

THE

# Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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## A WATER PARTY.

RESIDENTS on the quiet banks of the Thames at Richmond or Kew are accustomed, at this season of the year, to receive a large influx of visitors resolutely bent on enjoyment. They are not indeed of the class who care to inspect the rare botanical treasures of the latter named place, nor are they at all disposed to ramble in Richmond Park, and eat sandwiches under the shadow of its noble elms. These people are of the well-to-do classes, who know how to dine, who have acquired the art of spending what dear old Charles Lamb called "a shoemaker's holiday" in the most agreeable fashion. A stranger who should stand on Kew Bridge about eleven o'clock on any morning in July might wonder what Royal craft was moored in the stream. He would hear the agreeable "tooting" of Dan Godfrey's band stationed on the ample deck of a noble-looking vessel, gay with the bright dresses and brilliant bonnets of the ladies. If our stranger desired accurate information, the youngest inhabitant might possibly be able to tell him that the frigate-like craft is the so-called "Civic Barge," and the people on her decks good substantial citizens with their wives and daughters. He might learn that the dear old craft had made a score or so of trips up the river this season, and that the City Companies, who know what it is to dine well, the Corporate Authorities, and, perhaps a Masonic Lodge or two, had figured amongst her passengers. A trip on board the "Maria Wood" is, indeed, regarded by many people as the very acme of pleasure. Some of our acquaintances, who are great men amongst the Fishmongers or the Goldsmiths, boast of having "gone up the river" every year for the last decade. For our own part we should vote a repetition of any pleasure, however sublime it might be, as rather slow, but the "Maria Wood" is a unique craft of her kind, and if the caterer does his duty, or rather, if cash be no object, one may spend a whole day on board in the most gentle of all imprisonment without outrunning any risk of being drowned. As no guest has ever yet voted the civic barge a prison, or has run any risk of a watery grave through her agency, she does not come under Dr. Johnson's definition of a ship. If she grounds at low water in the upper reaches of the stream, the most nervous lady on board never feels the least alarm, and her stability is so great that the paddles of the most troublesome of river steamers never have the effect of disturbing her equanimity. Many of our Masonic friends are no doubt fully acquainted with the merits of the old craft, and indeed we may venture to say that she never makes a pleasure trip without carrying a goodly sprinkling of the fraternity. Masons are supposed to be skilled in the art of dining out, but doubtless at this season most of our brethren would rather partake of a cold collation on board "the Barge" than they would sit down to a more ambitious spread at the "Star and Garter," or the "Trafalgar." Let us imagine that we are favoured guests of some Civic Company, and that we have stepped upon the deck of the old craft in time to partake of a late breakfast. The "providitors" are at their posts to receive us as we reach the gangway; we dive down to the spacious saloon, with appetites sharpened by our journey from town, and at once make serious inroads upon the good things placed before us. The barge casts off from her moorings at twelve o'clock, and proceeds slowly up the stream with her gay freight, who drink their coffee and discuss their ham and tongue to the accompaniment of delicious music. A gentle breeze enters the windows, and plays around us as we pass along amid some of that characteristic

scenery which has so often excited the admiration of our transatlantic brethren. We pass green banks and gay gardens gemmed with flowers, and bright sunny villas, the abodes of wealth and fashion. Noble trees almost dip their foliage into the stream, which scarcely ripples under the bows of the slowly gliding craft. All is gaiety and animation. The old gentleman opposite tells you that this makes his twentieth annual trip, and that he never enjoyed himself so much in his life as on this occasion. He has made the same remark for the last twenty years, and it is therefore evident that he is rapidly reaching a climax, and will, some day or other, sink under the influence of his highly wrought feelings. Your next neighbour is a distinguished Mason; you always meet him where Masons most do congregate, and he tells you that he is here by virtue of his position as Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Frying-pan Makers, who are the hosts of the day. The Worshipful Company never dines or goes up the river without its beadle, and that worthy, arrayed in gorgeous robes, his venerable head roofed with an enormous cocked hat, stands behind the master's chair, the observed of all observers. He looks uncommonly like a fossil man, and you imagine he has been dug up from some deep limestone formation, and decked in gay habiliments merely to give an air of respectable antiquity to the whole affair.

Breakfast over, the younger portion of the guests at once commence the mazy dance, under the influence of the magic strains of the band. The thoughtful providitors have provided neat gilt programmes of the dances, and the young ladies book their engagements under the ample awning of the barge as coolly as if they were about to foot it merrily on the boards at Freemasons' Hall. Staid gentlemen of middle age, whose dancing days are over, retire to the attendant shallop to smoke a morning cigar over a quiet glass of soda and brandy, and discuss the politics of the week. The shallop, indeed, is a great favourite with the lovers of the fragrant weed, who, reclining at their ease and watching the cool stream as the boat glides over its clear depths, or rather shallows, or following in imagination the blue smoke wreaths that curl up into spiral rings in the still air, may dream to their heart's content. A cold collation at three o'clock is the great event of the day, and at this the guests assemble with appetites by no means impaired by the previous inroads they have made upon the breakfast. One can feed quietly off cold lamb and a salad, washed down with hock or iced champagne, or more luxuriantly, but perhaps not more agreeably, off the numerous good things under which the table groans. There is more dancing after dinner, and when tea has been handed round the ladies are called up to the cuddy to participate in a lottery concocted by the Master, and at his own personal expense, where all the lots are prizes. One wishes one were a member of the female persuasion as one sees the exquisite cut scent bottles, the expensive Russia leather purses, and the other treasures disappear into the pockets of the fortunate winners. This little ceremonial over, the barge turns her bluff bows homeward, and amid the sounds of music and the measured tread of active dancers she takes up her old moorings off Kew Bridge long before the shadows of night have descended upon the river.

## THE RETIRING MASTERS OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

IN our recent article on the Boys' School we mentioned, as one of the subjects in connection with it which had

excited in us the strongest feelings of regret, that changes in the educational staff were again imminent. We pointed out that in the preceding Report, for the year 1873, it was stated, "A due regard for the important interests entrusted to their care, has forced upon the Committee the imperative necessity of introducing changes in the Educational department." A year elapses, and we are told, "Important changes have again taken place in the Instruction department, including the resignation of the Head Master, the Assistant Masters having also been replaced by new appointments." We remarked how damaging to the interests of this Institution such frequent changes must be, and we urged upon the Committee the desirability of selecting such new masters as would make the recurrence of similar changes in the last degree improbable. Elsewhere we publish a letter from the "Four Retiring Masters," and we have received from various quarters several other communications, all bearing on the unfortunate differences which have arisen as to the management of the School. We have no intention whatever of passing judgment on the contents of these documents. We are strictly impartial in the matter, and are only anxious that the interests of the boys should not suffer in the course of this turmoil. Moreover, the present time, when the grand success of the recent Festival is yet fresh in the minds of our readers, appears to be very favourable for bringing under notice some of the most important statements connected with these disputes.

We note, in the first instance, that the report to the Cambridge Syndicate, of the examiner, Mr. Finlaison, as regards the progress in study made by the boys is generally satisfactory, while as regards the discipline of the school it is overwhelmingly so. On the former point Mr. Finlaison remarks, firstly and generally, "I have great pleasure in certifying that the average educational condition of the boys, having regard to their ages and duration of residence in the school, is satisfactory—in some respects very much so—notwithstanding that I may feel it my duty to call attention to some points in which improvement is desirable." Then dealing *seriatim* with the subjects of study the examiner says, "In Scripture I had some very fair answers," notably from certain boys, while "in the second class the average was decidedly good." He thinks it would have been better had they taken up fewer books of the Old and New Testament and learned them more thoroughly, while he cautions them against answering at random. Again, "in Catechism," he says, "I was extremely well satisfied throughout. The boys appear to have got a very good text book, and to have made a very good use of it. Some boys also showed very considerable thought." In English Grammar "some fair essays were written, but, as a whole, the grammatical portion of the paper was weakly answered." Then, "the spelling and writing were unquestionably good throughout the school." In History, sundry boys answered remarkably well, "but the bulk of the school would do better to pay more attention to the leading principles of history." "In Geography, the map drawing was very good indeed," but greater attention is recommended "to geographical descriptions of countries." As regards Latin, "the average translation was fairly good, but the relative strength of the second class, as compared with the first, was not so great." "The French paper was very well answered throughout the school." "The German, which I examined *viva voce*, exhibited a satisfactory average." "The answers in Euclid were very fairly done, both *viva voce* and in writing." In Arithmetic the average merit was fair; but by no means remarkable. "The Algebra was not quite so satisfactory," and more attention to this subject is suggested. "The junior classes appear to possess fully as much information, and that of as sound a character as their ages would warrant one in expecting." Now nothing is easier than to praise or blame wholesale, but it will be remarked that Mr. Finlaison has passed judgment on the school with the nicest discrimination. He has not hesitated to point out faults, while giving every credit to what is admirable. This makes his judgment valuable, nor can it be denied that his opinion is, on the whole, very satisfactory to the masters and the manner in which they have performed their duties. As to the other point, the conduct of the boys, the examiner is stronger in his praise. "The conduct of the boys," he remarks, "was so uniformly good and highly disciplined that it is plain that no ordinary pains has been taken with them in this respect." On the

strength of this report, the Head and Assistant Masters have every reason to congratulate themselves.

The next point to which we must call attention is the unenviable position of one of the subordinate officials of the school—to wit, the Matron. We presume no one in his senses would allow that any such official should have it in her power to thwart the views of the Head Master. We care not what school is in question, whether it be Eton, with its tutors and dames, or a small preparatory academy, with a head master and one or two ushers, it is clear the success of the school, both as regards moral and religious training, depends absolutely on the exercise of a supreme authority by the head master, subject of course to the laws and limitations imposed on him by the governing body. Without such a regulation, the management of a school would become a farce. We are convinced the Committee are too fully alive to the importance of their own duties and of those of their Head Master to sanction in any way the interference with the latter of any person properly subordinate to him. Into the complaints raised by the Assistant Masters against the Matron we shall not pause to enquire. They are *ex parte* to begin with. The Matron may be in a position to meet them, or they may be incontrovertible. At all events it is no business of ours to pass judgment on the merits. But be they right or wrong, the fact of such charges being bandied about between the Masters and the Matron is not creditable to the Institution. We judge of the excellence of a piece of machinery when we find the parts of which it is composed work harmoniously together. Here there seems to have been not only no harmony, but absolute discord, to what cause attributable remains to be decided.

Our respected Bro. Binckes says that all the statements in Bro. Tew's pamphlet, to which we recently referred, can be answered satisfactorily. The Rev. Bro. Perrott is anxious for a complete investigation into his conduct. The four retiring Under Masters give chapter and verse for their several allegations, and the Matron, no doubt, is ready with a complete answer to all that has been urged against her. We are no advocates for stirring muddy water; but if the Committee take no further steps, injustice to some of those concerned must be the result. It is clearly a case in which the Committee must exercise a very great amount of discretion. Equally clear is it that the Committee owe it as a duty to the supporters of the Institution that everything of a polemical character between the Head Master and his subordinates should be put down with a firm hand. There must be no war between masters and servants, or the boys will suffer. The one authority before which masters and servants must equally bow is that of the Committee.

### THE RICHMOND COMMANDERY IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

THE presence of this Commandery in Boston for the purpose of sharing in the centennial celebration of the Battle of Bunker's Hill has been made the opportunity for a grand display, not only of Templar Masonry, but of a truly Masonic enthusiasm between the brethren of the Northern and Southern States. The Northern papers give most glowing descriptions of the reception accorded to the Richmond Knights by the Boston Commanderies, and speak, with a natural pride, of Masonry being among the most powerful of the many agencies at work to re-unite heartily, as they are governmentally, the two sections of the United States, the North and South, a few years since engaged in so terrible a struggle. The enthusiasm of the Bostonians for their Southern guests was immense, and as hearty as it was grand, while the latter are deeply sensible of the fervour and patriotism with which they have been greeted in Boston and other Northern cities.

The Richmond Commandery, No. 2 of Virginia, reached the Providence dépôt, Boston, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th ult. The officers accompanying them were E. Sir Wm. E. Tanner, Commander; Sir Wm. T. Allen, Generalissimo; Sir L. L. Bass, Captain-General; Rev. Sir George C. Vanderslice, Prelate; Sir O. M. Marshall, Treasurer; Sir George R. Pace, Recorder; Sir John E. Laughton jun. Senior Warden; Sir J. T. Keesee, Junior Warden; Sir John J. Wright, Standard Bearer; Sir Chas. T. Binford, Sword Bearer; Sir J. Thompson Brown, Warder; Sir Thomas Angel, Sentinel. With them also

were R.E. Sir W. B. Isaacs, Gr. Commander of Virginia, and E. Sir F. A. Reed, Commander of Old Dominion Commandery of Alexandria. At the depôt the Richmond Knights, seventy-six in number, were met by the De Molay Commandery, and escorted to Park Square, where the public honours were given, after which the two bodies formed into procession, with the other Boston Commands, in the following order:—

Brown's Brigade Band.  
Boston Commandery, 275 Knights, General Sir S. C. Lawrence, Commander.  
Brockton Band.  
Palestine Commandery of Chelsea, 130 Knights.  
Lynn Brass Band.  
St. Omar Commandery of South Boston, 76 Knights.  
Salem Band.  
Joseph Warren Commandery of Boston Highlands, 110 Knights.  
Fall River Band.  
William Parkman Commandery of East Boston, 76 Knights.  
Metropolitan Band.  
Cœur de Lion Commandery of Charlestown District, 100 Knights.  
Hall's Brass Band.  
De Molay Commandery of Boston, 200 Knights.  
Sheriff Sir John M. Clark, Em. Commander, accompanied by a detachment of Hugh de Payen Commandery of Melrose, acting as a color-guard.  
Kessnich's Band of Richmond, Va.  
Richmond Commandery, No. 2, of Virginia, 76 Knights.  
Col. Sir William E. Tanner, Em. Commander.

Thus the procession included over a thousand Templars, all in complete regalia, while the several bands swelled the column to over 1,100. Having passed through the principal streets of the city, the procession at length reached Faneuil Hall shortly after six o'clock, the enthusiasm on the line of march being very great, and this was intensified when the column reached the residence of Sir Curtis Gould, on Columbus Avenue, and every member of the visiting Commandery was presented, by a party of young ladies, with a beautiful bouquet. At the Hall, the Eminent Commander of the De Molay Commandery delivered an address of welcome on the part of the Masonic fraternity, while Alderman John T. Clark welcomed the Richmond Knights to the city of Boston. E. Commander Sir W. E. Tanner appropriately acknowledged this address, after which R. E. Sir Charles Stott, Gr. Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, expressed the welcome of the Gr. Commandery, and to this, Grand Commander Sir W. B. Isaacs, of Virginia responded. An impromptu banquet followed, after which the Knights marched to American House, where, later in the evening, the De Molay and Richmond Commanderies enjoyed a substantial repast.

