account of "The First London Dispensaries," by a Surgeon, and of "The Royal Navy of England," by a Commander. The article headed "Along the Western Coast of India" contains some valuable information. Thus as to the Jains, of whom many communities still survive in Canara, their faith, we are told, was a mild and humane system, that taught gentleness and goodwill, and was free from the haughty spirit of sacerdotalism that animates the Brahmanical religion; its name implies victory over sin; eastern wildness, and immensity of conception characterise the Jaina doctrine and cosmogony, which include distorted features of other creeds and philosophies. The Jains of the South teach there are two Kalas or cycles of the world's duration, each made up of six unimaginable periods. The present is the Avasarpini or descending cycle. Nor need we enter into a description of this cycle, which our readers will find explained at some length. So we pass to the "Utsarpini Kala, or cycle of upward evolution," which "began to bloom in showers of milk and ambrosia, juicy seeds and flowers, and the animals reserved by the gods were brought back to the renovated world, and fed on ambrosial food. It is the peculiarity of these Kalas that, as the terms of life, stature, and happiness continued to diminish through each of the six Avasarpini periods, so during the six Utsarpini periods they go on increasing progressively. These two cycles form one Kalpa, an extent of time inexpressible and inconceivable; and as the constant revolution of the dark and bright lunar fortnights takes place every month, so Kalpas from eternity to eternity have succeeded and shall succeed; thus the Jaina religion is eternal in one respect and transient in another." A great deal more follows on this subject, but we must refer our readers to the article itself. The number closes with Part IV. of a Lady's studies of "German Home Life;" their "Manners and Customs" forming the subject of the present study, and very pleasantly she treats of them.

The *Contemporary* opens with another of Professor Lightfoot's able papers on "Supernatural Religion." This is followed by a brief paper on "Vivisection," by Sir Thomas Watson, who lays down the conditions on which the practice may be followed and the restrictions that should govern it, to which are added suggestions for making vivisection altogether painless to the animal operated on. Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod succeeds with a most elaborate reply to the question "What is Political Economy?" His answer will not perhaps satisfy all the political economists of the day, but as Mr. Macleod has clearly studied his subject, and is careful to advance no proposition without bringing forward strong evidence in support of it, those who may differ with him will find his present essay a very hard nut to crack. Our readers will also find Mr. Grant Duff's "Notes on an Indian Journey" very attractive reading.

As to the four serials in *Tinsley's*, it will suffice, perhaps, if we say that in each case the interest increases as the tenour of the story becomes more and more clearly indicated. Of the other contents we must first single out a short tale, "All a Green Willow," of which we will remark that we hardly know whether to admire most the skill with which very slight materials have been woven together, or the genuine pathos which the writer—who signs himself "Theo."—exhibits in his treatment. As to Dr. Maurice Davies's contributions they are always welcome. In his "Social Status Quo" he touches on everything of interest during the past month, from the weather to Cardinal Manning, the Freemasons, the proposed Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth, the recent fatal balloon accident in France, &c. His Troubadour Song, "Amadieu des Escas," is brief enough to admit of our quoting it in full:

Ere, at morn, your stays you lace,  
Wash—your arms, your hands, your face;  
Then, when this is finished quite,  
Lace—I need not tell you tight.  
Pare your nails, lest there should linger  
Ebon tips to each fair finger;  
Then give proper care, be sure,  
To your splendid chevelure,  
Since what strikes each gazer's sight  
Chiefly, should be perfect quite.  
Every day when morn doth blush  
Careful be your teeth to brush;  
And be sure all this is done  
Ere you're seen by any one.  
This all else doth quite surpass—  
Have at hand a looking-glass,  
Large and clear, where, with reflection,  
You may note your face, complexion.  
And, if needful, make correction,  
Should some small defect perchance  
Break on your admiring glance.

We are very glad that *Cassell's Family Magazine* continues to devote so much space to matters of domestic interest. "How shall I choose my House-Linen?" is by no means an unimportant question to

solve, and those who have not worked out any solution of their own, will find much benefit if they consult the answer in these pages. "How I dressed my daughters," in these days, when every one is judged by their appearances, quite against the old Roman Maxim, "*Nimum ne crede Colori*," is worth discussing, and we may add, is here worthily discussed. Mr. A. G. Payne, whose views on the art of dining, are marked by great common sense, and whose suggestions are invariably appropriate, tells us "How to make Dishes look nice." "Our Paris Correspondent" furnishes much valuable "Chit-chat on Dress;" and there is a capital paper on the question "How to get to Sleep at Night," in which the writer suggests remedial measures for insomnia. Ordinarily, we think a man who works hard and takes plenty of exercise, and eats moderately but well, will experience no difficulty in sleeping. Besides these domestic papers are several others, all more or less interesting, and especially a Biography of the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, an article on Vagabonds, and Mr. J. E. Taylor's paper on "Earthquakes, and how they are caused." The two serials progress, the interest in each being fully sustained. There are two or three neat sets of verses, and generally the illustrations are of a higher quality than usual. Each fresh number of this Magazine confirms our regard for it.

About the most readable article in *Temple Bar* is "A French Doctor Johnson," one Gilles Ménage who, from the account here given, appears to have possessed many of the attributes of our great lexicographer, and certainly to have been somewhat more vivacious. Ménage lived during the 17th century, and seems to have had a good memory, great scholarship, and great conversational powers, but he was as tender-hearted, as religious, as sympathetic with misfortune and suffering as Johnson. He was born in 1613, and early developed a great aptitude for saying caustic things to that extent that we read of a young lady of Angers—his birth-place, who did "not know how to define *la médisance*; *mais le médisant, c'est le Ménage*." His *Mercuriale* or Wednesday *réunions* were held regularly for over thirty years, and it is chiefly by what his friends have handed down to us of those Wednesday conversations that we are enabled to appreciate Ménage. Among these *Ménagiana* are included many smart sayings and several witty repartees recorded of other celebrities. Thus, of two Benedictine and Bernardian Monks who met at table, the latter pronounced grace before meat in the words *Benedictus Benedicat*, and the former returns the compliment after meat by uttering the prayer *Bernardus Bernardat*. Again, of the Duke d'Elboëuf, who was ordered by the priest to give satisfaction to an injured servant before receiving the last sacrament. "I was not aware," said the duke, "that salvation depends on reconciling oneself with a valet." Of *Fuetière* we are told that "just before his death he asked for an account of disbursements. 'I have paid,' said the Abbé, 'so much for the Porte Dieu, so much for the men, so much for the two priests.' 'Abbé! Abbé!' groaned the dying man. 'You have ruined me in sacraments!'" We have, further, an illustration of the ruling passion as illustrated by a dying usurer, on whose lips the priest presses a silver crucifix. Opening his eyes, and gazing upon it, the usurer murmurs, "I can't lend much upon that," and then breathed his last. This is not all in *Temple Bar* that is of interest to the reader. The farther instalment of "Leah: a Woman of Fashion," the conclusion of "Ralph Wilton's Weird," and the papers on "The Flying Post," "William Charles Macready," and "The Follies of the Wise," are worth reading.

*Bailey* contains, of course, an admirable biographical sketch of the late Sir Joseph Hawley, whose death occurred so recently, and of a great Cricketer of the olden days, "Mr. E. H. Budd." A further chapter of "Frank Raleigh of Watercombe," "A Few Casts with a Fly-Rod," an anticipatory sketch of "Yachting and Rowing" during the approaching season, and "Our Van," well laden with all kinds of news, anecdotes, and smart sayings make up, with other matter, a goodly number.

As usual, *London Society* is well illustrated, and contains a variety of matter for the most part lightly and genially written. Mr. Peyton Wrey continues his notes on "Popular Dramatists." Mr. Sidney Blanchard contributes "Jenkins Over the Water," and there is Part III. of Sarcelle's "Gastronomical Rambles." The "West End Notes," by "The Man in the Mask," are pleasant and chattily written. The one drawback is the continued presence of "Open! Sesame!" which is a heavy weight to be tacked on to so much agreeable light literature.

## 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.

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### THE EARL OF CARNARVON ON FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The great Masonic event which took place upon the 28th ult., and which is so ably described in your column, viz., the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, is one which under the circumstances will, no doubt, prove a landmark in the history of the Order. The Prince having been duly robed and chaired as the Grand Master of the English Freemasons, was thereafter addressed or admonished by the Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, in a most admirable speech, which might have been faultless had the Right Honourable speaker not marred it by unnecessarily introducing certain pseudo-historical

remarks based, as it appears to me, not upon fact, but upon fiction: The words which I object to are in the latter portion of the remark: "Freemasonry possesses many titles to respect, even in the eyes of the outer world. It has, first of all, a great antiquity, an antiquity ascending into the sphere, I may say, of immemorial tradition." And, further on, where the speaker says, "Formerly, through the dim periods of the middle ages, it carved its records upon the public buildings of Europe, upon the tracery of the Cathedral windows, and the ornamentation of palaces." Now, as a student of the history of Freemasonry, I beg to say that according to the records which I have perused, our Freemasonry is not of "great antiquity," for no evidence has been produced of its existence even so recently as two hundred years ago; consequently, to talk of it "carving its records" upon cathedrals and palaces "in the middle ages," is simply absurd. If, however, our Right Honourable Brother is possessed of private evidence supporting his assertion, as yet unknown to other students of the history of Freemasonry, I shall be both ready and willing to withdraw and apologise for the foregoing criticisms so soon as I have seen and duly weighed this new evidence. In concluding this letter I would beg leave to say that it is written in no captious spirit, but from a pure desire to support or know the truth. I am very glad, indeed, that the void left by the retrogression of the Marquis of Ripon has been more than filled up by the Prince of Wales, who, I trust, will long be spared to show that he is really worthy of the high position he has been born heir to.

