

THE

# Freemason's Chronicle;

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## ROBERT BURNS AND TARBOLTON LODGE.

A WEEK or two since, the brethren of Tarbolton Lodge turned out in great force to lay the foundation stone of the new public school buildings, which are intended to provide increased educational accommodation for the youth of that thriving little town. The occasion, the display of the Masonic insignia, and of some relics which were once worn by the greatest of Scottish poets, could not but call to the minds of the assembled multitude the name and genius of Robert Burns. It is to him that Tarbolton and its Lodge owe their widely extended fame. Wherever Scotsmen are found, the memory of those valedictory verses which the poet addressed to his brethren when his mind was torn with anguish, and he was about to seek a home across the Atlantic, must constantly recur. Burns, indeed, was no idle Freemason, and it would appear that he devoted much of his spare time to the study of Masonry, and rose to some distinction in his Lodge. From the Memoir written by his brother, Gilbert Burns, which was published in Dr. Currie's edition of the poet's works, we infer that Robert Burns was admitted a Mason in the year 1783. He was then in his twenty-fourth year. His father at that time rented the farm of Lochlea, in the parish of Tarbolton, and the young and ardent poet was engaged in a daily struggle to keep the wolf from the door. Gilbert Burns tells us that his father took Lochlea in the year 1777, and held it for seven years. The bargain proved an unprofitable one; "no writings had ever been made out of the conditions of the lease; a misunderstanding took place respecting them; the subjects in dispute were submitted to arbitration, and the decision involved Mr. Burns in ruin. He lived to know of this decision, but not to see any execution in consequence of it." The brothers, in anticipation of the crash, which came in the year 1784, took the farm of Mossiel from Mr. Gavin Hamilton, a gentleman who remained a firm friend of the poet. This speculation did not, however, prosper, and Robert endeavoured to establish himself in business as a flax-dresser, and actually wrought at the trade for six months, with a person who lived at Irvine. Here he is said to have acquired some of the tastes of a man of pleasure, and had suffered the opinions and the example of his associates to undermine his rigid ideas of virtue. Prior to his attempt to change his occupation, his habits had been most frugal; Gilbert Burns, who for some years kept the family accounts, affirms that, during the whole time of Robert's residence on the farm of Lochlea, his yearly personal expenses, including clothing, did not exceed the sum of £5. It was while Burns was at the farm of Mossiel that he made the acquaintance of Jean Armour, afterwards Mrs. Burns. This connection, when it was discovered, caused great unhappiness in the girl's family, and Robert, who was most anxious to act like a man of honour, privately married her, and as he found it quite impossible to obtain a subsistence for a wife and family in his native land, he determined to go to Jamaica, as an assistant overseer or book-keeper of a plantation. It was at this period of anguish and remorse that he penned those valedictory verses which are familiar as household words to every Mason. As he had not sufficient money to pay for his passage to Jamaica, Mr. Hamilton advised him to publish his poems, by subscription. Burns himself says, in speaking of this painful portion of his chequered career: "Before leaving my native country for ever, I resolved to publish my poems. I weighed my productions as impartially as was in my