On Thursday the Battle of Bunker's Hill was commemorated, Masonry taking a very conspicuous part in the ceremonial. Among those present were M.W. Grand Master Percival C. Everett, wearing the Masonic apron originally worn by General Warren as Master of his Lodge, and M.W. Past Grand Master Dr. Winslow Lewis, who wore the apron formerly belonging to the Marquis De Lafayette, with a number of officers of Grand Lodge, together with the Grand Senior Wardens as representing the Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple, and a large number of invited guests, including M.W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, Grand Master of Maine, and head of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, M.W. Bro. Gen. Israel Hunt, Past Grand Master of New Hampshire, and R.W. Bro. Wiston, who was Grand Marshal of the Masonic processions when the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid some fifty years ago. The De Molays joined the Richmonds at American House at 8.30 a.m., and conducted them, amid the plaudits of a vast crowd of spectators, to the site of the old redoubt near the Monument, and here further addresses of welcome were delivered and acknowledged, the principal part of the day's business not being overlooked. The fraternisation of the Northern and Southern brethren was made as complete as possible. The guests were then marched off to the Green Dragon building occupying the site of the Old Green Dragon Tavern where the first Lodge of Masons in Boston were wont to hold their sittings, and from this point the guests witnessed the Grand Centennial procession. Further speech-making followed, and in the evening the Richmond Knights visited the Globe Theatre. The week closed with a grand banquet given by the De Molay Commandery at American House, under the presidency of Em. Commander Sir John M. Clark, Sheriff of the County, there being considerably over three hundred guests. Before leaving Boston for Providence and New

York, E. Commander Sir W. E. Tanner was presented with a handsome jewel of gold, the gift of the ladies of Boston, made in the form of a Maltese Cross  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches square with the monogram O.V.M. representing Virginia and Massachusetts, with a legend in commemoration of this visit. They then left for Providence, where the reception they experienced was equally cordial, while at New York a delegation of the Palestine Commandery, of which the M.W. Bro. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of New York State, is Commander, awaited their arrival. After breakfast they were conducted over the new Masonic Temple, and on the Thursday following left, under escort of the Palestine Commandery, for Jersey City, whence they took train home again for Richmond.

So magnificent a reception was in every way worthy of Masonry, and will doubtless do more than anything else to cement and extend the feelings of brotherly love between the Northern and Southern States.

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

### ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

The following returns have been made since the publication of our last list:—

Royal Standard, No. 1298, per H. T. Moxon S.D.	£20	19	0
Joppa, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 188, per H. M. Levy			
M.E.Z.		26	4
do.	do.	do.	per I. Abrahams
Burdett, No. 1293, per F. Keily W.M.	10	10	0
Sir Watkin, No. 1477, per John Corbett J.W.	5	5	0

Eclectic, No. 1201, should be £21, not £64 1s, as published in our last.

A Quarterly General Court of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held on Saturday, the 10th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Bro. Major Creaton V.P. P.G.D. in the chair. Bro. R. W. Little, Secretary, read the minutes of the former meeting, also those of the General Quarterly Court of the 10th of April, which were confirmed. It was then announced that Miss Davis had resumed her position of Head Mistress, while Miss Moss returned to the post previously held by her. In pursuance of a notice of motion by Bro. T. W. White, the rank of Vice-Patron of the Institution was conferred on Bro. I. S. Howell, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services as Honorary Medical Officer. It was also proposed by Bro. Griffiths Smith that the rank of Honorary Vice-President be conferred on Bro. Peter Matthews, in recognition of his valuable services, as Honorary Dental Surgeon, for many years. The two propositions were carried unanimously. The M.W. Pro Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon and the R.W. Lord Skelmersdale D.G.M. were elected trustees of the Institution. The names of thirty candidates were placed on the list for the next election, there being six vacancies. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the meeting was adjourned. There were present Bros. H. Browse, J. Symonds, Peacock, J. R. Webster, T. W. White, Griffiths Smith, Harriss, H. Massey, and H. M. Levy.

The regular monthly meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on Wednesday, 14th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. Bro. Major Creaton V.P. P.G.D. in the chair. Bro. Jas. Terry, Secretary to the Institution, read the minutes of the former meeting, also the Report of the Finance Committee, which were confirmed, and the Secretary announced that in two years 22 annuitants had been elected, and they had the sum of £3,500 to be invested, showing the prosperous state of the Institution. Several deaths were announced, and petitions were handed in. On the various qualifications being found correct, the names were placed on the list. Mr. G. Lee Hill was elected Clerk in the Office in place of Mr. Jones, the late Clerk. A sum of £10 was voted, to be given for the purpose of entertaining the inmates, the same as was done on a previous occasion; the date to be fixed hereafter.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—These twin remedies exercise, in a manner peculiar to themselves, such an effect on the Liver and excretory organs of the body, that the presence of inspissated Bile or any foreign, effete or morbid material in the stomach and bowels is rendered almost impossible. It is scarcely possible to over estimate the benefit conferred on mankind by such results, for if used in the commencement of bilious disorders and intestinal irritations, the removal of the exciting cause would reduce to a minimum, if it did not altogether avert, the superintention of typhoid and enteric Fevers, which are in the present day so rife amongst all classes of the community, especially during the hot and sultry summer months.

## THE MASTER OF A LODGE— HIS DUTIES.

(From the CANADIAN MASONIC NEWS.)

IT has often occurred to us that the nature of the engagements, both expressed and implied, which are entered into by the Master of a Lodge, is, in general, but indifferently understood or appreciated. It is reasonable to presume that any man of ordinary understanding, who has gone through the subordinate offices, will, by the time he reaches the chair, be able to perform his part in the ceremonies of the Lodge with accuracy and propriety. If not, he must be a cypher, "if he can do nothing, but say nothing, he shall be nothing here." But we have a right to expect more than the getting by rote a few phrases. The Master should possess, and should be able to impart, some knowledge of the meaning and origin of our ceremonies, which, unless explained, may seem frivolous or tedious formalities. They are, it is true, calculated to awaken rational curiosity, and are fraught with meaning: Masonry, still bearing the impress of its Asiatic origin, teaches its moral precepts by symbolical actions. But explanation is needed to convey that meaning, and "THE MASTER" is not only supposed to be a master of *man*, but a master of *work*. The vulgar and illiterate may stand amazed at what they cannot comprehend: but Masonry is not confined to the vulgar and illiterate; men of high intellectual acquirements in our society, anxious not merely to share in its benefits, but to be instructed in the boasted philosophy that is "veiled in its allegories and illustrated by its symbols." Why, then, should we tolerate that ignorance which is the result of mere apathy? Surely it is worth while to know somewhat of a subject which engages the attention of many estimable and intelligent persons. And the means of that knowledge are in our reach. Masonry has now broken through the restraint which the timid jealousy of our predecessors had imposed upon it. We have shared in the irresistible progress of the age, and we now have Masonic treatises, magazines and journals, all devoted to the explanation of Masonic history, antiquities and principles. We attract more attention than heretofore, as appears not only by the multiplicity of our authorized publications, but by the host of spurious and despicable rituals and pretended exposures which feed the credulity of the vulgar.

To become Master of his Lodge is the legitimate object of every young brother who takes any interest in our Society. The very questionable policy of our present regulations seems to be to open to each in succession the way to the Mastership—almost, if not altogether, as a matter of course. Now, our younger brethren may rest assured, that although in deference to a usage, which it is too late, perhaps, to abolish, we may place a careless or ignorant Mason in the chair, invest him with the badge of authority, and address him with the external forms of respect, we cannot command for him the deference and consideration which will be sure to follow the enlightened and expert. He will be like the figure-head of a ship—placed foremost, and gaudily decorated; but, after all, it is a mere effigy, not contributing in the least to the management of the vessel. In small, as in great things, *knowledge is power*—intellectual superiority is real pre-eminence.

An ignorant Master, may, however, find some charitable friend to prompt him—some expert craftsman to explain for him what he could not explain for himself. All that is but little creditable to the Master's ability, and cannot, one would think, be gratifying to his good opinion of himself, yet it is not necessarily injurious to the institution. But what shall we say of those who regard the office of Master of a Lodge as no more and no less than the presidency of a convivial club, which is to have no more effect upon our conduct in life than as it may enable us to pass a pleasant evening occasionally in sociable company? This is not so uncommon a case. The prevalence of this notion of Masonry (especially among the higher classes of society) has in a measure paralyzed its powers in doing good, and made it at best the empty image of what it *ought* to be, and *might* be, if well understood and thoroughly practised. We are often taunted with making too much of Masonry; but the truth is, we greatly underrate both its objects and capabilities, and are, therefore, too ready to admit men among us whom we can hardly expect to bestow a single thought upon either. The avowed enemies of Masonry have striven hard, but in vain, to injure it. Our worst foes have been those of our own household, who have tarnished the brightness of Masonic purity, and lowered the standard of Masonic excellence.

Let us hope, however, that as juster notions have begun to prevail, the office of Master will cease to be a mere name, and will resume its ancient utility and importance.

The Master's rights do not take effect until his installation. Once installed, his authority becomes absolute in his own Lodge, although due checks are provided by the Constitutions of Freemasonry against the arbitrary exercise of it. It is presumed that his brethren have elected one in whom they may confide, and that his conduct will be neither capricious nor tyrannical; therefore, by the immemorial Masonic law, obedience is his right, and he must be obeyed accordingly. By electing him, his brethren have given him, so far as they are concerned, an indefeasible right to preside in the Lodge during his term of office; therefore, they cannot remove, suspend, nor censure him, nor vote him from the chair, nor prevent him from taking it. They cannot compel him to open, close, or adjourn the Lodge. He does all this at his own pleasure, as our ancient forms of opening and closing sufficiently prove; and here, let us remark, how practically useful are these ancient forms, which are frequently hurried over, as too familiar. Every Master should insist upon these being strictly observed and accurately repeated in his Lodge, without abridgment or alteration. They remind each officer of his duty, and all of the due subordination which so peculiarly distinguishes the society.

There are certain matters which the Master must decide on his own responsibility, and on which he should not put any question to

the Lodge—namely, all points of order, ceremonial, Masonic law and discipline, in which we include the arrangement of Lodge business. These he must determine according to his own conscientious notions of what is right, no matter how urgently he may be pressed to the contrary: if he does not, he is unworthy of his station. And his decision on each question should be at once and cheerfully submitted to. There must be no altercation, protesting, disputing or remonstrating between the Master and the craftsmen. Even the ordinary marks of approbation or disapprobation are unmasonic and irregular. As, in a court of justice, the opinion of the judge, though not always assented to as correct, is invariably treated with deference, and presumed to be right until it has been set aside by superior authority, so it should be with the decisions of a master in his Lodge. And it is for the common benefit of all of us to uphold the authority unimpaired; because the temporary inconvenience which may result from an error of the Master's judgment, or even from an occasional abuse of his powers, is of far less moment than the preservation of the harmony and order which it is one of our chief ends to attain.

But the Master is always amenable to the Grand Lodge, and any well-grounded complaint against him may be preferred there. Then, indeed, it becomes *his duty* to submit, with ready and cordial acquiescence, to the ultimate decision of the supreme Masonic power.

It is true that mutual forbearance is so much inculcated, and good feeling so widely prevails among us, that in the hands of a judicious ruler all goes on with easy and undeviating regularity. But we can assure them that in a well regulated Lodge there is ample scope for the exercise of intellect; and that the Master will soon find that he requires even more than a knowledge of Masonic laws and usages to acquit himself creditably of his responsibility. He should know his own limits, so as not to encroach upon the rights of his brethren, of which we candidly warn every Master. If he falls short of his own bounds, or oversteps them, he will find clear heads and keen tongues to remind him, respectfully, but unmistakably, of the fact. The Lodge will soon feel what sort of hands hold the helm; and, as they are bound to acquiesce in his opinion, as their Master, he must show equal deference to theirs when the question is to be settled by their votes. He may speak, and he may vote in the deliberations of the Lodge, but he must not let his conduct become liable to the imputation of partiality; for he is still entrusted with the duty of taking a division, or of a ballot; and though a division or ballot often takes place on questions of no great moment, yet it sometimes happens that the credit and character of individuals are vitally affected by the determination of the Lodge. Also, the peace and harmony of the Lodge, as well as its dignity, are to a great extent in his keeping.

One of the ancient privileges of a Master, was the right to summon his Lodge for "meetings of emergency." And should the Master die, or be suspended or expelled, the Wardens might convoke the Lodge, since there then would be no Master, and they, as well as he, are entrusted with the government of it.

As it is not only the Master's privilege, but also his duty to rule the Lodge, none are permitted to enter it as visitors but by his permission, since he is responsible for the conduct of the assembly. At a communication of the United Grand Lodge of England, held near the close of the year 1856, this subject was discussed, and the resolution unanimously passed was—"That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that it is in the power of the W.M. and Wardens of any private Lodge to refuse admission to any visitor of known bad character. But irrespectively of character, whoever claims to be present at a Masonic meeting must, if a Mason, be perfectly well aware that he is bound to satisfy the Master and brethren as to his qualifications. The investigation into them cannot be too strict, and it should never be entrusted but to a sagacious as well as competent examiner. The Master has the right to demand all the evidences of the visitor's right to admission—the production of his certificate—the proof of his being what he asserts himself to be, and any other test that he can devise. It is of course disagreeable to reject any one professing to be a brother, but it is better that many true Masons should go away disappointed from our doors than that one unauthorised person should gain admittance there.

It is hardly necessary to remind any one, however inexperienced, that the Master is as much Master during the entertainments of the Lodge as at any other time; and is bound, accordingly, to check any irregularity, and to prevent any abuse. For this reason it is advisable our entertainments should take place "in Lodge," as it is called; for the Master can thus exercise a salutary restraint over the meeting; and the closing of the Lodge (which should always take place at an early hour) is a signal for the members to retire.

One of the charges, to the observance of which each Master solemnly pledges himself at his installation, is to guard against all manner of intemperance and excess. Now, of all the charges brought against Masonry by its opponents, none is more frequently made than that of its leading to intemperance. We know that some cases have occurred where individuals have brought discredit on the Masonic Society, by indulging at our social meetings propensities which they certainly never acquired from our precepts, nor from the example of those we most look up to and respect. The world will not, however, draw those nice exculpatory distinctions; it will judge of us, not by the conduct of the many, who retire from the Lodge festival, as from a private party, early, and after temperate and harmless enjoyment, but by that of the few, who, in defiance of our principles, and in spite of our example, will remain at table after the Lodge has closed, and the meeting lost its Masonic character. This is an evil, and one which we cannot always prevent. We cannot turn men's hearts; we may advise, and we may act upon our own principles, but advice is not like medicine, which will produce an effect whether taken voluntarily or forced down a man's throat. We may point to the Sacred Law, that Great Light which should be the guide of the Mason's path in life, and remind our brethren of its precepts, but surely we cannot expect that Masonry will effect what genuine religion has not yet been able to accomplish. People

say, why do you suffer such persons to disgrace your Society? why do you not rather expel them? Simply because we cannot set up an inquisition to punish men because they want common sense or common prudence, or because we cannot get them to adopt our views of propriety. But though the world often unjustly imputes to Masonry the faults of individual Masons, for that very reason let each Master, each true Mason, be vigilant. Let each sweep before his own door, the street will soon be clean. Excess in even allowable things is transgression. "No deviation," says the excellent Bishop Hall, "is the silken thread running through the pearl chain of all virtues."