I am, yours fraternally,

W. P. BUCHAN.

Glasgow, 1st May 1875.

### WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am one of the fortunate ten thousand who were privileged to witness the installation of our Most Worshipful Grand Master on Wednesday last, and since then I have been highly entertained by a diligent perusal of the leading articles upon the ceremony which have appeared in the daily and weekly press. In some of the papers, the comments of the writers are characterised by harmless, not to say good-humoured badinage, in others these degenerate into vulgar chaff, while in all, as might have been expected, there is apparent the grossest ignorance of Masonry and its principles.

There is one writer, however, among these in whose article there are displayed such superior vulgarity of expression, such offensive pretence of knowledge, and such scandalous misrepresentations of the brotherhood of Freemasonry that he deserves to be singled out from the others for conspicuous obloquy. The paper in which this remarkable specimen of impudence appeared is called the *Weekly Dispatch*.

I believe it is a paper that in the world of journalism occupies a position somewhere between *Reynold's Newspaper* and the *Englishman*, and it has achieved the notoriety it enjoys from its loudly bellowed scorn of the Sabbath, its derision of the bench of bishops, and its undisguised contempt for monarchs, princes and lords. Naturally enough, the election of the Heir Apparent to the head of an influential organisation such as ours, has excited the bile of those preachers of veiled treason, and the full volume of their wrath is consequently poured forth upon Freemasons. The scribe of the occasion depicts us as organised gluttons and wine bibbers, and there failing in epithetical resource recurs for a further supply to the obfuscated utterances of Carlyle. That Charlataun of phrases describes our Order as "Bog-meteor of phosphorated hydrogen, conspicuous in the murk of things. Bog-meteor foolish, putrescent Will o' the Wisp. (Forsooth a great Tautologician.) Harmless fire, but too fatuous (the fat's in the fire), mere flame circles, cut in the air for infants, we know how."

The writer who can deliberately quote upon the subject of Masonry the opinions of such a man as Carlyle, a secluded bookworm who looks upon everything with spectacles for eyes, and literally "through a glass darkly," is hardly worthy of notice, and I should not have troubled you with this letter but for the curious piece of braggadocio which terminates this farrago of milk and water malice.

"We will venture to say," asserts this coxcomb of journalism, "that we could give as good an account of what went on in the Albert Hall, on Thursday last (sic) as if we had been present." Now, as the proceedings at the Albert Hall, on Thursday last, mainly consisted of clearing away the barriers deemed necessary for the large influx of visitors on the previous day, I should think that any student of the crazy phrase-maker of Chelsea might be trusted to evolve an account of such work from his inner consciousness without any reference to facts. Is this then a species of sport with lies intended to gull the unwary, or is it a genuine slip of the writer's pen? I shall not attempt to decide the question, but I must say that pretentious ignorance which characterises the article from the beginning to end engenders in my mind a strong suspicion of the writer's candour and good faith.

I am, &c.

A MASTER MASON.

1st May 1875.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IGNORANUS.—Bro. Sadler is the Grand Secretary's Messenger, and, we believe, acts as Preceptor to the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

TRAVELLER.—We shall find space for your contribution in an early number.

T. T.—It is a case of custom or the "unwritten law." We know of no "written law" on the subject.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—This evening, and Monday, LOHENGRIN. On Tuesday, DINORAH. On Thursday, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. On Friday, GUGLIELMO TELL. At 8.30 each evening.

**HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.**—This evening, IL TROVATORE. On Monday, IL TALISMANO. On Tuesday, LES HUGUENOTS. On Thursday, MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON. At 8.30 each evening. On Monday, morning performance of OTHELLO, at 2.30. On Wednesday evening, at 8.0, IL GLADIATORE.

**HAYMARKET.**—At 7.30, A FAIR ENCOUNTER, DAVID GARRICK, and DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED.

**ADELPHI.**—At 7.0, TURN HIM OUT, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY and THE BUNCH OF BERRIES.

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

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

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

**STRAND.**—At 7.30, AN EARNEST APPEAL. At 8.0, WEAK WOMEN and INTIMIDATION.

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

**GAIETY.**—At 7.30, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. At 10, A NICE GIRL.

**GLOBE.**—At 7.0, EAST LYNNE and BLUE BEARD.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—At 7.30, A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK, TOM COBB and TRYING IT ON.

**ROYALTY.**—At 7.45, THE SECRET. At 8.15, LA PERICHOLE. At 10.15, TRIAL BY JURY.

**VAUDEVILLE.**—At 7.30, A WHIRLIGIG, OUR BOYS and A REGULAR FIX.

**MIRROR.**—MAIDS OF HONOUR, THE HIDDEN HAND, and MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME.

**CHARING CROSS.**—This evening, at 7.15, GOOD FOR NOTHING. At 8, A WIDOW HUNT. Concluding with THE TOODLES.

**OPERA COMIQUE.**—At 8.0, LA BOULE.

**ALHAMBRA.**—At 7.15, THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS. At 8.0, WHITTINGTON. (Last Night.) On Monday, THE ARTFUL DODGE and CHILPERIC.

**CRITERION.**—GIROFLE GIROFLA.

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

**SURREY.**—This evening, SHAKSPEARE.

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

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FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary,  
Office, 6 Freemasons' Hall,

1st May 1875.

Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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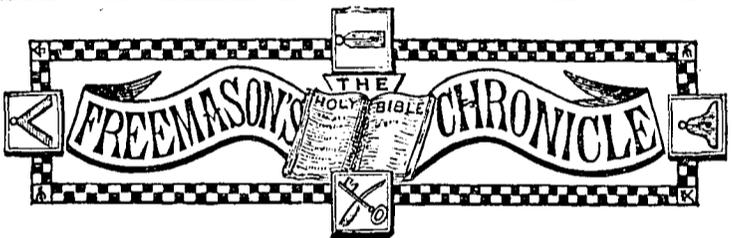
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67 BARBICAN, E.C.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Duke of Somerset moved for a return of the several classes of guns in use in the Navy. The subject is an important one, for the safety of the country depends on the strength and excellence of our Navy. The debate that followed was interesting, and proved the anxiety of all parties to secure efficiency at all costs, bounded, of course, by a proper regard for the economical side of the question. Among the speakers were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, and Viscount Cardwell. In the end the motion was agreed to. The Marquis of Salisbury then introduced a measure—which was afterwards read a first time—to protect our rivers from pollution by sewage and other noxious substances, citing in his remarks several rivers, especially in the north of England, which are so full of pollution as to have become dangerous to health. The House exhibited its sense of the value of the noble Marquis's Bill by loudly cheering him when he resumed his seat. We may have more showy, but very few more practical legislators than Lord Salisbury. On Monday, Earl Russell moved for copies of the correspondence between the Governments of Belgium and Germany on a question of the press in the former country, but the Earl of Derby guardedly replied that the correspondence must, for the present, be looked upon as confidential, at the same time assuring their lordships that the German despatches were couched in the most friendly language. Thereupon Earl Russell said he would postpone his motion till a future day. The County Courts Bill and the Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill were read a third time, and the Explosive Substances Bill a second time. On Tuesday the Pacific Islanders Protection Bill passed through Committee, a provision having been first inserted, empowering

Her Majesty to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects in the Pacific Islands, and to appoint a High Commission as well as enabling her to erect a Court of Justice for British subjects in the said Islands. The International Copyright Bill was then read a second time. Afterwards Lord Selborne introduced two Bills, the object of one being to make provision for the better government of the Inns of Court, and the other for the establishment of a general school of law in England. These were read a first time, but the Lord Chancellor refused to pledge himself to the principles of the Bills till he knew more of their details. Thursday, being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