power: I thought they had merit; and it was a delicious idea that I should be called a clever fellow, even though it should never reach my ears—a poor negro driver—or perhaps a victim to that inhospitable clime, and gone to the world of spirits! . . . I was pretty confident my poems would meet with some applause: but at the worst the roar of the Atlantic would deafen the voice of censure, and the novelty of West Indian scenes make me forget neglect. I threw off six hundred copies, of which I had got subscriptions for about three hundred and fifty. My vanity was highly gratified by the reception I had met with from the public; and besides I pocketed, all expenses deducted, nearly twenty pounds. . . . I took a steerage passage in the first ship that was to sail from the Clyde. I had taken the last farewell of my friends; my chest was on the road to Greenock; I had composed the last song I should ever measure in Caledonia, 'The gloomy night is gathering fast,' when a letter from Dr. Blacklock to a friend of mine overthrew all my schemes, by opening up new prospects to my poetic ambition." The Doctor's opinion was that Burns would meet with encouragement in Edinburgh for a second edition, and the poet, at once giving up all idea of going to Jamaica, posted off to that city without a friend or even a letter of introduction. Of his brilliant success in the capital it is not necessary for us to speak. He was received into the highest literary circles of society; the second edition of his poems went off well, and Burns, finding himself for the first time in his life in affluent circumstance, made a series of tours through the most romantic portions of his native land. It was not until the year 1788 that he again settled down to the business of agriculture. In that year, having settled with his publishers, and finding himself in possession of £500, he took the farm of Ellisland, in Nithsdale. His *public marriage* with Mrs. Burns followed, and our poet entered seriously upon the business of a farmer. Unfortunately for Burns, he had conceived the idea that he might manage to combine the office of a Guager, or Exciseman, with that of a farmer. He obtained an appointment, and, while attending to his new duties, his farm was left to the care of servants. The result was, of course, ruin. Burns abandoned his farm, and, relying solely upon his small income, derived from the appointment he held, he took a house in Dumfries, and tried to forget, in dissipation, the misfortunes which had darkened his life. But his greatest trials were to come, his irregular life estranged his friends, and the great bard, who had fired all Scotland with poetic enthusiasm, sank into the position of an obscure officer of the Excise. He died on the 21st July 1796, in the greatest poverty, and his last moments were rendered wretched by the dread of a debtor's prison. Of Burns's genius it does not become us to speak. His fame as a poet has been firmly established, and the world has rightly decided that this erratic child of genius possessed the highest powers that can adorn the human intellect. Pedants have affected to regret that this great man had not the advantage of a University education. Such an education would in all probability have spoilt Burns. He might have written more ambitious pieces, but the wild charm of his lyrics could not have survived the culture of a great city. Masons are justly proud of the man whose mind has spoken in praise of the mystic tie, and when the memory of Robert Burns is drunk, either at Tarbolton or in any Lodge in the world, the brethren will not deny "one round"

To him, the bard that's far awa'!

## THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

THE twentieth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was opened at London, Ontario, on Wednesday the 14th July. The following is a summary of the proceedings, based on the very excellent report contained in the *Canadian Masonic News* for the current month. The R.W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, Acting G.M., presided, and before passing to the regular business he addressed Grand Lodge at some length on the leading events of the year. Firstly, he noted with extreme regret the losses which the Craft had sustained during that period. Bro. Kerr paid a happy tribute of respect to the memory of the late R.W. Brother Thomas Bird Harris, who for close on twenty years had filled the office of Grand Secretary, and to whose zealous efforts the brethren were so largely indebted for the present brilliant state of Masonry in Canada. "It is greatly to be feared," says the report of the *Canadian Masonic News*, "that the great interest which R.W. Bro. Harris took in the affairs of Grand Lodge incited him frequently to exert himself in the cause of Masonry beyond his physical strength, and in the effort to promote the interest of the Craft he had been wont to overtask his powers. Many whose privilege it was to know him intimately are aware that after our annual assemblies he almost invariably suffered from the severe strain then put on his energies, and that for years past he left our deliberations, agitated and protracted, to seek rest and repose, and to recover and regain his wasted strength." And, again, "Bro. Harris was devoted to the interest of Grand Lodge, and there can be no manner of doubt that he wore himself out in its service." Bro. Harris, we are told, was initiated in St. Andrew Lodge, No. 16, in 1848, and to his exertions are mainly due the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada. "He held many other important positions in Freemasonry during the whole time that he was Grand Secretary, and on many occasions he received warm acknowledgments of his services to Masonry from the Craft at large, from Grand Lodge and private Lodges, as well as from other Masonic bodies, and he was frequently the recipient of substantial tokens of the goodwill of his brethren, and of the esteem in which he was held by them." Bro. Harris died, after a brief illness, on the 18th August of last year, and was succeeded in his office by R.W. Bro. J. J. Mason, who was appointed to fulfil the duties of Grand Secretary for the remainder of the year. The next important loss was that caused by the death of the M.W.G.M. Wilson, within a few months of our respected Bro. Harris. The late Brother Wilson was initiated into Freemasonry in St. John's Lodge, in Simcoe, in 1840, from which date, down to the time of his death, he was almost uninterruptedly engaged in promoting the interests of the Order. "He was among the first to aid in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and so highly were his services at that time regarded, that he was chosen the first occupant of the Oriental Chair, which he held uninterruptedly for several years. In 1860 he was permitted to retire, and chosen again in 1866, holding the position for two years, when he again relinquished it, on account of acceptance of office under the Government. Five years later he was again elected to this position, and continued to hold it up to the time of his death." "Brilliant in the discharge of his duties, untiring in his zeal and energy, possessing those qualities which attract and charm the minds of men, it is impossible to measure the service he has rendered to the Craft in Canada." And further, of his Masonic knowledge and experience we are told, "In M.W. Bro. Wilson were embodied those attributes symbolized by the three famous pillars of the ancient temple. His Masonic wisdom was great. The strength of his decisions was conceded by all, and the beauty of his Masonic and Christian walk won the admiration of his brethren. His exertions were largely crowned with success, and his untiring efforts were admired and appreciated by his brethren who continued to shower down upon him the highest honours that they could bestow, and whilst the records of our Grand Lodge abound with the work of his hands, they also bear testimony to the estimation in which M.W. Bro. Wilson was always held by his brethren. Full of Masonic honours he left this earthly scene." Both these eminent members were buried with full Masonic honours, and the funerals were more numerous attended than any ever held in this country. The death is also noted of R.W. Bro. Dr. R. M. Wilson, P.D.D.G.M. of Niagara District, on 31st May