We have said the brethren must, in all lawful things, obey their Master. He, on his part, should have no object but the advantage, welfare and comfort of his brethren. He should be careful to preserve uniformity, and to hand down unaltered to our successors what we have ourselves received. Masonry is universal,—it knows no limit of country, or language, or time; therefore, its essential points must be strictly observed; if not, it will lose its universality, and, to the same extent, its utility. Ceremonies must indeed change from time to time, and from country to country, but the essentials of the institution—its universal language and reciprocal obligations—must be carefully preserved from all addition or diminution; we must adhere to the form in which we have learned them; we have no right to change even the antiquated phraseology to please the fastidiousness of modern taste. It was well said, "you may polish an old coin, to make it more legible; but if you go on polishing it, it will soon be a coin no longer." And the Master should take care that every newly-admitted or newly-raised brother shall be fully instructed in all the essentials of the degree he has received—that he shall know to whom and to what he is bound. He has come to seek the light of knowledge, and it is his right to receive it, full and pure, from him whose duty it is to impart it—the Master in the chair.

But it is not by learned researches—by groping in the darkness of the past—that we can best serve the institution, and do good in our own generation. It matters little to us whether the rites of Masonry can be traced to patriarchal times; to the exploded mysteries of heathenism; to the Jewish temple builders; or, as some suppose, merely to the artificers whose labours covered Europe during the middle ages with such wonderful monuments of skill and perseverance. It is with the morality of the Society, not with its literary curiosities, but with the utility of it, that we have essentially to do. It professes to be founded on the two sublime and simple precepts, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and thy neighbour as thyself."

Masonry may be older, or newer—we know not, and shall probably never know when it originated, or how; but these were the rules prescribed by the All-wise and All-merciful for the rational creatures of His hands, before the foundations of the world were laid. Throughout all the globe we inhabit—throughout the vast immensity of creation, obedience to these commands, universal as the presence of Him who has ordained them, constitutes the moral happiness of rational beings.

Living Faith, and Active Benevolence, are the real foundations of Freemasonry. Masters of Lodges, keep that fact in the view of your brethren, your words and style may be rude and unpolished, but if your hearts be in them they will awaken admiration and sympathy.

It is generally supposed, by those who do not object to Masonry as a positive evil, that it is at least a harmless charitable association; but, in truth, the real spirit of Masonry is not confined to the relief of a brother's physical wants, or the preservation of a brother's life in peril—of which we have all heard many interesting instances. Such occasions seldom occur; but every day affords opportunity to promote our brother's temporal good by lawful and honourable means; to help him, by enabling him to help himself; to extend our sympathy to his troubles, and our charity to his failings and imperfections; to make peace between friends; to warn one of his danger, another of his errors—to be patient, tolerant, and forgiving toward all.

And it is because Masonry brings into exercise qualities of which all acknowledge the excellence, that it has its vitality, universality, and importance. A bitter enemy of Masonry, through the public press, asked, "Who has sanctioned this combination, that it thus be permitted to spread over the world, and act as it liketh, at all seasons and in all places? It may exist in the Government, or the seat of justice, in the jury-box, in the legislature, in the army, in the navy, and even among our own dependents; it may plot or cabal against us, or for us; we are powerless in its meshes; they may, in spite of us, plot together against us? How insignificant is the power of the confessional when compared to this."

It is pleasant to think that, so far as regards the diffusion of our Society, this anxious alarmist is perfectly right. The meshes, as he calls them, of Masonry do, in truth, envelop the world. From St. Petersburg to Tasmania, from Hong Kong to London, from Peru and La Plata to California and Canada, they include men of all estates and conditions; and whether you go to ask a favour from a prince, or to get a horse shod by the blacksmith, you may find a "Brother of the Mystic Tie" in him you seek. So mote it ever be! Yet, we do not see, and we do not believe, that any one is a whit the worse for Masonic plots and cabals—plans for infernal machines have never, that we know of, been submitted to the Board of General Purposes.

But this Fraternity, powerful as it is, is so only for good. It is powerless for evil. Direct it to a good end, then every true Mason will lend his aid; the arms of the Society will stretch over the globe to assist you, and the "meshes" of the net work will—

"Feel in each thread and live along the line."

But try to turn it to evil—the strong chain of Brotherhood drops short—it ceases to enfold the evil-doer, while it re-unites more firmly than ever around the rest. Other associations have died away in thousands, in all ages, because their ends were evil, and their pur-

poses narrow. But Masonry, though cursed and denounced, ridiculed, reviled and persecuted, and, alas! too often perverted, abused, degraded, and prostituted, is still founded on Truth and the immutable laws of the Sovereign Architect of the Universe; and, therefore, it is the bond of a great and powerful association, spread over the whole habitable world, honoured and protected by Princes and Statesmen; and what is of greater importance to us, cultivated and cherished by a multitude of wise and pious, conscientious and honourable men—the approbation of a single one of whom outstrips the discredit of a whole prisonful of drunkards, swindlers and impostors.

We take part in Masonry because we have experimentally found it to do good, and because we think that if it fails to do so the fault is in ourselves, not in it. And therefore, in turning its capabilities for good to account, and checking its tendencies to evil, we are all accountable to the Creator for the use we may make of this, as of every other opportunity afforded us to serve our fellow-men.

## THE DRAMA.

### "One Hundred Years Old" at the Olympic—Recent Announcements.

IT happens, occasionally, that an actor fails, in the ordinary course of his profession, to attain that position to which he considers himself entitled, and attempts, by means of special performances, or other extraordinary means, to bring himself prominently before the public. This course has been adopted, to some extent, by Mr. Odell, who has won a certain amount of public favour in eccentric comedy and burlesque, but who, apparently, believes himself possessed of greater ability and higher art than those which he has hitherto had opportunities of exhibiting. On Saturday last, Mr. Odell gave a morning performance at the OLYMPIC, at which was produced an adaptation of "*Le Centenaire*," a play by MM. Dennery and Pigon, successfully brought out in Paris a short time ago. The Paris correspondents of our daily papers have made all London familiar with the plot of the piece, and it is therefore unnecessary that we should recapitulate it, but we must remind our readers that the success of the piece was chiefly owing to the admirable acting of M. Lafout in the title rôle. It is this part which Mr. Odell attempted on Saturday, a part differing widely from any which he has played before: it would be as unjust as unkind to institute any comparison between the performance of M. Lafout and that of Mr. Odell, but, judging Mr. Odell's impersonation on its own merit simply, we must pronounce it to have been a failure. In make-up and appearance the actor was perfect; his picture of extreme old age was admirable; but when we looked for the expression of an active mind imprisoned in an infirm body, for the evidence of that love for his grand-daughter conflicting with a stern regard for the honour of his house, which is the leading characteristic of *Le Centenaire*, we were obliged to own ourselves disappointed. Mr. Odell is deficient in both pathos and power, as might have been expected by any one who had watched his career. The only other character we need notice is that of Camille, played by Miss Louise Wiles, a lady new to London, whose grace and intelligence give promise of a bright future. We should deeply regret to damp the laudable ambition of any actor, and especially of one like Mr. Odell, with really good stuff in him, but we must express our conviction that at present he is overtaking his powers, and flying at too high game.

On Monday next Mr. and Mrs. Billington will appear at the Globe in a piece written expressly for them, called "Rough and Ready."

"Self," a new drama by Messrs. Oxenford and Horace Wigan, will speedily be produced at the Mirror.

Mr. Hare will shortly close his first season at the Court, and will then make a provincial tour. The theatre will be re-opened in September, with "A Nine Days' Wonder."

## THE SURREY MASONIC HALL.

ON Wednesday, 14th July, the new Masonic Hall for the South of London was formally dedicated to Freemasonry, by the Most Worshipful Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master of England and Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire. The Hall is situated in the Camberwell New Road, close to the Camberwell Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. It is built in the classic style, from the designs of Bro. E. Clark (Pain and Clark, Buckingham Street), by Mr. John Oliver, of Coldharbour Lane. The new building is fitted with every convenience for the assembling of Lodges, and for the wants of the brethren. In addition to a large Lodge Room and Banqueting Room, there is an extensive Public Hall, which may be secured for public entertainments. Lord Skelmersdale was supported by a large company of Freemasons, both from London and the Province of Surrey. At the conclusion of the ceremony of dedication of the Hall, Lord Skelmersdale consecrated the Surrey Masonic Hall Lodge, and Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, Secretary of the Girls' School, installed Bro. M. S. Larham as its first Worshipful Master. The brethren afterwards partook of an excellent banquet.

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

DE LA RUE'S INTERNATIONAL PLAYING CARDS.—Portraits of the Royalty of Europe. Post free, 2s 6d. W. W. Morgan, 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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## QUESTIONS.—WAS WREN A FREEMASON?

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—At page 168 of the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror*, for 3rd Sept. 1859, we read:—"The Post Boy, No. 5245, from Saturday, March 2nd, to Tuesday, March 5th, 1723, states:—"This evening the corpse of that worthy Freemason, Sir Christopher Wren, Knight, is to be interred under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral." Is it true that Wren was really a "Freemason" before his death? and if so, when and where did he become one? At page 595 of the *Graphic*, for 19th Dec. 1874, we are told that the Duke of Edinburgh is a Mason, but I fear that is a mistake; consequently, if the latter scribe is not infallible as regards a living celebrity, I feel justified in doubting the veracity of the former respecting a dead one.

Yours, &c.

W. P. BUCHAN.

## OUR BOYS' SCHOOL.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys,  
Wood Green, N.

SIR,—We ask, in justice, to be allowed to say a few words upon our share of the pamphlet which was issued in Yorkshire in reference to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. That pamphlet has been condemned by one of your contemporaries, on the ground that it is calculated to injure the interests of this Charity. We wish to show that our letter was written with the express object of protecting these interests, neutralizing a threatened action of the Secretary, which would have been far more fatal to this Institution than Mr. Tew's publication. The facts are as follow:—

Some time since a letter arrived here from the Secretary, containing the most outrageous charges against the pupils, calling them a "disgrace and a nuisance to the neighbourhood," and declaring his intention of bringing the matter before the next meeting of the House Committee. We knew these charges to be untrue, but we foresaw that were they allowed to go unchallenged, and to be made public without being refuted, the result would be injurious, not only to our characters individually, but to the school at large. If the pamphlet is to be condemned because by exposing real abuses it would alienate subscribers, what is to be said of the Secretary who makes a series of charges against the school which it is his duty to serve and guard, charges which he cannot prove, but which, if true, are calculated to drive away every subscriber from this charity, and who chooses the time just before the annual festival for such action? The Secretary made similar charges last year; an investigation was demanded then, an investigation has been demanded now, and neither has been held. Though it may suit the Secretary to make these charges against one with whom he is unfriendly, he should not have expected us to allow our characters to suffer at his hands without protest. We know them to be groundless; all visitors to this institution with whom we have conversed have expressed in high terms their admiration of the state in which they found it; the examiner of the Syndicate of Cambridge, after three or four days passed in the building, only a week or two ago, publicly declared himself gratified at the discipline observable among the boys; at the distribution of the prizes Lord Balfour complimented the Head Master and his staff upon the excellent condition of the institution; in the report of the Cambridge Local Examination this shows the greatest number of passes in the London Centres, all these facts show the school to be in an efficient state; moreover, the Head Master has documentary disproof of all the Secretary's charges, and is prepared to prove, by a reference to facts which are absolutely undeniable, that the state of the school is highly satisfactory, and contrasts most favourably with its condition two years ago. There was, therefore, only one course open to us on the receipt of the Secretary's letter; we wrote a letter to our Principal, denying these statements, and sent a similar letter to the Committee, demanding, both for the sake of the school and of our characters, a full investigation; and, our patience being fairly exhausted with all we had seen, we took the liberty of showing the obstacles with which Mr. Perrott and ourselves had constantly to contend. The Committee, in reply, called upon us to prove the statements contained in our communication, especially those affecting one of the officers resident in the building.

Before the Committee again met they had received Mr. Tew's Report, and were probably angry at some of the statements affecting the administration of the funds, for which we were not at all responsible. Be this as it may, we found that the charges affecting the boys were quite hushed up, and as far as our statements on other matters were concerned, our judges, it seemed to us, had turned our prosecutors—at least, we left the room so thoroughly dissatisfied with their proceedings that we at once, though with extreme regret, sent in our resignations.

On calling us in to accept our resignations, the Chairman was pleased to state that we had been guilty of a base conspiracy. Before any one makes so grave a charge he should be, at least, prepared to show some probable gain for which the conspiracy is entered into. Now, Sir, we came to the Institution last Christmas, from different parts of the country; we were entirely unacquainted with

one another, had none of us ever heard either of the Rev. Mr. Perrott or Mr. Binckes, and most of us had before been ignorant of the very existence of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. We were not appointed only by the Head Master, but by the Head Master and the Secretary jointly, and we heard that the former was soon to leave, so that, had we consulted our own interests, we should certainly have fallen in with the powers that be; because, however, in the interests of justice and of the Institution, we have spoken out plainly, that which we believed has been too long suppressed, we are disbelieved and branded as conspirators.

We came here at a time of great difficulty, we have worked hard for six months, and just when we have been here long enough to restore fully the discipline, rudely disturbed by former disputes, and to become attached to the pupils, instead of enjoying the fruits of our labours, we are compelled to leave the Institution. Intentionally, or unintentionally, this is an instance of great injustice, both to us and still more to the boys, who must suffer materially by this constantly changing of masters.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

THE FOUR RETIRING MASTERS.

P.S.—Since the above was written the Report of the Cambridge Examiner has appeared. Speaking of the discipline, he makes the following unqualified statement: "The conduct of the boys was so uniformly good, and highly disciplined, that it is plain no ordinary pains have been taken with them in this respect." This is the opinion of an *unprejudiced* observer, after four days' experience, and is somewhat different from that of Mr. Binckes,—that the pupils are a "disgrace and a nuisance to the neighbourhood."

## REPORTS OF LODGE MEETINGS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am glad that the subject of public Reports of Meetings has been broached, and think the correspondence in your columns likely to be productive of good. There can be no harm, but rather the contrary, in the publication of judicious reports, and it is only when details of an unnecessary character appear in newspapers that any objection can be made against them. Annual banquets and installations, with names of officers, may be reported with benefit, providing a Masonic discretion be exercised in the compilation of the reports, but names of candidates, with hints as to the ceremonial, must surely be regarded as antagonistic to the spirit of the Constitutions. I have forwarded to you a copy of the *Cumberland Packet* for 6th July, containing two lengthy reports of installations, which, however, are so judiciously arranged as to be free from the slightest objection, and calculated to place the Craft in a fair position before the public eye.

I am, Sir,

Yours fraternally,

T. B. WHITEHEAD.

8th July 1875.