On Friday, the chief business before the House of Commons, at its morning sitting, was again the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, which, considering that all but a very few members are agreed as to its necessity, seems to meet with much needless opposition. In the evening, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Butt moved a resolution on the subject of the Irish College at Paris. The Government, however, opposed it, and Mr. Butt was beaten by 116 to 54. Major Beaumont then proposed a motion, having reference to the establishment of a central arsenal, and asking for a Committee, but the Government opposed it and the motion was withdrawn. The Artisans' Dwellings Bill was then read a third time, and the Falsification of Accounts Bill passed through Committee. On Monday the House again went into Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, and clauses 3 and 4 were, at length, passed. A division took place on clause 5, the proposed amendment being negatived by a large majority, after which progress was reported, and the debate adjourned till the following day. On clause 4 an amendment was proposed by Mr. Gibson, and accepted by the Committee, by a majority of 311 to 3, to the effect that the Freemasons and Friendly Brothers, who might through inadvertence or negligence have omitted to comply with the existing law, should be indemnified, and, further, that those bodies which were registered within a year from the passing of this Act should be relieved from the obligation of annual registration. Lord Robert Montagu thought it would be better to pass the Bill without such a clause, and then, if necessary, bring in a special bill on the subject. Mr. Callan said this was substantially a bill of indemnity for the hon. and learned friend for Dublin and his fellows. Mr. Macartney said the Freemasons all over Europe were loyal and well-disposed, and when his statement was met with "Oh! Oh!" from the Home Rulers, he clinched his argument by citing the Kings of Italy and Sweden and the Heir Apparent to the British Crown as the Heads of the Order in their several countries. Mr. Sullivan was anxious to learn all about Freemasons, their secrets, and their objects, so that if he supported Mr. Gibson's amendment he might know what he was voting for. The Solicitor-General pointed out that Mr. Sullivan might acquire the information he needed by becoming a Freemason. Mr. Meldon showed his ignorance by describing the Order in Italy as a most atrocious society, and his want of taste by stating that the appointment of the Viceroy to be Grand Master in Ireland was an insult to 99 hundredths of the Irish people. Mr. B. Johnston pointed out that the Freemasons had never been a secret body, as the names of the members were all published. Sir P. O'Brien, though his religion forbade him joining the Order, saw no reason why others should not have that privilege, or why, if inadvertently they had offended against the law, they should not be indemnified. Mr. Butt thought the indemnification should extend to all societies, and Mr. M. Henry would vote for Mr. Gibson's amendment, after which the Committee divided, with the result already stated above. After reading the Education (Scotland) Sutherland and Caithness Bill a second time the House rose. On Tuesday there was a morning sitting, which was chiefly devoted to the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. The debate was resumed on clause 5, and the only progress made was the disposal of sundry amendments, which were all negatived. On the House resuming at nine o'clock, Mr. O'Clery moved a resolution to the effect that our Government should recognise the Carlists as belligerents, but Mr. Bourke, on behalf of the Government, objected, and the motion was withdrawn. The Marquis of Hartington then submitted a series of three resolutions on the subject of reporting debates, and the presence in the House of strangers. In his speech the noble Marquis entered at great length into the reasons which had induced him to submit these proposals. Mr. M. Henry proposed an amendment, the purport of which appears to have been to get the debates more

fully reported. Among the other speakers were Mr. Disraeli, who opposed the resolutions, and Mr. Lowe who supported them, and, in doing so, contrived to infuse a little party excitement into the debate. He would have been followed by the Secretary for War, but Mr. Sullivan drew the attention of the Speaker to the presence of strangers, and that official had, perforce, to order their withdrawal. The rest of the debate, which stands adjourned to the 20th instant, was accordingly conducted with closed doors. The action of the Home Rulers in relation to this question must strike almost everybody as being eminently silly; even a young child would hardly condescend to adopt such mischievous practices. Clearly, the Government, in spite of its unwillingness to disturb the existing order of things, will have to take some steps to prevent such unseemly displays of folly. On Wednesday, the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the Liquor Traffic in Ireland, especially as regards Sunday. Mr. R. Smith proposed the second reading of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Sunday (Ireland) Bill. The course of the debate, which was terminated by the rules of the House at a quarter to six o'clock, was marked by a speech from Mr. Gladstone in support of the Bill, the ex-premier frequently eliciting loud opposition cheers of sympathy. On Thursday, after the disposal of sundry questions, Mr. Disraeli, in response to the Marquis of Hartington, stated what would be the course of business, especially with regard to the debate on the Marquis's resolutions so abruptly terminated the previous evening. Some of the statements of the Premier appeared to cause dissatisfaction to the Opposition, and Mr. Gladstone, as he has done once or twice of late, took a more prominent part in the proceedings, noting what he considered objectionable in the conduct of the Prime Minister, and being heartily cheered by his party. The House then went into Committee again on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, which at length arrived safe and sound from this long and trying ordeal. The House then went into Committee on the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, reaching the 20th clause, and shortly after adjourned.

On Wednesday Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, about 250 presentations being made, of ladies whose names had previously been submitted by the Lord Chamberlain for approval. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with other members of the Royal Family, the diplomatic and general circles, and many of the nobility and gentry were present.

The annual banquet given by the President and Council of the Royal Academy was held on Saturday, the occasion being, as usual, honoured by the presence of men illustrious for their rank, and patronage of art, or for their eminence in the several worlds of art, science and literature. Sir Francis Grant, the President of the Royal Academy, occupied the chair, being supported on his right by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count Gleichen, the Duke of Teck. There were present also the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Disraeli, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Ward Hunt, &c. on the one hand; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Messrs. Gladstone, Forster, Lowe, Goschen, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Granville on the other. Amongst the rest of the company were Messrs. Millais, Sant, Weckes, Hunt, C. Landseer, Watts, Barry, and other Academicians and Associates; Professor Tyndall, Mr. A. Froude, Mr. Matthew Arnold, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir William Fergusson, the President of the College of Surgeons, the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, the President of the College of Physicians, Mr. Bessemer, Sir John Lubbock, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London. The Archbishop of York, as Chaplain to the Royal Academy, said Grace before meat, while after, "For these and all Thy mercies given," was sung by a body of vocalists, consisting of Master Backhouse, Mr. J. Foster, Mr. Coates, Messrs. Montem Smith, Lane, Carter, Wina and Lawler. The usual Toasts were given, that of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family," being responded to by his Royal Highness in person. The Duke of Cambridge, on behalf of the Army and Reserve Forces, and Mr. Ward Hunt on behalf of the Navy, acknowledged the Toast of "The Army, the Navy, and the Reserve Forces." "Prosperity to the Interests of Science and Literature" was responded to by Sir John Lubbock, for Science, and Mr. Matthew Arnold in connec-

tion with Literature, Mr. Disraeli replied to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and the Lord Mayor to "The Health of the Lord Mayor and the Ancient Corporation of the City of London." The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke on behalf of the guests, and, in return, proposed the toast, "The Health of the President, and Prosperity to the Royal Academy," an appropriate acknowledgment of which brought the programme to an end. The company broke up about eleven, and, perhaps, the most brilliant event of the season was at an end. At no gathering, except when a Sultan or a Shah visits us, does a grander assemblage of eminent Englishmen occur. Royalty, the Church, the Law, the Ministry, Art, Literature, and Science, Wealth, Municipalities, each and every of these is represented by its most illustrious members. Rank and Fashion were present in the flesh, but what of Beauty there was to be seen was on the walls of the various rooms in Burlington House.

Those who may pass along the Strand just now need hardly inquire what month it is. The numbers of men in clerical garb, and of maidens, old and young, pretty and plain, all passing along that crowded thoroughfare, either converging towards or dispersing from one common centre, these sufficiently betoken that we are in the month of May—a month when all the religious societies under the sun, or, at all events, in the United Kingdom, find their way to Exeter Hall, for the purpose of holding their anniversary meetings. Nor is this the only evidence we have that we have reached the merry month. Very far from it. No matter in what part of London, there are signs of genial spring, and of the pastimes we affect in the brighter months of the year. Any of our readers who may betake himself to the neighbourhood of the White Horse Cellar, in Piccadilly, will be amply rewarded for his pains. He will look at a picture, or rather a series of pictures, which it would have done his father's heart good to have seen—a picture common enough throughout England before 1830, but which, since the introduction of railways, had till quite recently almost died out—we mean the four-horse coach of the period. Of the many "revivals" that are taking place around us, none, we feel certain, will be so popular as the revival of stage coaches. It may be very well to go into ecstasies over Shakerism, or Moody and Sankeyism, or the other isms and ologies which occasionally set us all in a commotion. But there is no ism so dear to an Englishman as stage coachism, no ology for which he would more readily make any sacrifice than horse-fleshology. He may hardly, so to speak, know a horse from a cow, yet he takes to horses, and to those who do know something of them, quite naturally. Let then our readers visit the part of Piccadilly we have indicated above, either early in the morning, between 9.30 and 10.30, or of an afternoon, and then they will see, either on the point of setting out, or returning, quite a number of coaches, well appointed, well horsed, and well driven. Such are the Dorking, the Tunbridge, the Windsor, the Guildford and Maidenhead, the Boxhill, the Beckenham, the Virginia Water Coach, and others. Those who have plenty of leisure time cannot do better than avail themselves of one of these opportunities for enjoying a good drive of twenty or more miles out and home again. They will traverse some of the prettiest country in England. They will have good companionship on the road, be able, as they will certainly need, to refresh themselves at the end of the stage and will enjoy the ineffable pleasure of bowling along good country roads at the rate of ten miles an hour, which we take to be far preferable to railway express at sixty miles. The world would be far jollier if it were not in such a desperate hurry to come to an end. Then, having sauntered along Piccadilly in an afternoon, there is the "row" to lounge in if one affects that kind of thing. Or if there is a lack of taste for this insipid sort of amusement, there are the picture galleries all open—the Academy, the Society of British Artists, the Society and Institute of Water Colour Painters, &c., &c. Then the season of athletics is in full swing, while cricket, yachting and polo are well under weigh. Only a few days since the Surrey Cricket Club held its annual meeting. On Wednesday the M.C.C. had their annual meeting and dinner, and already we have seen the score of one county match, in which Kent tried the mettle of thirteen of her colts, and found, apparently, some good stuff amongst them. Then the various rowing clubs are going into practice for the Thames Regatta, for Henley, and other aquatic fixtures. To day the London Athletic Club holds its meeting at Lillie Bridge, and this day fortnight will

be held what is usually one of the most successful gatherings of the year, viz. the Civil Service Sports. Altogether muscular Christianity is going to have a pretty busy time of it, and as the weather has been a little more genial of late, we may be pardoned for looking forward to a little outdoor enjoyment. We must be hard indeed to please, if we cannot find some way of amusing ourselves out of coaching, racing, cricket, rowing, yachting, athletics, horticultural and botanic fêtes, horse shows, dog shows, the rough horse play of Victoria Park, or the inane lounge in Hyde Park. By the way, another important event in the racing world has just come off, "Freeman" won the Chester Cup on Wednesday. To-day, at the Alexandra Palace, there is the first of a series of Saturday Popular Concerts, while at the Crystal Palace, where this week has been held the annual Mule and Donkey Show, the first grand display of fireworks will take place.