last, while the death of the late Duke of Leinster, for sixty-one years Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, is also noted. The appointment of the Duke of Abercorn as his successor and the installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as R.W. Grand Master in England are alluded to in congratulatory terms.

R. W. Bro. Kerr afterwards passed on to record the business of the year, describing, in the first place, the operations of the late G.M. Wilson, who at the close of the last annual communication at Toronto repaired to Weston and dedicated two Lodges, the Humber, No. 305, and the Blackwood, No. 311. Shortly after conducting the ceremonies at the funeral of Bro. Harris, he was at St. Thomas, and there dedicated St. David's Lodge, No. 302. Ten days later he presented to the M.W. Bro. Thos. White P.G.M. the testimonial offered to that eminent Brother by Grand Lodge for his valuable services to Masonry. Only a few days before he was confined to his bed he delivered a lecture at Chatham, under the auspices of the Parthenon Lodge, No. 267, and dedicated Kent Lodge, No. 274, at Blenheim. During Bro. Wilson's illness, Bro. Kerr represented him in the Dedication Ceremonial of the New Masonic Hall, Hamilton. On the 3rd March the new Masonic Hall at Seaforth was dedicated, and on the 1st July R.W. Bro. McGlochlun D.D.G.M. of London, acting for Bro. Kerr, dedicated the new Hall recently erected for the use of Malahiti Lodge, No. 140. Several other ceremonies, chiefly of laying the corner stone of Masonic or other buildings, are then recounted. Dispensations to the following Lodges were renewed by the late Grand Master:—Hiram Lodge, Cheapside, and Chesterville Lodge, Chesterville, while Dispensations for forming New Lodges were granted to Walker Lodge, Acton; North Star Lodge, Owen Sound; Alvinston Lodge, Alvinston; Temple Lodge, Hamilton; and Orono Lodge, Orono. Dispensations have also been granted during Bro. Kerr's tenure of office to Zetland Lodge, Toronto; the Hammond Lodge, Wardsville; Ionic Lodge, Napier; King Solomon's Lodge, Jarvis; Corinthian Lodge, London East; Eden Lodge, London; Fordwich Lodge, Fordwich; Stratford Lodge, Stratford; and Prince Arthur Lodge, Flesherton. King Hiram Lodge, No. 89, Lindsay, has had its warrant returned, and received authority to resume work. After giving further details, Bro. Kerr then passed to the important question of funds, which, according to the Report about to be submitted to Grand Lodge by the auditors, show the following figures:—Investments, namely, Government Stock 45,573.33 dollars, Bank of Toronto 252.39, and Bank of Commerce 1,179.97, distributed to the various accounts as detailed, namely—General Fund 30,082.91 dollars; Asylum Fund 6,452.39; Investment Benevolence 6,486.21; Benevolence Account 1,002.54. The following brethren were elected as Grand Officers for the ensuing year, namely:—Grand Master, M.W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, Toronto; Dep. Grand Master, R.W. Bro. W. H. Weller, Coburg; Grand Senior Warden, R.W. Bro. Geo. S. Birrell, London; Grand Junior Warden, R.W. Bro. A. J. Cambia, Ottawa; Grand Chaplain, R.W. Bro. Rev. G. M. Innes, London; Grand Treasurer, R.W. Bro. Henry Groff, Simcoe; Grand Registrar, R.W. Bro. J. Burns, Toronto; Grand Secretary, R.W. Bro. John J. Mason, Hamilton, and Grand Tyler, V.W. Bro. J. Sweetman, Ottawa. Deputy District Grand Masters—St. Clair District, R.W. Bro. T. C. McNab, Chatham; London, R.W. Bro. W. D. McGlochlun, London; Wilson, R.W. Bro. C. Bennett, Port Rowan; Huron, R.W. Bro. J. H. Benson, Seaforth; Wellington, R.W. Bro. J. McLaren, Mount Forest; Niagara, R.W. Bro. D. E. Broderick, Caledonia; Hamilton, R.W. Bro. R. Brierly, Hamilton; Toronto, R.W. Bro. D. Spry, Toronto; Ontario, R.W. Bro. C. Peplow, Port Hope; Prince Edward, R.W. Bro. D. Ross, Picton; St. Lawrence, R.W. Bro. S. Wood, Kingston. A motion to hold Grand Lodge at Toronto for the future was defeated by a large majority. The Grand Officers were then installed in their several offices by M.W. Bro. Col. A. A. Stevenson, Montreal, and after they had severally thanked their brethren for the confidence reposed in them, Grand Lodge adjourned, about ten o'clock.