REVOLVING STORMS.—Cyclones, or revolving storms, are atmospheric disturbances by virtue of which large masses of air are endued with a rapid rotary motion round an axis more or less vertical, revolving in a direction contrary to the hands of a watch in the northern, and in the direction of the hands in the southern, hemisphere; while at the same time these masses of air are carried forward with a considerable velocity in a parabolic orbit. These storms, in fact, bear a strong resemblance to whirlwinds of dust raised by the wind with which we are all familiar, which, like cyclones, move bodily forward at the same time that they revolve rapidly about an axis. All the great oceans, with the single exception of the South Atlantic, are the scenes of their activity. In the North Atlantic they rage between the 10th and 50th parallels of latitude, and the 50th and 100th meridians from Greenwich; the Indian Ocean from the coast of Australia as far as Madagascar, between the 6th and 40th parallels of southern latitude. In the Persian Gulf and Bay of Bengal they are to be found extending northwards from the 10th degree of latitude; in the China Sea, between the latitude of 12° or 15° as far north as 50°, but generally not beyond the longitude of 140° E.; and the Northern and Southern Pacific Oceans are not exempt from their ravages. They take their origin for the most part between the 5th and 20th degree of latitude in the regions of maximum temperature, and move in directions more or less inclined to the equator in a north-westerly or south-westerly direction, and describe a parabolic path sometimes not distinguishable from a straight line, and after reaching the apex of their parabolic path, which in the North Atlantic Ocean is generally situated about latitude 30°, they describe the second branch of their orbit towards the north-east or south-east. In the North Atlantic Ocean this branch sometimes reaches the coasts of Europe.—"Naval Science" for July.

THE OLD MASONIC CONSTITUTIONS.—On perusing the several manuscripts through, I came to the conclusion that they were neither more nor less than the rituals of the pre-1717 Masons. Of course, the secret words, tokens, &c., were withheld from the written rituals, nor can we learn the precise fashion of riding the goat in the 17th century, but nevertheless these manuscripts were *rituals*, and they were kept out of reach of the uninitiated. Even Anderson informs us that, when he requested the brethren to give him their manuscripts from which to compile a constitution for the Grand Lodge, the old Masons were so shocked with the idea of printing them, that they went to work and destroyed their manuscripts. They destroyed, no doubt, manuscripts of the same character as that of Dowland's and the rest of the series.—Bro. Jacob Norton.

## REVIEWS.

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

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*The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Greece.* Athens: Freemasons' Hall. MDCCLXXII.

We shall be pleased to hear what progress this Grand Lodge is making. The English translation of the *Constitution* consists of twenty-two pages. From Part Fourth, page 19, we learn, "The Grand Lodge of Greece does not found Lodges in foreign States where a regular and independent Grand Lodge exists, and which is in correspondence with it. It does not recognise any Lodge under foreign jurisdiction existing in Greece. The Grand Lodge of Greece practises and recognises no degrees of Masonry but those of Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason—denominated St. John's Masonry." In this respect, therefore, it agrees with the English Grand Lodge, and more especially with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which has so carefully preserved genuine Craft Masonry, whilst adopting the apocryphal notions of foreigners in their higher degrees so-called. The first General Assembly and the first Council of the Grand Lodge are elected for two years, after that for three years. This Council of the Grand Lodge consists of twenty-one members, elected by the General Assembly out of its own members, including the Grand Master, the Depute and Substitute Grand Masters, and governs, when the Assembly does not meet, all the general affairs of the Masonic Order of Greece. Part Third informs us that "The central direction and government is exercised by the Grand Lodge, whose seat is the capital of the State. The Grand Lodge consists of representatives of all the Lodges of the Confederation, of the Council of the Grand Lodge, of the Grand Master, the Depute Grand Master and the Substitute Grand Master." All the officers and members of this Grand Lodge take an obligation "on honour and conscience" to respect its laws. Part First gives the object and purpose of Freemasonry, and the qualifications necessary for its mysteries, in this differing little from the opinions prevailing in this country. We notice, however, that "Every balloting shall be visible, on whatever subject, either essential or personal."

Will our Greek brethren inform us what they are doing? The Order, we understand, has two Past Senior Wardens in England, Bros. C. F. Matier P.M. and John Yarker P.M., a Past Junior Warden in Scotland, Bro. Hunter, P.G.M. of Aberdeenshire, and a Greek as representative with the Grand Lodge.

The Constitutions are prefaced as follows: "We, Grand Master Mason of Greece: In conformity with the proceedings, under date 15th July 1872, whereby the Grand Lodge of Greece assembled and adopted, after mature deliberation, the fundamental Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Greece, as promulgated on the 1st April 1867, and printed in obedience to a decree, dated 9th February 1868, signed by the then Depute Gr. Master, Bro. N. Damaskinos, acting Gr. M.M. of Greece, and a copy of which is hereunto annexed:

"We, the aforesaid Grand Master Mason of Greece, have decreed, and do hereby decree:—Art. I.—The aforesaid Constitution and Statutes thereupon enacted, to be in force and to be confirmed by these presents. Art. II.—The Statutes and General Regulations, now actually in operation shall, unless contrary in any respect to our fundamental Constitution, continue in force, until formally and authoritatively revised, repealed, or annulled. Given at the Grand Lodge of Greece, in the City of Athens, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord 1872 and of Light 5872.

"RHODOCANAKIS, Grand Master.

"By Command of the M.W. Grand Master Mason of Greece, His Imperial Highness the Prince Rhodocanakis, Dep. Gr. Master."

The New Shakspearian Dictionary of Quotations, by G. Somers Bellamy. London: Charing Cross Publishing Company. 1875.

The writer of a dictionary, as Dr. Johnson has remarked, is fortunate if he escape the contempt of his readers. The work of compilation is dreary drudgery, which is culivened by no prospect of fame, and little chance of adequate reward. If a man does not take up this work *con amore*, he is likely to meet with grave disappointment. The public do not readily buy works of reference, and our libraries are already so well stocked with this class of literature that there is no opening for a new aspirant in that direction. The writer of the work before us has very ably accomplished an exceedingly difficult task. His aim has not been to give a concordance of the works of Shakspeare, but the key of reference to numerous striking and beautiful passages. There are over four thousand quotations in his pages, and the subjects are so arranged that a lover of the great bard will readily find his favourite "beauties." A digest containing the sub-heads of the classification adopted throughout the work refers us to the page upon which we may find the key to the passage we are seeking. As an example, we may suppose that the reader desires to find the sublime soliloquy on sleep, which occurs in Henry IV. We turn to the sub-head of the work, and, under the word sleep, we find a digest and references to pages 208-209, where we immediately find the cue, "Sleep, gentle sleep," and the accurate reference to Henry IV., pt. 2, Act III., scene 1.

Again, we had a faint recollection of a speech on "Boasters," which occurs in one of the historical plays, but could not find the passage. The sub-head of the work before us gives, under the word Boasters, a reference to page 17, and there we find that the passage we are seeking is in Henry V., Act III., scene 6.

The addenda gives us a selection of axioms, proverbs, and other sayings, with their references, which will not be considered the least valuable part of the work. We heartily recommend Mr. Bellamy's book to our readers, and we venture to predict that it will be well received by the public.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

At the meeting on Thursday of the proprietors of the London Joint Stock Bank, the net profit for the half-year was stated to amount to £142,002, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £52,002 to be carried forward. The guarantee fund, with its accrued interest, amounts to £522,713. With reference to the dishonoured bills held by the bank, amounting to £89,076, the Chairman stated that it would be a matter of great difficulty to make even an approximate calculation of the dividends which would be recovered from the 22 estates upon which the bank has claims, but there was no doubt that a considerable amount would be recovered, and a few of the estates might give 20s in the £. He added that these failures had had the effect of curtailing all speculation, but that the elements of prosperity in sound trade were made apparent in an unusual degree.

The report of the Union Bank of London states that the net profit for the half-year, including £32,185 brought forward, amounted to £165,748, from which a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared. The directors at the meeting stated that the £100,000 which was set aside as provision for bad and doubtful debts would be amply sufficient.

The report of the London and South Western Bank Limited exhibits an available balance of £11,077, and recommends the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax for the half-year, leaving £4,430 (including £1,346 rebate) to be carried to profit and loss new account.

The half yearly report of the Consolidated Bank Limited, presented at the meeting on Wednesday, showed an available total of £52,196, from which a dividend was proposed at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, leaving, after appropriating £6,320 to the reserve fund, a balance of £5,876 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Halifax Joint Stock Bank Limited have declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. for the half-year ending June last, and the directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank one at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

The half-yearly report of the Manchester and County Bank Limited shows, including £5,030 brought forward, a net profit of £59,956, out of which it is proposed to add £5,000 to the reserve fund, raising it to £350,000; to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; and to carry forward £1,885. The directors state that, with the assistance of a surplus arising from the ample provision made in previous years for bad and doubtful debts, they are enabled, out of the surplus profits of the past six months, to fully provide for exceptional losses through the recent failures without touching the reserve or reducing the dividend.

The report of the directors of the Manchester Joint Stock Bank Limited announces a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, leaving, after the addition of £5,012 to the reserve fund, £3,013 to be carried forward.

The report of the Bank of Egypt states that the net profits for the half-year amounted to £17,242, making, with £3,486 brought forward, an available total of £20,728. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 10s per share, leaving £3,228 to be carried forward.

At the meeting of the Union Bank of Australia, held on Monday, the directors' annual report, which was adopted, showed a net profit of £106,471, out of which a dividend of 7 per cent., and a bonus of 5s per share were declared for the half-year, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, and leaving £6,471 to be carried forward.

The South Eastern Railway dividend has been fixed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, leaving £10,000 to be carried forward. At the corresponding period of last year the dividend was at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and £5,000 was carried forward.

The Metropolitan Railway Company announce that the accounts, subject to final audit, show a balance on the half-year sufficient for a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, carrying forward a balance of about £2,000. At the corresponding period of last year a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum was declared, and about £700 carried forward.

A dividend on the ordinary stock of the London and Greenwich Railway Company at the rate of £1 7s 6d per cent. for the half-year has been declared. The available balance was £17,607.

The directors of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company intend to recommend, at the general meeting of proprietors appointed to be held on the 29th inst., that a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, be declared for the past half-year, carrying £15,617 19s 2d to the reserve fund. The distribution at the corresponding period of last year was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and £16,156 was carried forward. The reduction in the dividend is doubtless due to the contraction of trade.

The report of the General Credit and Discount Company Limited, to be submitted to the meeting on the 22nd inst., states that from a considerable number of the recent failures the company escaped harmless, but was not so fortunate in others. The directors consider, however, that after paying the usual interim dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year, a sum of £50,000 brought into the account from the reserve fund will be sufficient provision for the exceptional and ordinary bad debts up to the present time. The liabilities on deposits, loans, &c., on the 30th June were £3,993,147, and the acceptances against securities £296,465.

At the general meeting, held on Tuesday, of the Eastern Telegraph Company Limited, a dividend was declared of 2s 6d per share, making, with the three previous payments, a total distribution of 5 per cent. for the year.

The half-yearly report of Foster, Porter and Company Limited states that, including £11,053 brought from the last account, the available sum is £26,750, from which it is proposed to declare a dividend at the usual rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, leaving £13,625 to be carried forward.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—This evening, at 8.0 (last night of the season), L'ETOILE DU NORD.

**HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.**—This evening, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. On Monday, LES HUGUENOTS. On Tuesday, LUCREZIA BORGIA. On Wednesday, LOHENGRIN. On Thursday, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Friday, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. At 8.30 each evening, except on Wednesday, when the Opera will commence at 8.0.

**HAYMARKET.**—At 7.30, LOCKED OUT, ALONE and THE WEDDING MARCH.

**ADELPHI.**—At 6.45, PAINLESS DENTISTRY, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY and THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.

**OLYMPIC.**—At 7.30, FAMILY JARS and THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

**STRAND.**—At 7.15, AN EARNEST APPEAL. At 7.45, WEAK WOMAN and NEMESIS.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S.**—At 8.0, MONEY.

**GAIETY.**—At 8.0, FRENCH OPERA.

**GLOBE.**—This evening, at 7.0, CHISELLING and LONDON ASSURANCE. On Monday and during the week, ROUGH AND READY.

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

**QUEEN'S.**—CLANCARTY, &c.

**MIRROR.**—At 7.0, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. At 8.15, THE DETECTIVE.

**ALHAMBRA.**—At 7.15, MARGATE SANDS and CHILPERIC.

**CRITERION.**—At 8.0, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

**COURT.**—At 8.0, BOOK III, CHAPTER I. At 9.0, A NINE DAYS' WONDER.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—This Day, SUMMER CONCERT. On Monday, BALLOON ASCENT, &c. On Tuesday, BALLAD OPERA, ROB ROY. On Wednesday, VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITION. On Thursday, FIREWORK DISPLAY, Open daily. AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, &c.

**ALEXANDRA PALACE.**—This day, SCOTTISH FETE, CONCERT, &c. On Monday, Fête of the Odd Fellows. On Tuesday, THE TWO ROSES. On Wednesday, GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY, SUMMER EVENING CONCERT, &c. On Thursday, PIGEON RACES, Mr. SOTHERN, &c. Open daily. HENGLER'S CIRCUS, &c.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—The CASTAWAY, New Ghost Scenes.—AUSTRALIAN MEATS and How to Cook them.—ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—THE BESSEMER BOAT and the GIANT ELECTRIC MACHINE. Many other Entertainments. Open twice daily, at 12.0 and 7.0. Admission, 1s.

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

**ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.**—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, at 8.0. Thursday and Saturday, at 3.0.

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CAPTAIN BOYTON will exhibit his Life Saving Dress, and give his usual interesting entertainment at the Crown Baths, Kennington Oval, S.W., on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the funds of the Masonic Boys' and Girls' Schools.

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OF

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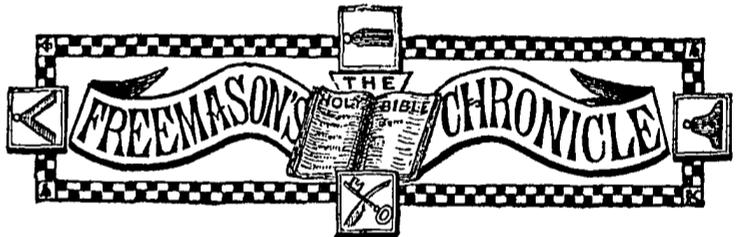
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THE Collection comprises scarce Lodge Lists of Cole and Pine, early Grand Lodge Calendars and Proceedings, the only extant copy of the Constitutions of 1722, Spencer's MS. Constitutions, Rituals of the "Antients," unique Caricatures, early Summonses, Certificates, &c. from the Libraries of the late Duke of Sussex, Dr. Oliver, Dr. Morison, and others; every work being upon Freemasonry, its symbolism, or history, and was formed for a complete Masonic Library, by that well known Masonic Bookseller.

The books may be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had at the auction rooms as above.