In the operatic world the chief events to be noted are the appearance, this week, of Madame Christine Nilsson at Her Majesty's, Drury Lane, while Madame Adelina Patti is announced to sing at the Royal Italian, Covent Garden, for the first time this season, on Tuesday next, the 11th instant, when she will enact her usual rôle in Meyerbeer's opera "Dinorah." This evening Madame Nilsson will appear in Verdi's Opera "Il Trovatore," while at the Royal Italian will be given for the first time, Wagner's romantic opera "Lohengrin," with Mdlle. Albani as "Elsa di Brabante."

Everything connected with the Arctic Expedition under Captain Nares is being rapidly pushed forward, and the Admiralty are very properly desirous of putting aboard the two ships that will compose it everything that will contribute to make the long winter pass as agreeably as possible. Books, magic-lanterns, dresses for private theatricals are being furnished without stint, while of provisions there will be every variety of preserved meats, &c., &c. The expedition is appointed to start on the 29th instant, the day fixed for the public celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.

The chief event that is talked of on the Continent is the approaching meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany at Ems. We hope the friendly meeting of these monarchs may be taken as indicative of peace and goodwill towards all the world. France persists in being disquieted by war rumours. We cannot say she is unreasonable in this, for other powers share her doubts as to a long maintenance of peace. At Grätz more than one demonstration has been made against Don Alphonso (brother of Don Carlos), and his wife Doña Blanca. The reason of the demonstration is not apparent, but the services of the police and military were called into requisition and some difficulty was experienced in restoring order. From India we hear of a dreadful outbreak of cholera. Sir Garnet Wolseley has reached Natal, and taken up his governorship, while a revolution is reported to have broken out at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on the 2nd instant. This news, however, has not been as yet confirmed.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, 5th instant, to make arrangements for the approaching Festival of the Girls' School, which will take place on Tuesday next, it was resolved that the Stewards from the Province of Yorkshire be seated together at Table No. 2, and ballot for places. Brother J. Boyd was selected as Chairman of the Ladies' Stewards; Bro. Constable to be second Chairman, should a second be required. Brother Headon, W.M. Great City Lodge, to be Vice-Chairman. The Ladies' Stewards are to meet at 2 o'clock, and dine together at 2.30. The Ladies' gallery will be opened at 5 o'clock.

On Friday evening, the 30th ult., Bro. Sir Michael Costa's Oratorio of Eli was performed at Exeter Hall. Every part was crowded. Madame Patey, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Santley and Mr. Vernon Rigby sustaining the principal solo parts. The band and chorus consisted of nearly 700 performers. The quartet, "We bless you in the name of the Lord," sung by the before-mentioned artistes, deserves especial praise, and was encored; so also was the march. Bro. Willing was the organist, and the chorus were perfect. Sir Michael Costa conducted.

Mrs. Limpus, the widow of our late respected Brother Richard Limpus, informs her friends and pupils that she continues to hold afternoon Réunions weekly, at her

residence, 41 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, for the practice of vocal and concerted music. Periodical musical soirées also take place, at which the members of the class may assist, and have the privilege of introducing friends.

The fifteen sections will be worked at the Confidence Lodge of Instruction, White Hart Tavern, Abchurch-lane, on Wednesday, 12th May, at 6.30, when the following brethren will assist:—

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jennings 554                 | 8. Hill J.D. 1278        |
| 2. Livermore 554                | 9. Musto P.M. 1349       |
| 3. Ellis 933                    | 10. Webb                 |
| 4. Horsley 933                  | 11. Gross D.C. 1278      |
| 5. Griffith 907                 | 12. E. Gottheil P.M. 141 |
| 6. T. S. Mortlock P.M. Industry |                          |
| 7. Pender 15                    |                          |
13. Brown 174 | 14. J. Constable P.M. 185 | 15. Webb D.C. 174.

On Wednesday next will take place the first drive out of the Coaching Club, the Alexandra Park having been selected as the limit of the excursion.

Bro. Dr. Brette, Head French Master of Christ's Hospital, has been elected Examiner for the University of London. Dr. Brette has held this appointment before, namely, for the years 1865-1870.

Whitsuntide is approaching. We refer our readers who are on pleasure bent to our advertising columns, where will be found particulars of the excursions already advertised by the London, Brighton and South Coast, and the South Eastern Railway Companies.

#### GRAND CHAPTER—INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ON Wednesday evening another event in connexion with Freemasonry took place at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, viz., the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as First Principal of the Supreme Degree of Royal Arch Masons. The meetings generally are held in a small room, but on this occasion the Temple where Grand Lodge meetings are holden was used. At 7 o'clock a procession of Grand Officers entered. Comp. John Havers took the chair as 1st Principal, H. Sandeman Grand H., J. Rawson Grand J., J. E. Saunders G.S.N., Rucker G.P.S., John Hervey G.S.E. Grand Chapter was then opened and the minutes of the former convocation were read and confirmed. The acting Grand Z. then announced to the brethren that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was in attendance, and was ready to take the obligation of Grand Z. A deputation, with Sir Albert Woods at the head, then introduced His Royal Highness to Grand Chapter, where he was duly obligated by Companion John Havers, in a most solemn and impressive manner. H.R.H. was then clothed and invested, and on taking the chair loud and prolonged applause greeted him. His Royal Highness then appointed his officers, viz. Comps. The Earl of Carnarvon Prov. Grand 1st Principal, Lord Skermersdale Grand H., Lord de Tabley Grand J., John Hervey G.S.E., Marquis of Hamilton G.S.N., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor Principal Sojourner, W. Speed 1st Assistant, R. Gray 2nd Assistant, S. Tomkins G. Treasurer, E. McIntyre Q.C. Grand Registrar, F. Morrell G. Sword Bearer, T. G. Humphreys Grand Standard Bearer, Dr. W. R. Woodman G.D.C. and C. B. Payne Grand Janitor. The following Companions were then nominated on the Committee of Grand Chapter. Comps. J. L. Thomas, J. Brett, H. Levander, J. Boyd, J. E. Saunders and J. Smith. Comp. John Savage was appointed President, and Major Creaton and Benj. Head were also elected. Among those present were Companions Sir Albert Woods Garter, Sir Michael Costa, J. B. Monckton, Hyde Pullen, Parkinson, J. Nunn Leman, Dr. Goldsboro, Swallow, J. Coutts, Ough, J. Boyd, T. Cubitt, T. W. White, Walford, Griffiths Smith, J. Stevens, J. L. Thomas, J. Cockburn, W. Green, Bourne, E. P. Albert, C. E. Lacey, H. Massey, H. G. Bass, Pendlebury, Hilton, C. Hogard, Leman, H. Garrod, H. Muggenridge, A. D. Loewenstark, F. Adlard, G. Bolton, W. Smith, W. Mann, H. Muggenridge, Halsey, Stephens, H. M. Levy, &c.

His Royal Highness then addressed the Companions, and said it afforded him great pleasure to bear the high office just conferred upon him, but he regretted that his other engagements would not allow him to stay throughout the business of the evening. He could, however, assure them that it would be most agreeable to him to come on future occasions, and he might add that he had seized the first opportunity that occurred after his Installation as Grand Master to come up to Grand Chapter and take the chair. After thanking the Companions for their kindness, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Skermersdale, the deputation, and the Lord Mayor, retired, heartily cheered again by those present.

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes was then read as follows:

TO THE SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF ENGLAND.

The Committee of General Purposes beg to Report that they have

examined the Accounts from the 20th January 1875 to the 20th April 1875, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:

To Balance 20th January . . .	£526 4 0	By Disbursements during the quarter . . .	£191 15 6
„ Subsequent Receipts . . .	475 13 0	„ Balance . . .	810 1 6
	<u>£1,001 17 0</u>		<u>£1,001 17 0</u>

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival and Co., Bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The Committee have likewise to report that they have received the following Petitions:—

1st. From Companions Thomas Cooke jun. as Z, John William Hancock as H, Robert Binley as J, and eleven others for a Chapter to be attached to the Marmion Lodge, No. 1,060, Tamworth, to be called "The Marmion Chapter," and to meet at the Masonic Rooms, Tamworth in the County of Stafford.

2nd. From His Grace the Duke of Manchester as Z, Edward Israel Orford as H, John Clark Dancomb as J, and eleven others for a Chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Merit, No. 466, Stamford, to be called "The Montague Chapter," and to meet at the George Hotel, Stamford, in the County of Northampton.

3rd. From Companions John Coutts as Z, William Bourne as H, James Summers as J, and six others for a Chapter to be attached to the Ebury Lodge, No. 1348, Millbank, to be called "The Ebury Chapter," and to meet at the Morpeth Arms Tavern, Ponsouby Street, Millbank, Westminster.