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH BURMAH.

THE regular quarterly Communion of this District Grand Lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, on

the 24th June last. There were present—W.B. H. Krauss D.D.G.M. as D.G.M., W.B. Jos. Dawson P.D.S.G.W. as D.D.G.M. and W. Bros. E. Hopper D.S.G.W., J. V. Douglas de Wet D.J.G.W., A. H. Etty D.G. Chaplain, W. D. Cruikshank D.G. Treasurer, Bernet Samuel D.G. Secretary, W. H. Porter D.G. Pursuivant, Geo. Greenhill and T. N. Seymour D.G. Stewards, and J. Hampson D.G. Tyler, together with the following representatives of Lodges; Bros. S. Andrews S.W., and J. Brown as J.W., Star of Burmah Lodge, No. 614, and W. B. H. Prince P.M. as W.M., H. B. Davidson as S.W. and W. H. Wootten as J.W., Victoria in Burmah Lodge, No. 832. The Lodge was opened at 6.15 p.m. The summons convening it was read. The minutes of the previous Communication having been printed and circulated were taken as read, and confirmed. Apologies from several brethren for non-attendance, were then read. Next the report of the Board of General Purposes, consisting of W. Bros. H. Krauss D.D.G.M. President, E. Hopper D.S.G.W., and J. V. Douglas de Wet members, and W. D. Cruikshank D.G. Treasurer and Bernet Samuel *ex officio* members, was read by the D.G. Secretary. The D.G. Treasurer's audited account showed the following figures: receipts, 133 Rs. 0 8, including a balance brought forward on 1st March 1875 of 17 Rs., disbursements Rs. 72 15 6, leaving a balance in hand on 7th June of Rs. 60 1 2. The D.G. Benevolent Fund showed receipts Rs. 448, viz., balance on 1st March of Rs. 309, and Lodge dues 139. The only disbursement was a loan to District Grand Lodge Fund of 50 Rs., thus leaving a balance in hand, on 7th June, of 398 Rupees. The revised returns for the Lodge Philanthropy, for quarter ended 31st December 1874, had been submitted, and were found in order. Returns and dues had been received from Lodges "Victoria in Burmah," No. 832, "Star of Burmah," No. 614, "Rangoon," No. 1268, "Philanthropy," No. 542, and "Greenlaw," No. 1095, for quarter to 31st March 1875, but those from Lodges "Arakan," No. 546, and "Astræ," No. 1376, were not yet to hand, and a reminder in each case had been sent. Permission was granted to "Victoria in Burmah" Lodge to hold two *regular* meetings in the month instead of one, provided the Bye-Laws of the Lodge were amended accordingly. The case of a distressed Irish Bro., Thomas L. Butt, was then referred for further inquiry to D.G. Secretary. The amended report of the Special Committee consisting of W. Bros. H. Krauss, D.D.G.M. President, C. J. Brown P.D.D.G.M., and W. D. Cruikshank D.G. Treasurer members, and Bernet Samuel D.G. Secretary *ex officio*, appointed by the District Grand Lodge of British Burmah, to report to the Board of General Purposes, what alteration it is advisable to make in the Bye-Laws of the D.G. Lodge, was submitted and adopted, as also was the report of the Board of General Purposes. A sum of Rs. 100 was, on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, voted to Bro. Butt from the District G. B. Fund. Bro. J. Hampson of Lodge "Star of Burmah," No. 614, was appointed to officiate as D.G. Tyler for the rest of the year. W. Bro. Krauss, having taken that opportunity of expressing the sense of the D.G. Lodge at the loss Masonry in British Burmah had sustained by the death, while in the execution of his duty, of Bro. Col. T. C. Hamilton, and having mentioned that only a few hours before his death Col. Hamilton had been elected W.M. of "Rangoon Lodge," No. 1268, so that had he been installed in that office he would have had a seat in the D.G. Lodge, The D.G. Lodge was closed at 7.15 p.m.

### SPEAKERS AND SPEECHES.

**F**OLLOWING up our article of last week, on "Dining as a Fine Art," we feel it incumbent on us to offer a few remarks on Oratory, especially on that class of Oratory which so generally follows a good dinner. True, in a very early number we dealt with this subject formally, under the head of "After-Dinner Speeches;" but the theme is a fertile one, and may be viewed from so many different standpoints that we feel no apology is needed for reverting to it once again. Oratory, perhaps, is too dignified a term to apply to the class of speeches we are about to refer to. Your true orator is a man who possesses many admirable qualities. He must be a fluent speaker. The man who halts and splutters over every half dozen words he utters is hardly the *beau idéal* of an orator. Then he should have a

good sonorous voice. A speech delivered in a high squeaky sort of key, or a dull rumbling, grumbling sort of *basso*, is not calculated to impress an audience. If we imagine a man appealing to the better feelings of humanity in a voice which resembles the notes of a fiddle in a fit of discord, or endeavouring to pay a compliment to the ladies in a growl like distant thunder, we shall realise at once the kind of notes which are out of place in oratory. Again, your public speaker should have a commanding presence. We do not necessarily mean that he should be a very big man, but there should be a dignity about his bearing which will secure the rapt attention of his fellow diners. He must be thoroughly self-possessed. The man who is ever at a loss what to propose, and hesitates about the manner in which he shall propose it, the man, in fact, who is at all nervous over his oratory, invariably affords a very painful spectacle. Orator and audience alike suffer. Lastly, he should have abundance of ready wit, so that he may deal with each subject he speaks upon, not only fluently, calmly, sonorously, and self-possessedly, but appropriately. In other words, he should know a little, and, if possible, more than a little, about his subject matter, and then, though he may only express himself in good plain English, his speech will generally prove effective.