The sale will commence at 1 p.m. each day.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

## OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, Earl Stanhope moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying her to relinquish in future her prerogative of creating Irish Peerages. The Lord Chancellor dealt with the matter from a legal point of view. Earl Granville saw no difficulty, if there were a pretty general consensus, in settling the question in accordance with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee. Earl Grey supported the motion, but threw out a suggestion as to the form of the proposal. The Marquis of Salisbury handled the matter practically. Earl Stanhope expressed his willingness to amend his motion in accordance with Earl Grey's suggestion, and the motion, thus amended, was in the end agreed to, the Duke of Richmond, with a slight modification only, accepting the proposal in its new form. On Monday, Lord Penzance brought forward the recent passage between Belgium and Germany, and this brought the Earl of Derby on his legs, for the purpose of explaining matters. Dover Harbour and the Autumn Manœuvres were discussed on Tuesday, Earl Granville asking the intentions of the Government as regards the former, and Lord Waveney instituting certain queries as to the latter. On Thursday, the Friendly Societies Bill passed through Committee with one important amendment, carried in opposition to the Government.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Report of Amendments to the European Assurance Society Arbitration Bill having been agreed to, the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a third time. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Heygate submitted a resolution as to Consular Chaplains to the effect that the withdrawal of the Parliamentary Grant towards their maintenance was inexpedient. A long debate

followed, the principal speakers being Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Bourke, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the end the motion was negatived without a division. Mr. G. Duff then drew attention to the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the endowed schools and hospitals in Scotland, and hoped the Government would bring in a Bill next Session based on the recommendation of the Commissioners. The appointment of Sir A. Slade, as Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, having been made the subject of comment, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. Mr. Cross's Labour Bills engrossed the chief attention of the House on Monday. An amendment to Clause 3 of the Employers' and Workmen's Bill, proposed by Mr. Mundella and supported by Mr. Lowe, was also defeated by a majority, there being 162 for and 182 against the proposition. This Bill having passed through Committee, the House passed to the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill. On Clause 4 of this sundry amendments were proposed, but the Government generally held to their views, though evincing a very conciliatory spirit. Progress having been reported, the House went into Committee on the Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill, progress being reported on Clause 32. At the morning sitting on Tuesday, the Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill was resumed. On the House reassembling, at nine o'clock, Mr. Sullivan brought forward a motion relating to the Science and Art Department (Dublin), but it was withdrawn. Mr. P. Taylor then moved for returns of crime and punishment in the Navy, but was defeated by 101 to 63. On Wednesday, the Municipal Elections (Cumulative Votes) Bill was lost on the second reading, Mr. Cross moving the previous question. The Allotment Extension Bill, moved by Sir C. Dilke, was got rid of in similar fashion, Sir R. Knightley moving the previous question, and, on division, proving victorious by 164 to 116. The debate on the second reading of the Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill was adjourned. On Thursday, the question of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India occupied the greater part of the evening. The proposition of the Government was opposed, in the first instance, by Mr. Fawcett, on the ground that no part of the expenditure should fall on the revenues of India. But the Government carried the day, by 379 to 67. It is pleasant to record that no members were more enthusiastic in support of the votes for His Royal Highness's expenditure than Messrs. Gladstone and Bright. In Committee of Supply, the sums asked by Ministers were readily voted, but not without divisions, Mr. Macdonald leading the Opposition. Sir C. Dilke's motion for a more complete representation of the people was rejected by 190 to 120.

On Tuesday, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a second garden party at Chiswick, at which, in addition to various members of the Royal Family, there were present his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and H.R.H. Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy. The previous afternoon their Royal Highnesses went to Norbiton, and there formally opened the Children's Branch of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution. On Wednesday evening there was a grand fête at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, under the presidency of the Duke of Teck. H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived about half-past ten, by which time the gardens were well filled, in spite of the abominable weather.

On Monday, the freedom of the City of London was publicly presented to his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. This interesting ceremony was conducted at Guildhall, whither the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs went in state, attended by their officers. The freedom was contained in a large and beautiful casket, and His Highness evidently appreciated the honour conferred upon him. After the conclusion of the ceremonial, the Sultan accompanied the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House, and there partook of a sumptuous *déjeuner*. The guard of honour on the occasion was furnished by the 93rd Highlanders. Dr. Badger interpreted, as usual, the views of His Highness.

The Eton and Harrow match ended in a draw, the latter having 63 runs to the good and four wickets yet to fall. The weather on Saturday proved a satisfactory contrast to that of the day previous, when Eton made 66 runs without the loss of a wicket in the 35 minutes during which it did not rain. This number was increased to 202 before all the Eton team were disposed of. The Hon. E. Lyttelton made

59, E. Harding 26, W. E. Forbes 47, and Wakefield 22. Harrow, however, could only manage 110, Chater heading the score with a well played not out 30, while Cochrane, Clough-Taylor, and Grundy contributed 19, 10, and 22 respectively. Thus Harrow had to follow on, which, thanks principally to Tyssen, Chater, Kemp, and Meek, they did most effectively. The first two named were well set, when the stumps were drawn, the former having put together 39, and the latter 35; Kemp made 35, Meek 16, and Wilkinson 11.

As regards its principal feature, the Hound Show, the Alexandra Palace was most unfortunate. It rained without intermission during both days, the consequence being that except judges and others whose duty took them thither, there were hardly any visitors to what, had the weather been decently fine, would certainly have proved a great attraction. There were 149 entries, ranged in fifteen classes, the prizes varying from £2 to £10, and exceeding in the aggregate some £250. The judges were Messrs. H. Villebois, J. H. Barton, and Leicester Hibbert, and these admirably performed their arduous duties. Among the winners may be mentioned the names of the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Quorn Hunt, the Old Berkshire, the West Norfolk, and others. Had there been some sunshine, the scene would have been a very lively one, but no amount of enthusiasm would have quite reconciled the most ardent lover of field sports to the sloppiness of the ground, the leaden dulness of the sky, &c., &c. At times, indeed, it rained cats and dogs, the latter, no doubt, out of compliment to the hounds, who supplied all the music on the occasion—at least, the outdoor music. On Monday the fates were more propitious. The Licensed Victuallers fared better than the hounds. There was a bright warm sun the whole day through, and the fireworks were not, as is common, a failure. The publicans poured in in their thousands, and no doubt the funds of the Asylum will have considerably benefited. To-day is the Scottish Fête, first seen in London some five or six and twenty years since, in Holland Park. There is a long list of noble patrons, and we trust everything will pass off well. On Monday next is the grand gathering of the Odd Fellows, while, beginning from Wednesday, are a series of Concerts, to be given every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the season. At the Crystal Palace, the principal events of the week have been the meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence League held, under the presidency of Cardinal Manning, on Monday, and Mr. Iraing's Shaksperian and other readings on Wednesday afternoon.

One of our grand annual events is now in progress. The International Rifle Association are holding their grand meeting, and for another week there will be rifle matches and contests of every description. We shall know, not many days hence, who is the Queen's prizeman of the year, and which is the stronger, the House of Lords or the House of Commons. Then there will be an international Enfield Match, and the contest for the Elcho Shield. A good half score of public schools will contend among themselves as to which of them shall hold the Ashburton Shield, and the best sportsman of each team will afterwards exhibit their individual prowess in firing for the Spencer Cup. As for the host of other competitors, All Comers, the Alexandra, the Albert, the Alfred, &c., we should only be puzzling our readers if we enumerated them. In one respect we certainly do not envy even the most fortunate winner his winnings, or the most enthusiastic volunteer his enthusiasm, if they have camped on the Common under the present somewhat trying conditions. This is infinitely beyond "a modest quencher" which Mr. Jupiter Pluvius has been so plentifully offering us since the morning of Tuesday. In fact, it occurs to us that we have not experienced so wet a summer since 1860, the first or second year of the Volunteer Movement.

The Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held this year at Taunton, opening on the 10th instant, and closing yesterday. That the usual excellence of the display has been fully maintained, that the various classes of cattle, &c., were well filled, and that certain breeders will be found prominent among the prize winners, that follows almost as a matter of course, and equally so that Mr. H. Jenkins, the Society's able Secretary, should have carried out the usual arrangements without a hitch.

We cannot say we feel seriously discomposed at hearing that Messrs. Moody and Sankey have taken their farewell, and that the two revivalists are, or will soon be, on their return home to America. We have a great respect for all

who labour strenuously in spreading the grand truths of religion among the lower classes, and the thanks of the public are due to them for the good they may have done. But the whole thing has struck us as having something of a Cheap Jack performance about it. Nor do we approve of unqualified persons, who fancy they have a "call," taking upon themselves to instruct others. Previous training is as necessary in order to enable a man to teach religion as to teach Latin and Greek, or French, German, Hebrew, Mathematics, &c., &c. Our faith, moreover, is in the silent worker, more than in those who advertise their performances from every housetop. There is a large army of men and women, who are constantly moving about among our poor and criminal classes. Their quiet work is worth a thousandfold the spasmodic efforts of whole regiments of Moodies and Sankeys, well-intentioned and earnest though these latter may be. The cultivation of religion and sound morals as a *duty*, not as the result of a factitious or momentary enthusiasm, is the labour on which we set the highest value. Moreover, the agents of these revivalists were becoming just a *little* too obtrusive in their house to house visitations. For these reasons, we repeat, we do not regret very seriously the departure from among us of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The Mansion House Relief Fund for the sufferers by the inundations in France is gradually swelling to a handsome total, and we trust the efforts of our respected brother the Lord Mayor and the committee that is working with him will be a grand success. The proposition that the funds being raised in other large commercial centres should be tacked on to, and so form part and parcel of the London fund, seems reasonable enough. The subscription would then be more national in its character. All the committee and the public must strive to secure is that the fund shall be worthy both of France and of England. As regards the Carlists, they seem to be in a bad way just now. The Alphonsist commanders have shown much energy in their recent operations, but the real results are not as yet clear. The Carlists have so often been beaten, past all hope of recovery, and so often have they proved themselves wonderfully vigorous in their hopeless condition, that we may be excused for withholding our belief from all the Madrid reports of decisive victory. To us in England it matters little which wins, Alphonsism or Carlism. Our chief anxiety is that a struggle so long continued, and which has caused such loss of life and property, should come speedily to a termination. Whether this "consummation devoutly to be wished" has been achieved is not beyond all question. In the French Assembly, M. Rouher, the great advocate of the Imperialists, has delivered a very effective speech, proving to the dissatisfaction of M. Gambetta that there is still a large amount of vitality in the Bonapartist cause. Less likely things may happen than a restoration of the Imperial *Régime*, more especially if the rumours be true that the Left is becoming less and less cohesive. But we shall avoid prophecy, no less as regards the future of France than as regards that of Spain.

Lodge Sukkhar, No. 1508, meets at Sukkhar, Up. Scind, on the last Saturday in every month. The following are the officers for 1875:—W. Bro. W. Scott I.P.M., J. Tate W.M., J. Ramsay S.W., H. F. Brayson J.W., J. C. Jowett S.D., J. D. Hodgson J.D., T. Rutherford I.G., W. Larkins Tyler, W. Handy Secretary, J. H. Boyce Treasurer.

An emergency meeting of the newly consecrated Chaucer Lodge, No. 1540, will be held on the 30th of July, at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, for the purpose of initiating brethren previously proposed, and to admit five brethren as joining members.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex, of which the Right Worshipful Bro. Robert John Bagshaw, Esq., is the Provincial Grand Master, will hold its meeting at the Corn Exchange, Rochford, on Tuesday next, for the transaction of general business. The Grand Lodge will be opened at two o'clock. A banquet will take place punctually at four o'clock.

On Wednesday next, Bro. Capt. Paul Boyton gives his entertainment at the Crown Baths, Kennington Oval, the proceeds are to be given to the Royal Masonic Boys' and Girls' Schools. This object, we trust, will ensure a good attendance of the brethren.

The popular and respected proprietor of Cremorne Gardens, Bro. John Baum, took his annual complimentary benefit on Monday last, which, to judge by the numbers present, was a great success. The entertainments consisted of elegant and artistic ballets, flying performance of Lu Lu, palmistry by De Vere, and dancing by the general company, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. There was a maypole on the lawn, and a grand display of fireworks concluded the evening's entertainment.

## FREEMASONRY IN CORNWALL.

From the WESTERN MORNING NEWS.

THE meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Callington on Thursday, 8th July, was favoured with very fine weather throughout the day. The town been as yet unprovided with a railway was invaded by a multitude of vehicles for the conveyance of the brethren. The P.G.M. drove over to Callington a select party of brethren from Cothelie, where they had been sharing his hospitality in that ancient ancestral mansion. Among the brethren present at the meeting were the following officers:—The R.W. Bros. the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe P.G.M., Sir F. M. Williams Bart. M.P. D.P.G.M., Reginald Rogers P.D.P.G.M., the V.W. Bros. Col. J. Peard P.P.S.G.W., H. G. Colville P.G.S.W., Dr. J. Sedgwick Past G. Chap. of England, E. T. Carlyon P.G. Sec., R. Rich P.P.G.J.W., G. Kerswill P.P.G.J.W., E. J. Worth P.P.G.J.W., T. C. Chergwin P.P.J.S.W., J. G. Mason P.P.G.S.W., J. Cardew P.G.S., W. D. Pearse P.P.G.S.W., F. J. Hext P.P.G.J.W., J. Kempthorne P.P.G.J.W., the Rev. A. H. Cumming P.G. Chap., Vicar of St. Paul's, Truro, the Rev. G. L. Church P.P.G. Chap., the Rev. A. H. Ferris P.G. Chap., the Rev. W. H. Bloxsome P.P.G. Chap., W. Bros. E. Commins P.G. Reg., J. B. Kerswill P.G.S.B., Captain O'Neill P.P.G.S.B., R. John P.P.G.D.C., R. A. Courtney P.G.D.C., G. Roseveare P.G.S. Wks., T. Taylor P.P.G.S.D., H. Cochrane P.G.S., E. Poor P.G. Purs., W. Rookes P.A.G. Purs., J. Paul P.P.G.S.D., W. F. Parsons P.P.G.S., W. N. Abbott P.G.S., P. Giles P.P.G.S., J. Beswetherick P.P.G.S., J. Hocking jun. P.P.G.J.D., E. M. Cock P.G.S., W. H. Bickford P.P.S.G.D., S. Holloway P.P.G.S.D., J. Polkinghorne P.P.G. Tyler, J. Grigg P.G.S., E. D. Anderton P.P.G.S. Wks., F. Dinnis P.P.G.S., W. Guy P.P.G.D.C., H. Steele P.P.G.D.C., G. W. Trener P.P.G.S.B., E. T. Pearce P.P.G.J.D., C. Trewithick P.G.A.D.C., W. Tonkin P.M. 977, C. Spear P.M. 557, R. Truscott W.M. 1136, H. Sargent P.M. 789, N. Henwood P.M. 1164, J. P. Creber W.M. 1164, G. Bate P.M. 557, J. Colling P.M. 557, J. H. Tonkin P.M. 282, J. Harris P.M. 557, I. Dawe W.M. 970, W. Foxwell P.M. 1071, J. Dampney P.M. 1071, J. Hill P.M. 970, J. Gerry P.M. 510, J. Hawkins P.M. 789, J. H. Filmer I.P.M. 893, J. T. Brooking P.M. 1071, W. J. Harris P.M. 893, W. Coath P.M. 893, J. Sims P.M. 589, R. Hooper P.M. 510, F. Thorne P.M. 789, M. Dennis P.M. 557, S. J. Goodman W.M. 1071, G. Hawke, J. W. 1071, J. Seccombe P.M. 510, W. Giles P.M. 496, T. White P.M. 510, T. Gill P.M. 967, J. Hallcombe W.M. 967, T. Rowe W.M. 121, E. Scantlebury I.P.M. 856, C. Truscott P.M. 496, A. T. Grant P.M. 318, M. Little P.M. 75, W. Polkinghorne P.M. 1151, W. Loye W.M. 496, T. Oliver jun. W.M. 131, T. C. Polglase P.M. 75, J. Chegwiddden W.M. 510, W. H. Daustan P.M. and W.M. 75, J. H. Mitchell P.M. 589, W. H. Gray P.M. 557, T. B. Richards W.M. 557, G. Barnes P.M. 1164, T. Hatherloy I.P.M. 1074, R. Edgcumbe 1071, and the following from the adjoining Province of Devon—V.V. Bros. I. Latimore P.G.J.W., S. Jew P.P.G.T., R. Rodda P.P.G. Reg., T. S. Bayly P.P.G.T., W. Bros. E. A. Davies P.P.G.S. Wks. P. B. Clemens P.P.G.O., J. Baxter P.M. 954, G. E. Alexander P.P.G.O., R. Metherell P.M. 666, J. B. Govor P.P.G.A.D.C., T. Goodall I.P.M. 954, J. Rendall W.M. 1247, J. G. Richards P.P.G.D., and Admiral Sir Henry Keppel.