4th. From George William Harvey as Z, Murray Richard Gissing as H, Charles Broad as J, and ten others for a Chapter to be attached to the Pacific Lodge, No. 1453, Reefton, New Zealand, to be called "The Reefton Chapter," and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Reefton, in the Province of Nelson, in Westland, New Zealand.

These petitions being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted, although they have not lost sight of the fact that the Pacific Lodge, No. 1453, has not been three years in existence. As however, it is situated in the Province of Nelson, where at present no Chapter exists, the Committee recommend that the accustomed limitation of three years be not in this case insisted on.

The Marquis of Ripon having addressed a letter to the Grand Scribe E., resigning the Trusteeship of the Funds of Grand Chapter, the Committee recommend that the resignation be accepted, and the necessary steps taken for carrying it into effect, which was done accordingly; and Comps. Earl of Carnarvon P.G.Z. and Lord Skermersdale were elected Trustees.

It is with very sincere regret that the Committee have to impart to Grand Chapter the melancholy intelligence of the decease, on the 9th of March last, of the E. Companion William Pulteney Scott, who had uninterruptedly presided over them since May 1864. The Committee desire to record their deep feeling of sorrow at this sad event, and to express their sense of the great loss Royal Arch Masonry has sustained thereby, a sentiment which they feel assured will be unanimously participated in by the Members of Grand Chapter.

(Signed) HUGH D. SANDEMAN,  
In the Chair.

There being no other business, Grand Chapter was then closed, and the Companions separated.

#### MASONIC GATHERINGS ON THE EVENING OF THE FESTIVAL.

AMONGST those Lodges who assembled on the occasion of the installation of the M.W.G.M., the Albion Lodge met at Masonic Hall, Air Street, Regent Street, Bro. Marsh in the chair. Twenty-eight brethren sat down to banquet. Bros. P.M.'s Moring, S. Vallentine, Willey, S. Coote, H. Albert, E. Coste, H. Friend, W. H. Baylis, Cater, Stevens, Cater Scott J.W., and visitors Bros. D. H. Jacobs P.M. 27, W. Holland P.M. (Bedford), Allen S.G.D. (Essex), Lyons Lodge of Israel, Birmingham, &c.

The brethren of No. 813, New Concord, celebrated the event at Bro. Gallant's S.W., the Horse Shoe Stores, Borough. The members of the Finsbury Lodge 861 dined at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, where Bro. H. Gabb provided a capital banquet. The Past Masters of the Old Concord Lodge dined at the Hyde Park Hotel. A few members of the St. John's Lodge (Berks and Bucks 795), dined at Bro. Jas. Beale's, the Zetland Arms, South Kensington. Bro. C. Gammon P.M. and Treasurer presided. It is needless to say that the mention of H.R.H. the Grand Master's name was a signal for loud and prolonged cheering, and the brethren present congratulated each other on having witnessed the ceremony.

The Members of the Hervey Lodge, No. 1260, dined together at Simpson's, 103 Strand, to celebrate the Prince of Wales's Installation. In the absence of the W.M. (W. Bro. Jabez Hogg P.G.D.), who was dining with the Grand Officers, the chair was taken by the L.P.M. Bro. C. Darby, supported by Bros. P.M. King jun. Secretary, King D.C., Harrison S.W., Southwood J.W., Kingcombe I.G., Foss, J. R. Cox, Mansell, and others. Among the visitors were Bros. Atkins P.M. 27, Green S.W. 27, Maidwell 27, Hayward 172, and several provincial brethren. After spending a very pleasant evening, the company separated, at the hour of high twelve.

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 1d per pack extra. Cards for Piquet, Bézique, Écarté, &c., Mogul Quality 10d per pack, 6s per dozen packs.—London: W. W. Morgan, 67 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, 8th MAY.

- 173—Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.  
176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall.  
1361—United Service, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey.

## MONDAY, 10th MAY.

- 5—St. George and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Hall.  
29—St. Albans, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
45—Strong Man, Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, at 8 (Instruction).  
136—Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.  
193—Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.  
957—Leigh, Freemasons' Hall.  
1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate.  
R. A. 720—Pannuro, Horns Tavern, Kennington.  
R. A. 1118—University, Freemasons' Hall.  
R. A. 1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.

- 40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, High Street, Hastings.  
68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth.  
88—Scientific, Red Lion, Petty Cury, Cambridge.  
104—St. John's, Wellington Hotel, Stockport.  
105—Fortitude, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.  
210—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, South Shields.  
292—Sincerity, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.  
314—Peace and Unity, Militia Mess Rooms, Preston.  
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hall, Uxbridge.  
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich.  
661—Fawcett, New Masonic Hall, Seaham Harbour.  
665—Montagu, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis.  
751—Eastnor, Feathers Hotel, Ledbury.  
949—Williamson, Royal Hotel, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.  
1021—Hartington, Royal Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness.  
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Leeds.  
1250—Gilbert Greenall, Masonic Rooms, Warrington.  
1253—Travellers, Queen's Hotel, Manchester.

- R. A. 89—Royal Cheshire, Astley Arms, Dukinfield.  
R. A. 306—Alfred, 23 Albion-street, Leeds.  
R. A. 148—Elias Ashmole, Chapter Rooms, Warrington.  
M. M. 156—County Palatine, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.

## TUESDAY, 11th MAY.

- 46—Old Union, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.  
167—St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.  
1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerly.

- R. A. 145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.  
80—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Sunderland.  
93—Social, Freemasons' Hall, Norwich.  
211—Merchants, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, Warwick.  
371—Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, Maryport.  
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Wakefield.  
496—Peace and Harmony, Masonic Rooms, St. Austell, Cornwall.  
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone.  
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cuckfield n.  
626—Lansdowne Lodge of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham.  
723—Pannuro, Wellington Hotel, Aldershot.  
764—Harbour of Refuge, Masonic Hall, West Hartlepool.  
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, Gosport.  
1213—Bridgewater, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles.  
R. A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Leeds.  
R. A. 721—Grosvenor, Bar's Hotel, Chester.  
R. A. 1055—Derby, Waterloo Hotel, Cheetam.

## WEDNESDAY, 12th MAY.

- Festival of the Royal Freemasons' School for Girls.  
Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.  
3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall.  
13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.  
15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall.  
193—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, at 7.30 (Instruction).  
238—Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse.  
1017—Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.  
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping.

- 51—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale.  
84—Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship, Masonic Hall, Guernsey.  
142—Wike, Church Inn, Whitefield.  
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bolton.  
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Bury.  
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
281—Fortitude, Athenaeum, Lancaster.  
298—Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Rochdale.  
333—Royal Preston, Royal George Hotel, Fullwood.  
330—Fidelity, Queen's Arms, Dukinfield.  
708—Carnarvon, Mitre Inn, Hampton Court.  
731—Arboretum, Arboretum Hotel, Ferby.  
820—Lily Lodge of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey.  
851—Worthing Lodge of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing.  
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, Salford.  
1048—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford.  
1052—Callender, Public Hall, Rusholme.  
1091—Temple, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
1140—Ashton, White Hart Hotel, Cheadle.  
1316—Victoria, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles.  
R. A. 295—Unity, Masonic Rooms, Rochdale.

## THURSDAY, 13th MAY.

- 91—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall.  
206—Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
263—Bank of England, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
879—Southwark, Southwark Park Tavern, Southwark.  
1476—Copper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Docks, West Ham.  
1416—Macdonald, Head Quarters 1st Surrey Volunteer Corps, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.  
1288—Finbury Park, Finbury Park Tavern, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway.  
1321—Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill.  
1471—Warrington, Cock Tavern, Highbury.  
1475—Peckham, Victory Tavern, Old Kent-road.  
R. A. 548—Vane, Freemasons' Hall.  
71—Unity, Masonic Hall, Lowestoft.  
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Sunderland.  
130—Royal Gloucester, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton.  
139—Britannia, Surrey-street, Sheffield.

- 216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.  
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith.  
477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.  
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.  
786—Crossieth United Service, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
816—Royds, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale.  
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham.  
939—Pelham, Corn Exchange, Worksop.  
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale.  
1055—Derby, Knowsley Hotel, Cheetam, near Manchester.  
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.

- R. A. 51—Patriotic, Three Cups, Colchester.  
R. A. 220—Harmony, Wellington Hotel, Garston.  
R. A. 233—Wisdom, Bull's Head Inn, Haslingden.  
K. T. 12—St. Michael, Mason's Arms, Newchurch.  
K. T. 21—Salamanca, Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.  
M. M. 113—Blair, Commercial Inn, Haslingden.  
M. M. 136—Alfred, Bridge Inn, Bury.

## FRIDAY, 14th MAY.

- 33—Britannic, Freemasons' Hall.  
134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall.  
177—Donatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.  
1420—Earl Spencer, Freemasons' Hotel, New Wandsworth.  
R. A. 6—Friendship, Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.  
R. A. 33—Britannic, Freemasons' Hall.

- 36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Cardiff.  
155—Perseverance, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
170—All Souls, Masonic Hall, Weymouth.  
458—Aire and Calder, Ouse-street, Goolse.  
697—United, George Hotel, Colchester.  
815—Blair, Town Hall, Hulme.  
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Harrogate.  
1121—Wear Valley, Talbot Hotel, Bishop Auckland.  
1289—Rock, Albert Rooms, Rock Ferry.

- R. A. 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme.  
R. A.—Mariners, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
K. T. 4—Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield.