Our readers, perhaps, may suggest that we are too exacting in our picture of the orator. Not a bit of it. We do not look for a Cicero or a Demosthenes, a Pitt or a Burke, in every after-dinner speaker. We are only placing before our readers, suggestively rather than emphatically, sundry of the more essential qualities which pertain to the art of speaking. But, it may be argued, you are virtually shutting out from the category of speakers about nine-tenths of those who speak, and the majority of whom are forced to speak *volentes volentes*. This, however, is the point we have in view, that the number of speakers should be more limited, for so shall we stand a better chance of having good after-dinner speeches. It is all very well to urge that every one who sits round the festive board must be what the late Artemus Ward would probably have described as a "a gay and festive cuss." All are very far from being "gay and festive cusses. Yet is it reasonable to confine the business of promoting gaiety and festivity to those who happily possess some gaiety and festivity in their composition. Nor is it immaterial to the case if we point out the necessity there is for a little logical consistency in the selection of speakers. Who would think of asking a clergyman to return thanks for the Army and Navy, or of inviting a tenant farmer to propose "Prosperity to the Hardware Manufacture." It might be the clergyman had once belonged to a body of fighting men before taking holy orders in the Church, and that the farmer was well-informed as to the process of manufacturing all sorts of iron and steel implements. But as a rule we look on clergymen as men of peace, and farmers as skilled workers in the field of agriculture. And if we are right in urging consistency in this particular, should we not carry it a little further and consistently suggest as speakers only men who know how to speak, who can deliver themselves, that is to say, of more or fewer sentences in logical sequence, common sensible English, and a plain but impressive manner? Fancy a man replying to the toast of the Army and Navy in manner following: "Ladies and Gentlemen! Ahem—I—er—thank you—er—for your very great kindness—er—in—er—coupling my name with the toast—er! I' sure you I—er—take it as a great compliment to the—er profession I formerly—had the honour to belong—(N.B.—He had been a member of some yeomanry corps about thirty years before)—I will not detain you long—but I feel that we have had—er—very successful meeting, and I think we may congratulate ourselves on the prosperous condition of agriculture, not only in this county, but generally throughout the kingdom. I maintain, sir, the agriculturist, be he farmer or labourer, has many admirable qualities," and so on, *ad nauseam*. Or take a chairman who is continually hoping his hearers will not assign his frequent reference to himself to any spirit of egotism, his speech right away through being a most ridiculous exhibition of that selfish property. Now, to say nothing of the platitudes which people utter, properly six or seven out of every ten after-dinner speeches are simply painful to listen to. There are generally at every dinner, as in every Lodge, two or three people who, when called upon to respond to this or that toast, are equal to the occasion, and if they confine their remarks to a few well-worded sentences, all goes well; but it is as absurd to demand a speech of every

man at table as to expect him to sing or talk French. "The cobbler to his last" is a very old, but a very true proverb. Let us invite speeches from speakers, and songs from men who sing. The old rule, that every man who attends a Lodge dinner must contribute, as the saying is, to the harmony of the meeting, is an absurd one. Those who can will do so, if they are the genial fellows we take them to be; the rest are quite content to sit quietly and listen. We once heard of a man who was required to sing. For half an hour he went on uttering, in a dismal chant—

"At the Battle of the Nile, I was there all the while.  
I was there all the while, at the Battle of the Nile."

It is almost needless to add that he was never called upon to sing again. If chairmen will be careful to select speakers to make speeches, and singers to sing songs, our meetings, enjoyable as they are, will, we feel sure, be still more enjoyable.

### Obituary.

Feelings of deep regret were experienced at Brighton by the announcement of the death of Bro. W. Curtis, P.P.G.W. Sussex, P.M. York Lodge, No. 315, P.M. 1141 and P.Z. 732, which took place at sea. Our late respected brother was only 47 years of age at the time of his decease. He was formerly associated with his father, as proprietors of the *Brighton Gazette*, and, on the death of the latter, became sole proprietor. He afterwards relinquished the paper, and went to Hong Kong, to edit and superintend the *Hong Kong Times*, and to manage the printing establishment connected with it. A telegram was received on the 5th of June, stating he was ill of rheumatic fever, which compelled him to relinquish his duties. He proceeded to Macao and Australia, in the hope of recruiting his health. Failing to derive benefit from the change, he resolved to return to England, accompanied by his eldest son, but a relapse took place, and he died on the homeward journey. He leaves a sorrowing widow and four children to deplore their sad loss.