The Provincial Grand Chapter assembled at ten a.m. The P.G.M. presided, supported by R.W. Bros. the D.P.G.M., Reginald Rogers P.D.P.G.M., H. G. Colville S.G.W., R. Rich J.G.W. *pro tem*, and his officers. The minutes of the Prov. G. Lodge, held at Bodmin July 7th, 1874, were read and confirmed. The roll was called and the following Lodges reported represented 131, 318, 330, 331, 450, 496, 510, 557, 589, 699, 789, 893, 970, 977, 1071, 1136, 1164. It was suggested that as it was early some of the other Lodges would probably be represented during the day whose members had not yet arrived. The Treasurer's report, in the unavoidable absence of Bro. W. Tweedy P.G.T., was read by Bro. Chergwin. It showed at present an available balance of £17 2s 11d, and with this Bro. Chergwin stated might be reckoned about £100 that would become available in January next. The report was received and adopted. The Prov. Grand Secretary's report was also read and adopted, which showed an increase of three Lodges in the Province during the past year, viz.:—The Fort Lodge, 1528, at Newquay; Duke of Cornwall Lodge, 1529, at St. Columb; The Mount Edgcumbe Lodge, 1544, at Camborne. An addition to the number of members in the Province of 177 initiates and 54 joining members during the year, made the total number of members returned for the present year 1,240, an increase of 99 over the number of members returned for the previous year.

The Prov. G. Master had a few remarks to make to the Lodge, and he thought that was the available time to make them. He said the attendance of the brethren that day was much larger than he expected, when he considered the difficulty of access to that neighbourhood from most other parts of the Province; and he thanked the brethren for thus supporting him. He felt that in meeting the claims of Lodges, the convenience of brethren in the Province generally must be considered. In selecting Callington on the present occasion he had, however, been influenced by a desire to fulfil a promise made by his respected predecessor—the late Mr. Augustus Smith—that Callington should be visited. He thanked the brethren of the Province generally for the sympathy they had manifested towards him in his late domestic bereavement—the loss of his Countess. His lordship exhibited much emotion in referring to the subject. He then

referred to the success of the visit of his Royal Highness the Grand Master, their Duke of Cornwall, to Plymouth, and stated that the Prince expressed himself exceedingly pleased at the fine display of Masonry made on that occasion in the Plymouth Guildhall. His Royal Highness, although accustomed to receptions, was unmistakably struck with that one. Since then there had been a still larger gathering of Masons at the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, in London. That, also, was certainly a very fine gathering, and he was much pleased to find that there was a large attendance of Cornish brethren in that great assembly. Much credit was also due to Bros. John and Courteney for the facilities they had afforded to the attendance of the brethren. Progress was satisfactorily shewn by the three new Lodges that had been founded in the Province during the past year. He hoped it would not be long before they were consecrated either by himself or the D.P.G.M. He was much pleased at the gradual progress that was also being made in the Province in withdrawing Lodges from holding their meetings at places of public entertainment. A private room was no doubt in every way the best for a Lodge room. In some instances that could not be at once obtained, from the expense that would be incurred; but the opinion of the brethren generally was tending that way. Meridian Lodge at Millbrook, and Peace and Harmony Lodge at St. Austell had both, during the past year, obtained that requisite; and he had to thank the D.P.G.M. for consecrating the new Lodge room of the latter. At present he felt it was more necessary than ever for the brethren generally to be exceedingly careful in selecting candidates for the extension of the Order. Now Masonry was becoming fashionable and popular, nothing was more likely than for unsuitable persons to desire to join their ranks from motives very wide from Masonic motives. To join from an idea that it would be useful in their businesses and with a view to putting the square and compasses over their doors. W.M.'s should be asked to be specially careful of what candidates they allowed to be admitted to their Lodges. He had no desire to encourage a diffusion of black-balling. On the contrary, he thought where there was an objection against a candidate, it should be communicated to the W.M., in order that he might procure the withdrawal of the proposition prior to the contemplated day of election. It should, however, be understood that it was not merely W.M.'s who were responsible. On the contrary, every brother who took part in the election would be responsible, and should think before he voted. He thought an excellent test in admitting a candidate was to consider whether the voter would like to see that candidate W.M. of his Lodge. Bro. Hughan was unfortunately not able to attend. They were much indebted to that brother for his successful exertions, which had involved considerable hard work and energy. To him, with others, they were indebted for the return of one brother last and another this year, as annuitants on the Institution for the relief of Aged and Decayed Masons, from which they each received £36 per annum. It was the duty of the Province to do more for the great Masonic Charities. It had, however, done a great deal during the past year for a very meritorious local charity, the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, and he had received a letter from its honorary secretary, Bro. L. P. Metham, expressing his grateful thanks for their assistance. Bro. Metham felt sure that in the whole not less than £1,500 would be the total of the Masonic contributions, about one-fourth of the money expended in making the improvement by which the charity could now accommodate two hundred children instead of one hundred as before. Of that money £150 had been contributed by the Province.

The report of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity and Benevolent Fund was then presented and read by Bro. Chergwin, and adopted. It showed a decrease in the subscriptions of £17 12s less than last year, but an increase on the capital stock of £210 15s 3d over last year, making it £2,260 over last year, of which £1,999 1s 6d was invested.

The sum of £100 or less was voted to be taken from the funds of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity and Benevolent Fund, to be dealt with by the subscribers at the next Provincial Grand Lodge, and a vacancy was declared in the Annuity Fund. The Committee of Relief presented their report. It recommended that £8 be given to an indigent brother of 510 Lodge, and £10 to an indigent brother of 967 Lodge. These recommendations were ultimately adopted.

The brethren adjourned at noon in procession, in full regalia, with banners and emblems displayed, and headed by the local volunteer band, to the parish church, where an excellent sermon was preached to the brethren and townfolk, from 1st Peter, 11th chapter, 17th verse—"Honour all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honour the King"—by W. Bro. the Rev. A. H. Cumming P.G. Chap. The church was crowded, and a large number of persons, including several of the brethren, were unable to obtain admission. At the close of the service a collection was made of £11 14s. The brethren then returned in procession as before to the schoolroom.

The P.G.M. announced the result of the election for the vacancy in the Annuity Fund to be for the brother of Lodge 330, 508 votes, and for the brother of Lodge 699, 40 votes, and the former brother elected; the result of the election for a grant to the widow of a brother of 318 Lodge to be for granting £5, 23 votes; £6, 5 votes; £10, 450 votes; and the £10 accordingly granted.

A long report was read from V.W. Bro. W. J. Hughan, showing the admirable working of the system of the loan of votes in the Province during the past seven years it had been in use since recommended by him when P.G. Sec. During that time the Province had obtained, by carrying their candidates, the value of £2,500 from the charities. Bro. Hughan also pointed out how greatly the Province was indebted in those successes to the R.W. the P.G.M.

The Treasurer, Secretary, and Auditors for the Cornwall Masonic Annuity and Benevolent Fund were re-elected.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer and Auditors were re-elected.

The collection at the church was distributed, one-fifth to the vicar of the parish, two-fifths to the Callington Dispensary, two-fifths to the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund.

The following votes were made to the London Masonic Charities:—Ten guineas to the Boys' School, ten guineas to the Girls' School, ten

guineas to the Aged and Decayed Masons' Institution, and £25 to the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund.

The Provincial Grand Master then appointed the following brethren his officers for the ensuing year:—Sir F. M. Williams Bart. M.P., D.P.G.M.; T. Chergwin, 131, S.W.; J. Peter, 557, J.W.; the Rev. A. Cummings, 131, P.G. Chap.; the Rev. J. Lethbridge, 789, P.G. Chap.; W. Tweedy, 331, Treas.; J. P. Lyne, 510, Regis.; E. T. Carlyon, 331, G. Sec.; W. Middleton, 131, S.D.; H. Cochraue, 1136, J.D.; W. H. Dunstan, 75, S. Wrks.; C. Trevithick, 1272, D.C.; J. Sims, 589, A.D.C.; C. Truscott, 496, S.B.; W. W. Dymond, 577, O.; F. Dennis, 75, Purs.; W. Rooks, 131, Asst. Purs.; —Dymond O.; the following Stewards:—A. Grant, 318; T. Gill, 967; J. H. Filmer, 893; W. Polkinghorne, 1151; J. Hill, 970; J. Hawkins, 789; and R. Penwarden, 510, Tyler. It was voted that the sermon preached at the church should be printed. Thanks were voted to the rector for the use of the schoolroom and his church.

In the afternoon over 120 of the brethren dined at Golding's Hotel. The P.G.M. presided. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk and replied to, and vocal and musical accompaniments given by a glee party, consisting of Bros. J. Randle, T. Goodall, J. Congden, and Dymond.

## WHAT FREEMASONRY HAS DONE.

**F**REEMASONRY has been the conservator of pure and sound religious morals in times of almost universal degeneracy. We do not claim too much for it when we say that, in the Fourteenth Century, more especially in Germany, and in Northern Europe generally, when corruption and licentiousness had invaded the Church of God; when vice in its grossest form, and immorality in its most revolting aspects, were sanctioned by those who ministered at the sacred altars of religious worship, Freemasonry entered its solemn and oft-repeated protests against the corruptions and profligacy of the time. The sturdy operative Masons, moved by these strong and vigorous words, engraved with their own honest hands upon the solid rock, which they wrought for building purposes, figures, words and sentences that stood out in mute rebuke of the unbridled licentiousness of the very priests themselves, who were the moral and religious instructors of the people! And many of those silent, but stern rebukes remain till the present time, in attestation of the high and healthful tone maintained by the Craft in mediæval times. In the meantime, the lives and examples of the Fraternity were in exemplification of a higher and purer morality than was found, at the time referred to, in the Church itself.

Thousands upon thousands of men at the present day, and all around us, in every day walks of life, are made better by their Masonic vows than they could be in absence of those restraints. They are better husbands, better fathers, better brothers, better in all the social relations of life, than they would be if they were not Masons.

Freemasonry has administered an untold and incalculable amount of relief and comfort to widowhood and orphanage, and to distressed Masonic brothers. These deeds have been done in secret. Darkened homes, where the shadow of death has been left brooding have been visited by Masonic charity. Tears have been dried up, bleeding hearts have been soothed, bread has been dispensed by the noiseless hand; guardian angels have been scarcely less silent and unostentations in their visits to the homes of poverty and want, and scarcely less lavish and unselfish in their offices of love and mercy, than the Masonic Fraternity in dispensing charity and scattering its rich benediction upon the destitute and suffering poor. As the withered flowers spring up under the refreshing influences of the dew, gently distilled in the silence of the night, so many a withered and broken heart, pining in poverty and want, has been refreshed and invigorated by the noiseless visitation of Masonic benevolence.

The Masonic Fraternity, like the Great Author of every good and perfect gift, becomes the husband of the widow and father of the orphan; and the day of eternity alone will disclose the amount of benevolent work performed in time by this Universal Brotherhood.

The Temple is not yet finished. Masonry has not yet accomplished its mission in the world. Let us work on. Work, work! This is the law. The time is short. It is past high noon with many of us. The sun goes down. Soon we shall lay by the implements of our Masonic work; and soon our offices of friendship and brotherly love and relief will cease.—*Scotsman*.

**BRO. DANIEL COX, THE FATHER OF FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA.**—In 1730, Bro. Daniel Cox was appointed the first Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, by the Grand Lodge of England, and it was by his authority that a Lodge of Freemasons was warranted in the same year, in Philadelphia, whereby this city became the "Mother-city of Freemasonry in America." We are glad to observe that our Brethren of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey are about to honour the memory of our earliest American Grand Master, by having prepared an accurate steel engraving of Grand Master Cox, at an expense of 275 dols. A copy of this engraving is to be appropriately framed, and presented to the living representatives of Bro. Cox, as a mark of the esteem of the fraternity of the present day for the Father of Masonry in America, and also in appreciation of the courtesy extended to the committee having the matter in charge, in enabling them to successfully accomplish their labours. Bro. James H. Stevens, Past Senior Grand Warden of New Jersey, is chairman of this Committee.—*The Keystone*.

It is one thing to make a man a Mason by initiation, and another to constitute him one in heart and brains. This latter work is, in part, that of the Masonic press, and 'tis a pity printing was not invented prior to the lecture of the second degree, so that we might have had eight, instead of seven, liberal arts and sciences.

## DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

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## SATURDAY, 17th JULY.

149—Peace, Masonic Rooms, Meltham, Yorkshire.  
308—Prince George, Station Hotel, Bottoms, near Todmorton.  
416—Surrey, Public Hall, Reigate.  
444—Union, Courtenny Arms Inn, Star Cross, Devon.  
453—Chigwell, Castle Hotel, Woodford.