## SATURDAY, 15th MAY.

- 1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green.  
1329—Sphinx, Camberwell.  
308—Prince George, Bottoms, Eastwood, Yorks.

## IRELAND.

- MONDAY—15—Prince of Wales' Own Lodge, Masonic Hall, Relfast.  
TUESDAY—8—St. Patrick, Masonic Hall, Cork.  
THURSDAY—20—Light of the West, Grand Jury Room, Sligo.  
" 248—Roscommon, Court House, Roscommon.  
" 352—Castleblaney, Castleblaney, Monaghan.  
" 411—Drogheda, Masonic Hall, Drogheda.  
FRIDAY—178—St. John, Castle-street, Lisburn, co. Antrim.  
" 211—Magherafelt, Court House, Magherafelt, co. Derry.

## EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

- MONDAY—115—St. Stephen, St. James's Hall, Writer's-court.  
TUESDAY—1—Mary's Chapel, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo-place.  
WEDNESDAY—2—Canongate, Kilwinning-street, St. John's Chapel, St. John's-street.  
" R. A. 1—Edinburgh, Freemasons' Hall.  
THURSDAY—8—Journeymen, Blackfriars-street, High-street.  
FRIDAY—56—Canongate, Kilwinning-street, St. John's Chapel, St. John's-st.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**Robert Burns Lodge, No. 25.**—At the meeting held on 3rd of May 1875, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C., there were present Bros. G. G. Wilson W.M., A. W. Harrison S.W., W. A. Malony J.W., T. Wingham jun. S.D., E. Dunn J.D., H. Dicketts D.C., Arnold and Long (wine stewards), G. R. Sherwill I.G., Radford Tyler, J. Dyte P.M. Secretary, J. E. Welch P.M. Treasurer. Past Masters Bros. Watson, Wingham, Nicholls, E. W. Long, J. Caldwell, &c. Visitors, Bros. Thompson, Cleanell, Austen, Claasson, Fowler, Boyd, Millar, &c., &c. The business transacted consisted of passing Bro. W. G. Watts and initiating Mr. Jno. Sansom, after which the brethren and visitors, numbering together about 80, sat down to a banquet, served by Bro. Francatelli.

**St. John's Lodge, No. 70.**—The regular meeting was held on 4th May, at the Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth. Present, Bros. James J. Avery W.M., H. W. Thomas S.W., R. G. Bird J.W., R. Pengelley S.D., E. Sarrett J.D., J. P. Rogers D.C., W. Garland Steward, E. Arnold I.G., T. Smith Tyler, V.W. J. B. Gover P.M. P.P.G.A.D.C. Secretary, V.W. L. D. Westcott P.M. P.P.G.S. Works Treasurer; Past Masters, Bros. Dupré P.P.G.D.C., Andrews, Stribling, Culley, Skelton. Visitors, Bros. Manning I.P.M. D. Box S.W. 156, J. Rendle W.M., Webber Harbrou 1247, Wardo 130, Hawke S.W. 159, Hevell J.W. 1255. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes confirmed, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Townsend and King having proved their proficiency in the former degree were passed to the F.C. degree. The Lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and Messrs. Mallett and Tent, previously balloted for and accepted, were initiated into the Order. The ceremony being conducted throughout with that care and efficiency which is so well calculated to sustain the prestige enjoyed by this old and prosperous Lodge. The Lodge was then closed, and the meeting adjourned.

**Lodge of Joppa, No. 188.**—This flourishing Lodge (the members of which may justly be proud on account of the M.W.G.M. having selected their worthy P.M. and Treasurer, Bro. E. P. Albert, as Assistant Grand Pursuivant), held its regular meeting at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, City, on the 3rd instant. Bro. S. Hickman W.M., A. G. Dodson S.W., L. Lazarees J.W.; L. M. Auerhaan Treasurer; E. P. Albert, Assistant Grand Pursuivant. Secretary, Miller S.D., Auerhaan I.G., H. Hymans D.C., and a very large attendance of the brethren, including P.M.'s A. Berkowitz, M. Alexander, H. M. Levy, E. H. Hunt, O. Roberts, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Rutherford, Louisson, Mayers and Poole having answered the necessary questions in a satisfactory manner, were

passed to the degree of Fellow Crafts. Messrs. Linderbaum, Lissen, Sissett and Davis were initiated into the order. Bros. Hertzberg, Nourick and Skinner were raised to the 3rd degree, the ceremony being very creditably performed. Several candidates were proposed for initiation, and a notice of motion was given by Bro. O. Roberts I.P.M. that the Initiation Fee should be raised to £10 10s, and the joining fee £8 8s. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to slight refreshment, when the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The W.M. proposed the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the M.W.G.M., whom he stated every Bro. was proud to see in that position, for the moment he took the Gavel in his hand he showed himself a worthy ruler of the Craft. (Loud cheers.) The toast of the Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master was also received with applause, as also was that of the Right W. Bro. the Earl of Skelmersdale D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers. The Chairman was proud to say that the Lodge of Joppa had been honoured by the appointment of Bro. E. P. Albert as Assist. Grand Pursnivant; he was one well fitted for that office; in fact, if he was not so, he would never have been raised to that proud position. Bro. E. P. Albert returned thanks. The W.M. in proposing the toast of the Benevolent Fund attached to the Lodge, said, it had the large sum of £1,150, and he informed the brethren that the newly initiated candidates had each given the sum of 21s, Bro. Stransky £2 2s, and Bro. A. Anorhaan (who is about leaving this country to go to the Cape of Good Hope) had given the sum of £5 5s. (Cheers.) Every brother wished him a successful voyage and a speedy return. Bro. Spiegel V.P. responded to the toast. Bro. Davis returned thanks for the newly initiated brethren. Bro. O. Roberts I.P.M., in proposing the toast of the W.M., said he was one who had performed the duties of the Lodge in a very efficient manner, and the brethren were proud to have him to preside over them. The W.M. briefly returned thanks. Bro. Harty responded to the toast of the Visitors, who were Bros. Fründlich 1017, W. Jenkins 152 (Calcutta), H. Frost 595, J. K. Pitt 463, C. J. Scales 1507, J. Rosenthal 1017, E. J. Harty (Eclectic Lodge), J. Card 125, Bak (Amsterdam). The toasts of the P.M.'s, Wardens and officers followed, and a very agreeable evening was passed, enlivened by the harmony of Bros. Mayers, Benjamin and Hunt.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.**—The weekly meeting was held on Wednesday, 5th May, when amongst those present were Bros. Walker W.M., Blackhall S.W., D. Posener J.W., Pitt Sec., E. Gottheil Preceptor, Constable, Ross W.M. 185, Hogard P.M. 205 W.M. 453, Gluckstein P.M. 51, Morgan, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. In consequence of Bro. Constable's ballot being arranged for this evening, the standing orders were suspended, and the first, second, third and fourth sections of the first lecture were worked by Bros. Webb, Posener, Hogard and Beckett respectively, each brother vying with his fellow to gain the approval of those assembled. Bro. Constable's ballot was then proceeded with, particulars of which will be found in another part of our issue.

**Samaritan Lodge, No. 286.**—The monthly meeting was held on 29th of April, at the Green Man Hotel, Bacup. Bros. John Crossley W.M. pro tem, James Pilling S.W., Henry Taylor I.W., John Wilson S.D., Robert Stewart J.D., William Fletcher I.G., John Earnshaw Tyler. Past Masters, Bros. William Blackledge, Robert Crossley sen., James Barker. Visitors, Bros. John Plane and John Law. The Lodge was duly opened in the first degree, a letter was read from the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, desiring the Lodge to nominate two or three brethren for the office of Prov. Grand Pursnivant, and he would appoint one of them to the office at the provincial meeting to be held at Darwen, on 13th May next. Past Masters John Taylor, John Pilling, and James Barker were duly nominated. Bro. N. Chadwick, Secretary, was appointed to represent the Lodge at the meeting of the Charity Committee, to be held in the Freemasons' Hall, at Manchester, on the 4th May. The Lodge was then closed. A banquet to celebrate the Installation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as the R.W. Grand Master of England was afterwards held.

**Lodge Virtue and Silence, No. 332.**—A meeting was held on Thursday, 15th April, at the White Lion Hotel, Hadleigh. There were present: Bros. A. Atkins W.M., A. J. Grimwade S.W., W. C. Eltham J.W., F. Grimwade S.D., W. Mackney J.D., S. Cooper I.G.; P.M.'s W. Hart P.P.G.J.D., H. Golding P.M., E. B. Powell, G.P.P. Super., W. Gardiner P.P.G.P., J. T. Muriel P.M., A. K. Laslett I.P.M., T. Chisnall Secretary, and Bros. R. Adams, A. Scaborne, Hitchcock, King, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were read and confirmed. The Lodge was then opened in F.C. degree, when Bro. King, having answered the usual questions, was entrusted and retired. The Lodge was then opened in 3rd degree, when Bro. J. King was raised to the sublime degree. The ceremony being rendered by Bro. A. K. Laslett I.P.M. Bro. Hart then gave remainder of traditional history. Bro. Mackney J.D. proposed that the M.M.'s ticket for the Installation be given to Bro. F. Grimwade S.D., which was unanimously agreed to. The Lodge was then closed in harmony.