On Saturday last, 14th August, Bro. J. Robinson P.P.J.G.D. Sussex, P.M. York Lodge, No. 315, died at his residence, 11 King's Road, Brighton, at the age of 57. He had been in failing health for some time past, and had been unconscious the previous week, when dropsy set in, which put an end to his sufferings. He was interred on Monday afternoon, at the Extramural Cemetery, where a numerous assemblage of the brethren and a large circle of private friends were present to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they had known so well, and to show their appreciation of his sterling worth through life. Among those present at the melancholy ceremony were Bros. J. Dixon P.G.D.C. Sussex, C. Sandeman W.M. 315, Devin Secretary, W. T. Nell S.W. 315, Foat J.W. 315, C. P. Smith, G. Smith P.M. 811, W. Smith P.M. 811, J. W. Stride P.M. 315, A. Cowley 315, J. Pearson P.M. 811, J. Eborall Staples, T. Chandler, H. Payne, G. Emery, and several others.

Death, the great leveller, makes no distinction between young and old; he has snatched from our midst Bro. E. H. Finney, son of Bro. H. E. Finney, at the early age of 27. Though our late brother's health had been failing for some time, he rallied, and it was hoped by his friends that he would entirely recover, but a relapse took place, and he expired on Sunday, 1st August. He was I.P.M. of the United Service Lodge, No. 136, H. of Hope and Unity Chapter, and Assistant S.E. of the Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement. He was also a member of the various "High" degrees.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA.—As the law requires that every petition for a new Lodge should be signed by a certain number of Brethren, it is clear that all the Brethren who sign such a petition have an equal right to be regarded as the "founders," without distinction or seniority. But, under the circumstances described by you, there can be no doubt who was the original "promoter."

T.B.W.—Brethren joining the Club at the present time will only be liable for their annual subscription, £3 3s for town and £1 11s 6d for country members, but should they join after the first 500, they will, most probably, have to pay an entrance fee and a higher subscription.

### 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.*

—:o:—

### OUR FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Certain members of my family are somewhat amused at the venerable antiquity which "Masonic Investigator" assigns me, in contradistinction to Bro. Buchan, who, by the way, places words in my mouth which I never used, at page 70 or elsewhere. Aubrey's manuscript is in the library of the Royal Society, my version of it was made from an extract by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, who may be depended upon.

I before quoted two sources which I consider undeniably to prove the antiquity of the system of three degrees. It is clear that I cannot go into the question freely in your pages, even had I the necessary time to do so, which I have not. I can merely, therefore, direct attention to the salient points, upon which I am content to rely, supplemented, as they are, and confirmed by numberless documents from the earliest time. Your readers must compare intelligently for themselves, and draw their deductions accordingly.

The first of these is the Sloane MS., No. 3309, recently edited by the Rev. Bro. Woodford, as a MS. of 1650, which I consider it is, and possibly one alluded to by Dr. Plot. The second is an Aberdeen ritual of 1727. Both are operative, but quite distinct in their character, the one professing to be a ceremonial, the other a memorandum of secrets and signs. One is a confirmation of the other, but, nevertheless, there is such a diversity in the treatment as to prove a distinct origin; they are the Masonic system of different parts of the country at a time when Masonic communication was difficult, springing separately and independently at a distance of time out of the oral Masonic instruction of South and North Britain.

A comparison of the two, and the "Grand Mystery," shows:—

1. That although there are signs and secrets in one which are not in the other, yet out of a numerous system of operative modes of recognition the bulk are identical.

2. Both distinctly mention the three recognised degrees by name, and both wholly or partially give the present recognised secrets of E.A.P., F.C., and M.M.; those of the M.M. being given in both with evident corruption, which proves the great value of the evidence. The Scotch Ritual gives our present modes of preparation (perhaps what is alluded to by Dr. Plot as the other secrets), and also the ceremonial of E.A. and F.C., but only a part of the M.M. secrets, not given in the other MS., which again gives a different part.