## MONDAY, 19th JULY.

45—Strong Man, Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, at 8. (Instruction.)  
77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend.  
236—York, Masonic Hall, York.  
302—Hope, Masonic Hall, Bradford.  
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.  
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton.  
382—Royal Union, Chequer's Hotel, Uxbridge.  
840—Scientific, Victoria Hotel, Wolverton.  
872—Lewis, Masonic Hall, Whitehaven.  
925—Bedford, Masonic Hall, Birmingham.  
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Heaton Norris.  
1037—Portland, Royal Breakwater Hotel, Portland.  
1073—Greta, Court Buildings, Keswick.  
1141—Mid Sussex, Assembly Rooms, Horsham.  
1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
R. A. 210—Faith, Nottingham Castle Inn, Denton.  
K. T.—Stuart, Freemasons' Hall, Watford.  
K. T.—Prince of Peace, Bull Hotel, Preston.

## TUESDAY, 20th JULY.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.  
73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.  
141—Ivy, Windsor Castle Tavern, Southwark-bridge Road.  
Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex, Corn Exchange, Rochford.  
57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull.  
126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley.  
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.  
448—St. James', Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.  
452—Frederick Lodge of Unity, Station Hotel, Sutton.  
610—St. Martin's, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.  
696—St. Bartholomew, Dartmouth Arms Hotel, Wednesday.  
1006—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day Scorrier, Cornwall.  
1089—Du Sherland, Fountain Hotel, Blue Town, Sheerness.  
1384—Equity, Walker's Commercial Hotel, Widnes, Lanc.  
M.M. 804—Carnarvon, Town Hotel, Havant.

## WEDNESDAY, 21st JULY.

General Committee, Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.  
Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, at 6.  
193—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, at 7.30 (Instruction).  
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury.  
137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Poole.  
210—Duke of Athol, Nottingham Castle Inn, Denton.  
243—Loynly, Masonic Hall, Guernsey.  
266—Naphthali, Masonic Rooms, Market-place, Heywood.  
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, Rossendale.  
285—Love and Honour, George Hotel, Shepton Mallet.  
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.  
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.  
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford. (Instruction).  
301—Apollo, Swan Hotel, Alcester.  
311—South Saxon, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes.  
324—Moira, Wellington Inn, Stalybridge.  
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth, near Rochdale.  
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone. (Instruction).  
504—Berkhamstead, King's Arms, Berkhamstead.  
561—Faith, Drivers' Inn, Openshaw.  
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury.  
610—Colston, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Arms, Glossop.  
633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
679—St. Davids, Black Lion Hotel, Aberdare.  
681—Scarsdale, Masonic Hall, Market Place, Chesterfield.  
934—Merit, Church Inn, Whitefield, near Bury.  
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington.  
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Wakefield.  
1036—Wilton, St. Lawrence Boy's School, Croylands Street, Kirkdale.  
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Corporation Hotel, Ardwick.  
1212—Elms, Masonic Hall, Home Park, Stoke, Devonport.  
1345—Victoria, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles.  
1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe.  
R. A. 344—Beauty, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe Bridge.  
M.M. 175—St. Michael, Masonic Rooms, Helston, Cornwall.

## THURSDAY, 22nd JULY.

House Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
871—Royal Oak, White Swan Tavern, High Street, Deptford.  
78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton.  
100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor Hotel, Great Yarmouth.  
132—Unity, White Hart Hotel, Ringwood.  
215—Commerce, Commercial Inn, Haslingden.  
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn.  
313—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bolton.  
367—Probita and Freedom, Bull's Head Inn, Smallbridge, near Rochdale.  
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.  
594—Downshire, 23 Hope Street, Liverpool.  
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.  
R. A. 116—Cana, Swan Hotel, Colne.  
K. T.—Platius of Maure, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley.  
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, West Gorton, near Manchester.

## FRIDAY, 23rd JULY.

House Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
1275—Burdett Courts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
1405—Arkwright, Walker's Bath Terrace Hotel, Matlock-Bath, Derbyshire.  
R. A. 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.

## SATURDAY, 24th JUNE.

Audit Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall.

## IRELAND.

MONDAY—494—Dublin, Freemasons' Hall, Dublin.  
TUESDAY—R. A. 935—True Blue, Anne Street, Wexford.  
WEDNESDAY—9—Muses, Masonic Hall, Dungannon, Tyrone.  
" 161—Excelsior, Bishop Street, Tuam, Galway.  
" 350—Cappagh, Masonic Hall, Omagh.

## EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY.—44—St. Luke, Freemasons' Hall.  
TUESDAY—36—St. David, Ship Hotel, East Register Street.  
405—Rifle, Freemasons' Hall.  
WEDNESDAY—160—Roman Eagle, Iona Hotel, 62 Nicholson Street.  
THURSDAY.—392—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**Royal Shamrock Lodge No. 32.**—A meeting was held on the 6th of July, at St. Olaves Place, Waterford. Present—Bros. Thomas Atherton W.M., Thomas Andrews S.W., Samuel H. Perry Secretary and J.W., James W. Andrews S.D., Edward G. Brooks J.D., Thomas Triggs Steward, Robert Whalley sen. D.C., David Atherton I.G., James Richardson Tyler, John Sunderland P.M. Treasurer. Past Masters, Bros. H. Waugh, H. D. Palmer, P. Whalley. Visitors, Bros. Elwin and Price Lodge 5 Waterford, Hiscox 1420 London, Nelson 297 Waterford, and about thirty brethren. Business transacted—This being the night appointed for the celebration of the Festival of St. John, the Lodge, after having been duly opened in first degree, was called off from labour to refreshment, when the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given and responded to, the W.M. called Bro. S. H. Perry forward, and presented him with a valuable silver tea service, accompanied by the following address, handsomely illuminated:

"To Samuel H. Perry, Esq., Junior Warden and Secretary of Masonic Lodge, No. 32, Waterford.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—Your brethren of the Royal Shamrock Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, desire to testify their regard and esteem for you, and therefore take advantage of your marriage to bear this testimony to your many good qualities, and the very efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties assigned to you.

"During your connexion with us your conduct, always regulated by true Masonic principles, your zeal for the welfare of our ancient Order, your exertions to promote the harmony and brotherly love which have always characterised the Craft, and the ability and care with which you have filled the important offices to which you have been elected, have won our esteem and regard, and called forth the praise and thanks of your brethren.

"We beg your acceptance of the accompanying tea service, as a tribute from the members of this Lodge to your sterling worth as a man and a Mason, and while it is no measure of your deserts or of our appreciation of them, we beg you to accept it in the same fraternal spirit in which it is offered. Wishing you and Mrs. Perry every happiness this world can afford; we pray the Great Architect of the Universe abundantly to bless you both, to smooth your steps in the rugged paths of this life, and, finally, to bring you to that better world, where all will be joy and peace and love, in the presence of the Most High.

"Given at our Lodge Rooms, Olaves Place, Waterford, and sealed with our seal, this 6th day of July 1875, and of Masonry 5875.

"Thomas Atherton W.M.,

Thomas Andrews S.W.,

John Sunderland P.M. and Treasurer,

"On behalf of the brethren of Royal Shamrock Lodge, 32."

Bro. Perry having replied in appropriate terms, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren enjoyed themselves with speech and song, parting, at a late hour, in peace, love and harmony, after a most enjoyable evening.

**The Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.**—This Lodge held its regular weekly meeting on Monday, 12th July, at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green. Present—Bros. Percy W.M., Stock S.W., Halford J.W., Read S.D., Isaac J.D., Day I.G., Christopher Tyler. Past Master Bro. Beckett Preceptor. Business—Lodge opened in the usual manner, and the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed. Bro. G. Walker passed to the degree of F.C., and Bro. Lake raised to the degree of M.M. The Lodge resumed to the first degree, and the W.M. worked the first section of the first lecture, and Bro. Beckett the fifth. The sum of 21s was unanimously voted from the funds to be given to the Mansion House Fund, for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. Lodge closed punctually, in due form, and adjourned until the 19th instant.

**Temperance Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 56.**—A meeting was held on the 13th June, at the Masonic Hall, Todmorden. Present—Bros. John Racliffe W.M., Frank Muttall S.W., Wm. Barrowclough J.W., Wm. Lord S.D., Wm. Marsden J.D., John Bollard D.C., Wm. Pilling Tyler, R. W. Waterson Secretary, John Watson Treasurer. Past Masters Bros. Pilling, Marshall, Watson, Wadsworth, and Bradshaw. Business transacted:—Installation, revising the bye laws, &c. Bro. Barrowclough, of the Rope and Anchor Inn, provided a splendid supper, of which the brethren partook.

**Vitruvian Lodge No. 87.**—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the "White Hart," College Street, Lambeth. There were present Bros. E. Thurkio W.M., B. Clegg S.W., C. Walter J.W., C. S. Jolly I.P.M., J. G.

Bond P.M. Treasurer, W. Stuart P.M. Secretary, H. T. T. Ross S.D., A. Timothy J.D., C. Nott I.G., Bentley Tyler, also Past Masters Whiting and Hopkins, and about forty brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the summons calling the meeting read. During the evening Bro. T. H. Gantlett was raised to the third degree, and Bro. J. Shillton passed to the second. A ballot was taken for Messrs. Pimlett, Edwards, Thorp, Plows, and Schleicher, which proved unanimous in their favour, and they being in attendance were accordingly initiated in the ancient mysteries. Bro. H. Maudsley P.M. 87, and P.G.S.D. of the Grand Lodge of England, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Lodge. The Lodge then closed in perfect harmony.

**Prudent Brethren Lodge, No. 145.**—Most of our Lodges, excepting the summer ones, are now closed until October next, but the brethren, not liking their Masonic associations to entirely drop during the vacation, organise picnics and summer outings. The Prudent Brethren Lodge held a summer banquet at the Alexandra Palace, on Tuesday, 12th July, where an assemblage of the brethren and visitors, numbering sixty-two, met, under the presidency of Bro. John Boyd P.M. and P.G.P., supported by Bros. T. Cubitt P.G.P., C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P., T. Bull P.M., G. S. States P.M. and P.G.S., Moore P.M., E. H. Thiellay, Haslett, Leggatt, &c. The W.M. was unavoidably absent through indisposition, a fact that was regretted by every member of the Lodge. The brethren occupied a spacious room, where a very sumptuous and recherché dinner, à la Russe, with dessert, was provided by Bros. Bertram and Roberts, whose catering gave unqualified satisfaction. The table presented a very beautiful appearance, being profusely decorated with flowers. Grace having been sung, by Miss Bessie Stroud, Miss Heath, and Bros. Farquarson and Carter, Bro. J. Boyd proposed the usual loyal toasts, and to that of the R.W. the Earl of Skelmersdale and the rest of the Grand Officers, said:—He was pleased to see two of the Grand Officers among them, viz., Bros. T. Cubitt and C. A. Cottebrune; the former brother returned thanks. Trio, "This Wagic Wove Scarf" was then sung. Bro. J. Boyd then proposed the toast of the W.M. All regretted his absence, but he hoped at the next meeting he would be able to be with them, in restored health. Bro. J. Boyd, in proposing the toast of the Visitors, said how pleased he was to see so many friends and familiar faces, and as the list was rather a lengthy one, he would couple with it the name of Bro. H. Dicketts P.G.S., who returned thanks. Bro. Moore, in proposing the toast of Bro. J. Boyd, alluded to his great Masonic qualifications; he had served the office of W.M. in the Lodge for two years; he was, in fact, the Father of the Lodge. They had seen how ably he had presided, and whatever Masonic or other capacity his services were required in, they were always readily given. (Cheers.) Bro. J. Boyd having left the chair, it was occupied by Bro. Bull P.M. The toast of the Masonic Charities was responded to by Bro. Leggatt, who, as representing the Lodge as a Steward for the Boys' School, had collected the highest amount of the London Lodges. The toast of the Officers found a very able exponent in Bro. E. Thiellay, who also expressed his regret at the absence of the W.M. Bro. J. Last P.M., in one of his genial and expressive speeches, hoped they would not separate without drinking the health of Bro. T. Bull P.M. They had seen what he had done while in the occupation of the chair; his study for the good of the Charities, combined with his other good qualities, and he hoped the brethren would give a hearty response to the toast. (Cheers.) Bro. Bull having replied, coffee was served, and the brethren separated, after enjoying a very agreeable evening. Bros. Farquarson, Carter, Miss Bessie Stroud, Miss Heath, Bros. Talbot, Cherer and Brand singing some very excellent songs. Among those present were Bros. G. S. States P.M., Manby, Perry, Mumford, Jacobs, Borch, Reis, Daw, Leggatt, Masters, King, Ponsford, Turry, Downing, &c. The visitors were Framjee Hormusjee (a Parsee), Bros. T. Cubitt P.G.P., C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P., Reiss, Ireton, J. Sadler, Hunt and H. M. Levy.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.**—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, 14th July, at Bro. Chard's, The White Hart, Abchurch Lane. Present—Bros. Chapman W.M., Tarquant S.W., Blinkhorn J.W., Abell S.D., Crocker I.G., Christopher Tyler. Past Master Gottheil Preceptor. Visitor, Bro. A. Godson S.W. 1479. Business—The Lodge was opened to the second degree. Bro. Holland was a candidate. The three sections of the second lecture were worked by the brethren, under the direction of the worthy Preceptor, Bro. Gottheil. Bro. Tarquant was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

**Lodge of United Strength, No. 228.**—The summer festival of this truly united Lodge, was held under the happiest circumstances of weather and place, on Tuesday last. The house selected was Bro. Stone's, the Ship Hotel, Shepperton, in the midst of the most charming scenery. The brethren flocked down by rail, road and river, and made in all a party a third larger than was looked for; but the embarrassment of the W.M., Bro. White, at having so striking a proof of his popularity, was speedily relieved by finding that Bro. Host was equal to the occasion, with an ample banquet for all, though one room was not large enough for the dinner party. Bros. P.M. James Terry and Daniel Tallerman (known among his familiars as "the Baron") exerted themselves in every way to provide the company with amusement, and this was mostly found on the river, by the brethren and the ladies, in boating and fishing. At the dinner the W.M. presided, supported by Past Masters Crump Secretary, Winsland Treasurer, James Terry, Bottrill, Davies, Senior Warden Griggs, Junior Warden J. Hill, the other officers being Halford, Percy and Flaws. The usual toasts were given, and the warm acknowledgments of the party were made to the W.M., the P.M.'s and to the officers for the happy day at this quiet limit of the world. With the J.W.'s greeting, ending with "happy meet again," the party separated to find their various ways to London. It should be mentioned that a large party started in the morning from the "Old Gate" at

Clerkenwell (St. John of Jerusalem), and Bro. Gay provided an excellent luncheon for his brethren and their friends, and told them that supper would await them if they arrived within hours.