**Drogheda Lodge, No. 411.**—A regular meeting was held on the 8th April at Masonic Hall, Drogheda. Present, Bros. F. E. Clarke P.M. H.K.T. in absence of W.M. officiated pro tem, J. L. Whitty S.W., N. Flynn J.W., J. Dean P.M. (S.D. pro tem), H. Griffin J.D., C. M. McCausland I.G., Rev. F. Hannan Chaplin, Browne Tyler, Preston Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem; Past Masters, Bros. Harbinson, Morton, Parsons and Dyas; Visitors, Bros. Rudkin 10, Wilkin 351, Thomas 351, Harvey 85, and Hamilton. Bro. R. B. Daly jun. was raised to high and sublime degree of M.M. Mr. Charles Wm. Osborne initiated. Two candidates passed ballot, and two new ones were proposed. Bro. Hannan elected honorary member in recognition of his office as Chaplain.

**Churchill Lodge, No. 478.**—The Anniversary Festival was held on Tuesday Evening, 4th May, at the Masonic Hall, Oxford, where there was an unusually large and distinguished gathering of the brethren, among those present being Brother H.R.H. Prince Leopold. A *recherche* banquet was served at half-past seven.

**Grosvenor Lodge, No. 1251.**—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on the 4th inst. H. Bethell W.M., J. Cox S.W., Thurkle J.W., C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P. Secretary, and Past Masters T. Parker, Lowenthal, Meredith, and a very numerous assemblage of the brethren were present. The Lodge was opened and minutes of the regular meeting and the Emergency Meeting were read and confirmed; also the auditors' report was read and adopted. A vote of thanks was accorded to the auditors for their able report. A Board of Installed Masters was then formed, and Bro. C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P. occupied the chair. Bro. Cox S.W. and W.M. elect was then presented to the Lodge, when the brethren were informed that he was the first gentleman initiated in the Lodge. Brother Cottebrune then duly installed him into the chair of K.S., in his usual careful and perfect manner, eliciting the compliments of all present. There were 18 W.M.'s and P.M.'s to witness the ceremony, and the W.M. having been duly saluted according to ancient form, invested his officers as follow, viz. Bro. Bethell I.P.M., Thurkle S.W., Hughes J.W., Meredith P.M. Treasurer, C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P. Secretary, J. Elliott S.D., Cantle J.D., T. Murley I.G., F. Godfrey Organist, Pilditch D.C., T. Bull W.S., Woodstock Tyler, Baker Assistant D.C. To judge by the expressions of approval given by the brethren, the appointment of the officers gave great satisfaction. Bro. Lowenthal P.M. was appointed Steward for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at the next Festival. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, eighty in number, sat down to a very *recherche* banquet, provided by Mr. Banyan, that gave unqualified satisfaction. After the grace had been sung, the W.M. proposed the Toast of "Her Majesty the Queen." The W.M. next proposed the Toast of "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," whose name was received with loud marks of applause. The glee "By Celia's Arbour," was then sung. The W.M. then proposed the Toast of the "Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon." Bro. Montem Smith then sang "Tom Tackle." The Toast of the Earl of Skelmersdale Deputy Grand Master, followed. The W.M. said he was proud to see Bro. J. Boyd P.G.P. present; he was also one of the members of Grand Lodge, of whom they were all proud. Bro. J. Boyd P.G.P. returned thanks for the Grand Officers, and regretted the whole of the brethren who were Master Masons were not able to be present to witness such a glorious sight as the Installation. The selection of officers made by the M.W.G.M. had given great satisfaction. (Cheers.) The S.G.W. the Marquis of Hamilton, the Right Hon. the Lord Major of London, with other honoured members of the Craft being amongst those distinguished, was sufficient to show to the brethren that H. R. H. was truly and eminently qualified to fill his position. (Loud cheers.) Bro. Bethell I.P.M. then proposed the toast of the W.M. He was one who every brother was proud to see in the chair. He had worked his way, and was always ready to do any duty the Lodge required of him. The W.M. suitably responded, and proposed the toast of the Visitors, amongst whom he said were many distinguished in the Craft, and included Bro. J. Boyd P.G.P. They were always pleased to see visitors, and he hoped that all would be present on future occasions. The glee, "Soldier's Love," was then sung. Bro. C. L. Thomas returned thanks for the toast, and was followed by Bro. E. Laussot. Bro. Chaplin Henry then sang "I am a Friar of Orders Grey." The W.M. then proposed the toast of the P.M.'s, and said he hoped to follow in their footsteps. The brethren had seen what the Past Masters had done, and to mark the manner his predecessor had performed his duties, he had much pleasure in placing on his breast a jewel he might be proud to wear, and he hoped he would live long to carry it. (Cheers.) Bro. Bethell I.P.M., in the name of the Past Masters, returned thanks for the toast; he had also to thank them personally for the mark of their esteem in giving him so valuable a gift. The toast of the initiates was then proposed, and Bro. Cumbers responded. The W.M. then proposed the Treasurer, Bro. Meredith P.M., who, in discharging his duties, had given every satisfaction. Bro. C. A. Cottebrune P.M. P.G.P., who was the first Master, said he had initiated him. Brother Meredith P.M. briefly returned thanks, and Bro. C. A. Cottebrune P.M. P.G.P. and Secretary followed. The toast of the officers followed, the W.M. stating that every officer he had appointed was able to fulfil every duty required. The toasts having been responded to, the Tyler's toast followed, and a most enjoyable entertainment was brought to a conclusion. Amongst the visitors were Bros. E. J. Copping 933, J. Boyd P.G.P., Allport 165, Thomas P.M. 112, E. Coles 1319, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, Read P.M. 209, E. J. Scott P.M. 749, Knight 1306, Swallow P.M. 382, Strip 749, H. Levander P.G.D. Wilts, M. Bourne P.M. 1319, Mesroud, H. Norman P.G.S., McGee Wellington Lodge, Mason P.M. 144, W. Mam P.M. 188, Ballard 511, Chaplin Henry, Canton, &c.

**Lodge of Asaph, No. 1319.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 3rd inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. Bro. H. Frewin W.M., S. Jeykell S.W., W. A. Tinney J.W., E. Terry S.D., H. Tinney I.G.; and P. M.'s C. Cote P.G.O. (Middlesex), Jas. Weaver P.P.G.O. (Middlesex), E. S. Jones P.M., J. Chamberlin P.M., and several other brethren. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed. Bro. Coles was raised to the third degree, the ceremony being perfectly and impressively delivered by the W.M., assisted by the officers. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated.

**Great City Lodge, No. 1426.**—An emergency meeting was held on 1st May 1875, at City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Bros. N. B. Heaton W.M., J. H. Townend and W.M. Elect S.W., J. Seax S.W., G. Blackie as S.D., C. Taylor as J.D., T. Preston D.C., James Freeman Treasurer as I.G., W. Steedman Tyler, Edward

Moody Secretary; P.M. Bro. James Stevens; Visitors—Bros. W. Ferguson, St. Mark's Lodge, S. Browne, J. Boulton, T. W. Headon, A. Hicks, J. Bumpus and Keeble. Raised Bros. Gray and Crickmay; Passed Bros. White, Bristow, Measures, Hicks, Durrant, McNiven and Farmer; Initiated Messrs. W. H. Rowe, J. Liscombe, C. Lord, G. S. Goodman, and S. Benskin. Opened at 3, closed 8.15. Called off for refreshment at 5.45, resumed at 6.15. Five propositions for Initiation were made. Another Emergency probably in June. Apologies for non-attendance were received from about twenty members.

### CONSECRATION OF THE PRIORY CHAPTER, No. 1000, SOUTHEND.

THIS Chapter, attached to one of the most important Lodges in the Province of Essex, was consecrated in a most admirable manner on Saturday, 1st May, at Middleton Hotel, Southend-on-Sea, by E. Comp. R. Wentworth Little P.Z., Grand Scribe E. Middlesex, Secretary Girls' Masonic School, &c., assisted by J. Percy Leith P.Z. P.G. 1st Assistant Sojourner as acting H., John Boyd P.Z. Prov. G.P. Sojourner Middlesex as acting J., and E. Comp. H. G. Buss P.Z. Prov. G. Treasurer (Middlesex) as Director of Ceremonies. There were also present, in spite of the most inclement weather, and the opening of the Alexandra Palace, Comps. Rev. S. R. Wigram P.Z. 214, Grand Chaplain of England, Col. Wilkinson P.Z. P. Prov. Sojourner Cheshire, H. A. Dubois 1326 Pro. G.D.C. Middlesex, G. Cooper M.E.Z. 214, J. H. Spencer 73, Mason 73, Willing jun. 177, F. Dawson 188, W. T. Christian 544, C. Eltham 554, W. Skilleter 829, J. G. Marsh 975, J. Green 975, E. G. Phillips 379, A. Lucking 1293, Spencer R. Weston 7, J. C. Johnstone, J. A. Wardell, Rev. H. J. Hatch, and T. W. Gower, all of 1293, and W. T. Allen, Comp. Gilbert Janitor, &c. Comp. R. W. Little having opened the Chapter according to ancient form, the Companions were marshalled and admitted in due precedence. The Petitioners were called upon to signify their approval of the officers named in the warrant, viz. Comps. Rev. S. R. Wigram Z., E. G. Phillips H., and A. Lucking J. This being unanimous, Comp. Little gave a very interesting address, and the Chapter was consecrated in a most impressive manner, most highly appreciated by every one present. The installation of Principals was then proceeded with, after which the following Companions were duly elected to the various offices, viz. Comps. S. R. Weston Treasurer, J. C. Johnstone Scribe E., Rev. H. J. Hatch Scribe N., J. A. Wardell P. Sojourner, James Willing jun. 1st Assistant Sojourner, J. W. Gower 2nd Assistant Sojourner, E. R. Mountain Janitor. The musical arrangements were ably conducted by Comp. F. Dawson. Comps. R. W. Little, J. Percy Leith, J. Boyd and H. G. Buss were unanimously elected honorary members of the Chapter. Several companions and brothers were nominated for joining and exaltation respectively at the ensuing meeting, Wednesday, 12th May. All Masonic business being finished, the companions adjourned to a splendid banquet provided by Bro. F. Cantor, presided over by the M.E.Z. The usual Loyal and Royal Arch toasts having been duly honoured, that of the Grand Officers being acknowledged by E. Comp. J. Percy Leith, the M.E.Z. proposed the Masonic Charities, and alluded to the excellent manner the ceremonies had been performed, and the truly fraternal feeling always evinced by Comp. Little, Secretary of the Girls' School, in doing his utmost for the Craft. E. Comp. R. W. Little responded in feeling terms, acknowledging the courtesy of the companions, and wishing the new Chapter every prosperity. He thanked the Comp. J. for placing his name as Steward to the Girls' School. Rev. Comp. H. J. Hatch gave, in the course of the evening, an original Masonic song, composed by him, to commemorate the M.W.G.M.'s installation, which gave great satisfaction. The Janitor's toast being given, the companions separated at a late hour, having thoroughly enjoyed themselves, several taking the opportunity of staying the next day to view the town and note the vast improvements recently made.

### MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

The Bank rate remains unchanged. Very little alteration has taken place in the Home Railway Market, and prices are for the most part about the same as last week. The principal changes being an increase of 1½ in Great Northern A, 2½ in Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1¼ in North British, and 1½ in North Eastern Consols.

The Banker's clearing house return for the year ending 30th April 1875, shows that the total amount of bills, cheques, &c., cleared during the 12 months, amounted to £6,013,299,000, or an increase of £19,713,000 as compared with the previous year.

The number of disasters to shipping reported during the month of March is, according to the Bureau Veritas, as follows:—Sailing vessels reported lost, 131, viz.: 72 English, 14 American, 13 French, 9 Dutch, 7 Italian, 4 Norwegian, 3 Danish, 3 Greek, 2 Swedish, 1 German, 1 Brazilian, 1 Portuguese, and one of which the nationality is unknown. In this number are included 18 sailing vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost, 15, viz.: 9 English, and 6 American.

The National Bank of Australasia have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. together with a bonus of 2 per cent.; written £10,000 off Bank Premises account and carried £7,246 forward.

A company has been formed to carry into effect a scheme for establishing a steam ferry between Wapping and Rotherhithe.

At the annual meeting of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, held on the 6th inst., the net premiums for 1874 were stated at £251,536 against £203,534 in the preceding year. Fire losses for 1874 were £160,779. The reserve and general fund is increased by the results of the year to £33,262.

A company has been projected for the purpose of providing the Freemasons of London and suburbs with a Club which shall be open to members of the Craft only. The principal features are the formation of a Lodge of Instruction, to be presided over by efficient

instructors in Masonry, to provide accommodation for Lodges and private parties, and to give to members the means of obtaining every information respecting Masonry at home and abroad. The capital is divided into 10,000 shares of £5 each, 2,000 of which are now offered as it is considered that this number will be sufficient to start the Club in a complete and commodious manner, and, as it is not at present proposed to erect premises, it may be assumed that this amount will be sufficient for all requirements. Shareholders are offered the advantage of entering the Club, subject to election, without paying the entrance fee it is proposed to impose so soon as the number of members reaches 500. The directors state that they intend securing suitable premises for the club in a central part of London as soon as possible, and estimate that the subscriptions of the members, together with the profit to be derived from the sale of provisions, &c., will be sufficient to pay all working expenses, and leave a surplus available for dividend, which will allow of a large return being made to the shareholders. Forms of application for shares (which will be received from the general public as well as from Freemasons) or membership, together with all information, may be had from the Secretary, at the offices, Victoria Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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	53,071	49,701
Glasgow and South Western . . . . .	315½	18,388	16,992
Great Eastern . . . . .	763	50,686	46,183
Great Northern . . . . .	523	55,104	51,468
Great Western . . . . .	1,525	104,165	101,468
Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	430	63,025	61,481
London and Brighton . . . . .	376¼	31,075	33,341
London, Chatham and Dover . . . . .	153¼	17,787	16,496
London and North Western . . . . .	1,582¼	171,865	169,675
London and South Western . . . . .	626¼	38,747	38,520
London, Tilbury and Southend . . . . .	45	1,697	1,793
Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .	259½	30,721	30,138
Midland . . . . .	944½	115,762	108,686
Metropolitan . . . . .	8	9,049	8,396
" " District . . . . .	8	5,426	4,466
" " St. John's Wood . . . . .	1¼	474	427
North British . . . . .	839	42,135	37,771
North Eastern . . . . .	1,393	129,164	123,778
North London . . . . .	12	7,229	7,170
North Staffordshire Railway . . . . .	190	10,967	9,792
" " Canal . . . . .	118	1,665	1,589
South Eastern . . . . .	350	34,188	34,416

### THE DRAMA.

#### Shakspeare at the Gaiety—Mr. J. S. Clarke at the Charing Cross.

STILL working that mine which, of late, has proved productive of so much profit, Mr. Hollingshead has now produced *Much Ado About Nothing*. In many respects this is the best of Shakspeare's comedies, and few stage stories have more charm and interest than that of the courtship of Beatrice and Benedick, whilst the troubles of Hero form a darker contrast to their playful love-making. The cast at the GAIETY is a fairly good one: Mr. Markby is the Pedro and Mr. Boyne the Claudio. Mr. J. G. Taylor's Verges is an admirable picture of scurrility, and the humours of Mr. Righton as Dogberry, though somewhat forced, is still effective. Mr. Righton must care himself of a tendency to overact, if he wishes to take that high place in his profession for which he seemed to be destined two or three years ago. Mr. Hermann Vezin plays Benedick in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired, except a little more youth and dash. His elocution, always admirable, never shows to greater advantage than in the speeches of Shakspeare; his distinctness and first emphasis form a striking contrast to the slipshod delivery of many of his fellow actors. Miss Furtado looks charming as Hero; the services of Miss Ada Cavendish have been secured for the part of Beatrice, and it could hardly be in better hands, whether in the playful badiage of the earlier acts, or in the passion of the scene in which she incites Benedick to challenge Claudio, she is equally admirable. All the self-consciousness which used to mark and mar this lady's acting have disappeared, and she merges herself entirely in the character she is playing; her improvement during the past few years has been marvellous, and no one who saw her as Venus in Mr. Barnand's *Ixion* at the Royalty, would have then anticipated from her such a performance as that of her Beatrice to-day. With acting like hers, and that of Mr. Vezin, it is not surprising that this revival is the most successful of the series, and that in spite of the warm weather the GAIETY audiences are most enthusiastic. The programme concludes with the farce of "A Nice Girl," in which Miss Farren's pleasant vivacity is again welcomed by her numerous admirers.

Mr. J. S. Clarke is deservedly one of the most popular of our entertainers; nowhere is one so sure of a hearty laugh as at the place, where, for the time being, he is holding high carnival. All his little mannerisms, his curious inflections of voice, contortions of face, or expressive eccentricity of gesture, do but tend to promote greater hilarity. During a too short season at the CHARING CROSS, he is playing in two of his most popular characters,—Major De Boots, and Toodles. Who has not admired him as the lion-hearted, but slightly timid, the ostensibly fire-eating, but really chicken-hearted Major; or laughed at the desperate struggles of Toodles with his gloves, and his warm friendship with the pump handle? His fun is spontaneous and genuine, and equally so the laughter it provokes. Although Mr. Clarke's engagement at the CHARING CROSS is almost over, we trust that his absence will be of no long duration.

## RAILWAY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**WHITSUNTIDE ARRANGEMENTS.**—LONDON, BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RETURN TICKETS, May 14th to 19th (for distances over 10 miles).

CHEAP SATURDAY TO MONDAY TICKETS issued on SATURDAY, May 15th, available for return on the following Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 3.50 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey passengers for 'Owes and Newport; and the 4.50 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin and Ventnor on May 14th.

**PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.**—CHEAP TRAINS from London on WHIT SUNDAY and MONDAY.

A CHEAP TRAIN, SATURDAY, May 15th, to Havant and Portsmouth from London Bridge 2.50 p.m., and Victoria 1.0 p.m.; returning the following Tuesday.

Fares between London and Portsmouth and Havant 11s, 7s 6d, and 5s.

**HASTINGS, ST. LEONARD'S AND EASTBOURNE.**—CHEAP TRAINS on WHIT SUNDAY and MONDAY.

Fares to Eastbourne, St. Leonards, and Hastings and back 5s.

**BRIGHTON.**—CHEAP TRAINS EVERY Weekday and every Sunday, from London Bridge, Victoria, Clapham Junction, and Victoria.

Fare there and back, 4s.  
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time Books, to be had at all the Stations, and at 28 Regent Circus, Piccadilly, where Tickets may be obtained.

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