**Abercorn Lodge, No. 299, Ireland.**—The half-yearly dinner was held at the Beresford Arms Hotel, Armagh, on Wednesday evening the 7th inst. The following brethren were present:—As guests—Bros. Captain Evans, Dr. Whitla, George C. Cochrane, Dr. Frazer, Rev. Thos. Ellis, W. C. Magowan, E. V. Forshall, S. Call. The members of the Lodge—Bros. J. G. Winder J.P. D.P.G.M., Dr. Gray P.M. W.M. pro tem, Geo. H. Smith P.M. Secretary, A. Nelson P.M., Wm. Hardy P.M., J. W. Clements, Dr. Davison, Dr. Marks, J. A. Watson, Rev. F. G. M'Nally, Thos. White, W. J. Black, S. M'Kimm, T. W. Cowan, Dr. Leeper, J. Lonsdale, M. Bronte, J. A. Farris, and R. Gillespie. The brethren being seated about seven o'clock, grace was invoked by Bro. Rev. F. G. M'Nally, chaplain to the Lodge, and the practical discussion of Bro. Tranter's bill of fare then commenced. *Non nobis domine* having been sung by the musical brethren present. The W.M. (Dr. Gray) gave the usual loyal toasts from the chair, which were duly honoured. "The Grand Master of England and Ireland" were each toasted in true Masonic style, and saluted according to ancient custom. Amongst the several other toasts given was that of "Our Visiting Brethren," to which response was made by Bros. Evans, Cochrane, Ellis, Whitla, Forshall, and Frazer. Bro. Winder D.P.G.M., after acknowledging the pride and pleasure it always gave him to dine with "299," and take part in its proceedings, called for a flowing bumper for a toast he had only to name to ensure it enthusiastic reception amongst Irish Masons. He gave the health of Bro. Geo. H. Smith P.M., who, he said, was not only the Secretary of "299" since its formation, but its most energetic patron. Bro. Smith had originated and triumphantly carried "299" to its present high position in the province, and, as a member of the Lodge, he felt proud in congratulating his brethren on having for their guiding star such an acquisition as Bro. Smith. Bro. Winder then presented Bro. Smith with a valuable P.M.'s jewel, the gift of his brethren in "299." The toast, and Bro. Winder's remarks, were most cordially honoured, after which Bro. Smith acknowledged the compliment and presentation in an address of much feeling and eloquence. He assured those present that his connection with the Order and its members in Armagh was dear to him, and that he knew how well that good feeling was reciprocated. By a happy coincidence, the occasion of their kindness was not only the first anniversary of the "Abercorn Lodge," but his own birthday. Bro. Clements sang "Many happy returns of the day." Several glees and songs were given during the evening, by Bros. Marks, Clements, M'Nally and Nelson. Bro. Dr. Marks presided at the piano.

**Beadon Chapter, No. 619.**—A convocation of this Chapter was held on Thursday, 9th inst., at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. Comp. Green Z., Williams H., W. Smeed P.Z. as J., Augurs S.E., E. Coste S.N., Wyer P.S., Carrington 1st Asst., Capt. G. Smith P.Z., D. H. Jacobs, &c. The Chapter having been opened and the minutes confirmed, Bros. B. White, Beadon Lodge, 619, R. F. Taylor and E. Wilton, both of Southwark Lodge, 879, were duly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry by the M.E.Z., Comp. W. Smeed P.Z. delivering the addresses. The Chapter was closed, and he companions partook of a capital banquet, provided by Comp. Eaton. The usual toasts were given and responded to. Comps. W. Smeed, D. H. Jacobs, and Capt. G. Smith contributing to the harmony, the latter Companion giving a very excellent recitation.

**Star in the East, No. 650.**—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Monday, the 12th of July, at the Pier Hotel, Harwich. Present:—Bros. James Durrant W.M., George Gard Pye S.W., Jonathan Dunlop J.W., Samuel Dutton sen. Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Dutton jun. S.D., Isl. Howard D.C., J. T. Henderson Steward, Wm. Basham I.G., Richd. Barlow Tyler. Past Masters Bros. R. T. Dickson, W. O. Ward, S. H. Wymark. Visitors, Bros. A. Matthews, R. Wilson, C. F. J. Barker, W. Downes, G. L. Jackson, R. Guy, Thos. M. Naylor, C. Lenie, J. Warren and W. Cockle. Business:—Bros. Thos. H. Jennings raised to M.M., W. Walker passed to F.C., Mr. W. Shaw initiated. The work was ably performed by Bro. Durrant W.M.

**Fawcett Lodge, No. 661.**—This Lodge held its general meeting on Wednesday, the 14th July, at the Masonic Hall, Seaham Harbour. Present—Bros. John Barrett Wells W.M., Geo. Stokeld acting S.W., W. Stratford J.W., H. W. Richardson Secretary, John Richardson Treasurer, Samuel Cockburn S.D., Joseph Potts J.D., W. Foster P.M. D.C., J. Scorfield, and J. Clare Stewards, Geo. Grieves I.G., T. Taylor Tyler. Past Masters—Bros. H. B. Wright, J. Ayrd, R. Candlish. Business—Bro. T. H. Smurthwaite was initiated, Bro. Francis Curry was passed, and Bro. J. B. Turnbull raised. A ballot was taken for Bro. Geo. Wm. Emmerson of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 481, as a joining member, who was unanimously elected.

**St. John's Lodge, No. 673, Liverpool.**—The installation meeting in connection with this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 6th inst. The brethren were summoned to meet at the Masonic Hall, Hope Street, and there was a large attendance. Bro. M. Corless, the retiring W.M., presided at the opening; and after the transaction of some formal business the chair was taken by Bro. H. Nelson P.M. 673, W.M. 1505, who proceeded to instal Bro. Joseph K. Digges as the W.M. of St. John's for the ensuing year. The whole of the ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. Nelson, who received a special vote of thanks for his excellent working. The following were the officers invested by the W.M.:—Bros. M. Corless I.P.M., J. Hocken P.M. D.C., Thomas Roberts S.W., Henry Burrows J.W., R. Pearson P.M. Treasurer (re-elected for the tenth time), S. John-

son P.M. P.G.S. Secretary, D. Jackson S.D., W. Brackenbury J.D., L. Herman I.G., J. Seddon S.S., T. Falshaw J.S., R. Hulme Organist, and W. H. Ball Tyler. Previous to the conclusion of the business, a very handsome P.M.'s jewel was presented to Bro. M. Corless I.P.M., as a mark of respect and esteem after his year's labours in the chair. The installation picnic subsequently took place at the Great Eastern Hotel, New Ferry, at which about 200 ladies and brethren were present. An excellent banquet was provided by "mine host," and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed by the W.M. and other brethren. The menu card and toast list was quite a model in its way, and reflected great credit on the taste of Bros. Burrows and Matthews. The weather was very delightful, and the whole of the afternoon's amusements were enjoyed with the greatest zest. The picnic was one of the most pleasant held for a long time, and the party returned to town at a seasonable hour.

**De Warren Lodge, No. 1302.**—This Lodge held its annual meeting on Monday, the 5th July, at Private Rooms, White Swan Hotel, Halifax, at 3 p.m. Present—Bros. W. Asquith W.M., Jeremiah Whitaker S.W., George Normanton P.M. P.P.J.G.D. J.W., William Cooke P.M. Secretary, John Frith P.M. Treasurer, Thomas Braithwaite J.D., John Seed P.M. D.C., W. Swift and C. W. Stead Stewards, George Holmes I.G., J. Greenwood P.M. Tyler; P.M. Bro. W. H. D. Horsfall. Visitor, Bro. J. Menzies W.M. 61. Business:—Lodge opened in 1st degree, minutes of last meeting read and confirmed; Mr. Thomas Edwin Hinchcliffe balloted for, unanimously accepted, and initiated by the W.M. A motion to increase the initiation fee to £10 10s was passed the second time. The Lodge opened in 2nd degree. The W.M. elect was presented to the Installing Officer (Bro. G. Normanton P.M.), took his obligation of fidelity to the Lodge, and answered the usual questions. Lodge opened in 3rd degree, M.M.'s retired. Board of Installed Masters formed, and the W.M. elect placed in the E., according to ancient usage and custom. Board of Installed Masters closed, brethren re-admitted, and saluted. Officers invested as follows:—Bros. Jeremiah Whitaker W.M., George Normanton P.M. P.P.J.G.D. S.W., Frederick Whitaker P.M. P.P.J.G.D. J.W., John Seed P.M. Treasurer, William Cooke P.M. Secretary, Thomas Braithwaite S.D., George Holmes J.D., William Sutcliffe D.C., Charles W. Stead Organist, John Gardiner I.G., William Swift and Seth Patchett Stewards, John Greenwood P.M. Tyler. The Secretary, on behalf of the Lodge, then presented and invested Bro. Asquith, the retiring W.M., with a new P.M. apron, collar, and silver jewel, as a mark of their appreciation of his earnestness in discharging the duties of his office during the past twelve months. Unfortunately, while this was taking place, a message was awaiting Bro. Asquith, announcing the death, that afternoon, of his father, at Dewsbury. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to a banquet, which reflected great credit on the new manager of the White Swan Hotel Company. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, that of "the sister Lodges in Halifax" being replied to by Bro. Menzies W.M. Lodge of Probity, No. 61, and Bro. F. Whitaker W.M. St. James's Lodge; No. 448.

**The Great City Lodge, No. 1426.**—An emergency meeting was held on the 10th July, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C. Present—Bros. N. B. Headon W.M., J. H. Townend S.W., J. Seax J.W., G. W. Blackie as S.D., Chas. Taylor as J.D., W. H. Catchpool I.G., W. Steedman Tyler, Edward Moody Secretary. Bro. James Stevens I.P.M. Visitors—Bros. J. Lake 1471, Taylor Secretary 902, J. C. Pickard, Royal Mother of Solomon Lodge, Jerusalem, Wray, Robert Burns 25; and Bros. Farmer, Hicks, Lewis, Rolfe, Kebble, Barker, Potter, Goodman, McNiven, Measures, T. W. Headon, Boulton, White, Cox, Rowe, Hooker, Bristow, Liscombe, Davis, Baber, Keeble, J. R. Hartley, Tullidge, J. Hartley, E. H. Davis, Fendick, Lockitt, Clark. Business transacted:—Raised Bros. White, Bristow, Hicks, Farmer, Measures, and McNiven; passed Bros. Rowe, Lord, Goodman, Lescombe, and Benskin; initiated Messrs. Julian, Hartley C.C., Lockitt, and D. J. R. Clark. The whole of the ceremonies were worked by the W.M. Several candidates were proposed. Supper at conclusion. Bro. Pickard, Royal Mother of Solomon Lodge, Jerusalem, responded for the visitors. Lodge opened at 3.15, closed at 9.30.

**Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1507.**—The first summer banquet in connection with this Lodge, which, although it has only been one year in existence, numbers 45 members, and has on its list many propositions for joining at the next meeting, was held on Friday, 9th July, at the Rye House, Hoddesdon, Herts. The weather was unpropitious, it raining all day, yet, despite this drawback, the brethren

and ladies arrived by rail and road. Bro. Jas. Willing jun., the W.M., and the Stewards, determined that there should be no lack of attention on their part to secure the comfort of the visitors, in which endeavour they were most successful. The attractions of this beautiful place which, on account of the rain, could not be seen to such advantage as on a fine day, consist of its beautiful grounds, its historical associations, so suggestive of the celebrated Rye House Plot, its very old and valuable pictures, statuary, and relics, all of which are graphically described by the attendants. Another great feature of this establishment we must not omit to mention, that is, the facility it affords to those who are inclined for an aquatic excursion, as its supply of boats will serve the requirements of the most fastidious. When all these various attractions had been duly brought under the notice of the brethren and their lady friends, an adjournment took place to a very commodious room, where a capital dinner and dessert was provided by Bro. W. H. Teale, the worthy host. Bro. J. Teale personally superintended. Bro. Jas. Willing jun., the W.M., presided, and it is but justice to say that to his genial presidency, assisted by the officers of the Lodge and the Stewards, that every lady, brother and visitor thoroughly enjoyed themselves. On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal toasts were given. Bro. Michael, the S.W. proposed, in eulogistic terms, the toast of the W.M. He informed the Brethren that the success of the Lodge (he being one of its founders) was mainly due to him, and in proposing his health he hoped all present would do honour to it, he was one whom all respected for his many good qualities. (Cheers). Bro. James Willing responded to the toast, and in the course of a very eloquent speech said he was pleased to hear the commendations passed on him by Bro. Michael, and at the hearty response which was given by those present; any services that could be rendered by him to the Craft in general were at their disposal. He was proud to say the Metropolitan Lodge was flourishing. Bro. Ralph and Mr. R. Douglass responded for the toast of the Visitors in very happy terms. The W.M., in proposing the toast of the Officers, alluded to their Masonic qualifications, but he had more particularly to thank Bro. Tims P.M. and Secretary for his arduous and indefatigable exertions, not only in the Lodge, but also in contributing to the day's successful proceedings. The next toast was that of the Stewards, and that found very able exponents in Bro. J. Douglas I.G. and Bro. Scales. The Ladies was next given, after which the toast of the Press. Bro. H. M. Levy P.M. 188 returned thanks. The ladies and brethren in the adjoining room enjoyed the pleasure of quadrilles, polkas, &c. A band provided by the W.M. discoursing some very excellent music. Tea and coffee was then served, and the visitors returned to town, after passing a delightful day, in spite of the weather, all present expressing to the W.M. their congratulation at the success of the first summer banquet. Among those present were Bros. Michael S.W., Williams J.W., H. G. Tims, Child S.D., Kingham J.D., J. Douglas I.G., C. Scales W.S., Sainsbury, Cook, Gilbert, Rapkin, Reed, Ralph, R. Douglas, J. Levy, Shand, Hatton, Trimmings, H. M. Levy, &c.

#### RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

Railway.	Miles open. 1875	Receipts.	
		1875 £	1874 £
Caledonian . . . . .	739	—	—
Glasgow and South Western . . . . .	315½	18,785	16,976
Great Eastern . . . . .	763	51,273	51,103
Great Northern . . . . .	523	51,366	52,282
Great Western . . . . .	1,525	108,447	102,591
Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	430	69,137	67,552
London and Brighton . . . . .	376¼	33,702	33,248
London, Chatham and Dover . . . . .	153¼	22,073	21,938
London and North Western . . . . .	1,586½	180,471	180,933
London and South Western . . . . .	526½	39,896	40,436
London, Tilbury and Southend . . . . .	45	—	—
Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .	259½	30,628	29,276
Midland . . . . .	970½	112,935	111,855
Metropolitan . . . . .	8	9,714	8,744
"    "    District . . . . .	8	5,269	4,347
"    "    St. John's Wood . . . . .	1¼	601	513
North British . . . . .	839	46,300	42,224
North Eastern . . . . .	1,400½	125,492	122,357
North London . . . . .	12	7,148	6,945
North Staffordshire Railway . . . . .	191	9,590	9,821
"    "    Canal . . . . .	118	1,540	1,579
South Eastern . . . . .	350	38,465	37,043

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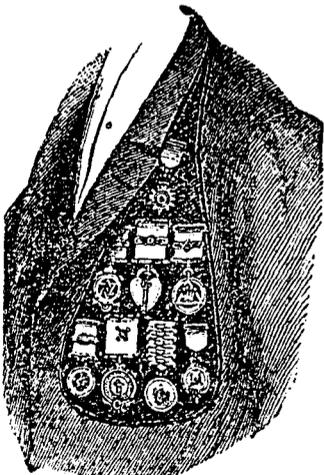
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