3. In no English MS. whatever is there any "mark" registration; whilst the Scotch ritual states that there was no ceremony beyond the selection of the Apprentice's Mark, and the registration at the fee of one Mark Scots. This fact is clearly confirmed and alluded to by all the old Scotch Minute books, no fact in Masonry is so certain, there is no question to decide, it already rests upon the most certain documentary evidence. Shaw's Mandate in effect converted the Speculative Craft Lodge into a sort of Operative Heralds College for the registration of Marks used by the operatives, and the fee was to pay the trouble of recording. Your correspondent may as well ask why there is a fee for registering trade marks. In spite of the thorough certainty of this evidence, Grand Mark Lodge will go on asserting, and will find believers. Nothing will suffice for people who will not read history, and cannot think.

4. Although these two documents enclose the whole of our present Craft secrets and ceremonials (confirmed by numerous other MSS.), there is no allusion whatever, even of the slightest kind, to anything belonging to the Arch degree, thus proving clearly that it had no old pretensions to be considered a Craft ceremony. Some French rituals, used in certain rites, state however that Hiram's jewel enclosed the sacred name. The value of this and other sacred names was the great study of the middle-age magicians and later Rosicrucians, and the English Royal Arch degree was doubtless introduced to instruct old Masons on these points. I think "Masonic Investigator" (if an Arch Mason) cannot have read my "Speculative Freemasonry," at p. 116, or he would have no doubt that the "fifth Order," there alluded to, is the Royal Arch degree. I feel certain that, if you, Bro. Editor, applied to Capt. F. G. Irwin, he would willingly place at your disposal the evidence of the 1721 Rosicrucian work. There is no proof of Ramsay's system having been started in 1728, but I see no valid reason to deny the usual historical assertion; his "Travels of Cyrus" appeared in 1727, and embodies a good deal of high-grade information. I merely mentioned d'Assigny as alluding, in 1744, to three steps above M.M., but without positively asserting what they were.

I thought I had sufficiently guarded myself from acknowledging any of the present degrees above Master Mason as ancient ceremonies. There is none of the present ceremonials above a few years old, and the ancient rites have all been long since abandoned, and are now only the perquisite of the Masonic antiquary. The word "Primitive" in the A. and P. Rite is simply derived from the *Primitive Philalethes*, an Order which had preserved the old genuine high-grade Masonry and dogma, as derived from the independent old Hermetic Rites of the continent, which were being transmitted side by side with Lacorne's and others last century. Its value consists in the genuine nature of its archaeological lectures; that which it hastened me twenty years' hard study to acquire I could have got much better in one year from this valuable Rite, had I not been kept out of it by the stringent and degrading oaths and mummeries of the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite, an Order, without a spark of truth, started in 1802. I must, however, caution brethren against giving up their time to these or

any other high-grades, and the neglect of genuine Craft Masonry for them. In most cases it will assuredly end in disappointment; all brethren have not the necessary time and ability to develop the great truths found in many systems, and the A. and P. Rite courts not profane curiosity, and, when once properly established, will be made difficult of access.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN YARKER.

P.S.—It would be interesting to know at what time the W.M. or Past Master of a Speculative Lodge diverged from the Master of the Operative Lodge. In extensive works the Master of the actual Lodge at work would be the W.M. of the Speculative Lodge, but he would often, no doubt, have qualified Masters working for him as journeymen. Evidently, in London, this matter had been separated at some distance of time from 1717. In Aberdeen the secrets of the two grades are given as those of the M.M. Brevet P.M. rank would not arise till after the Grand Lodge of 1717, I should think.

### DINING AS A FINE ART.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—I have read your article, "Dining as a Fine Art," with infinite pleasure, and concur in the opinion that the success of a meeting, and particularly the comfort of visitors, materially depend upon the chairman. Now, as the characteristics of a gentleman possessing taste and discrimination are indispensable qualifications for so honourable a post, how incumbent is it upon Masons, particularly, to see these virtues exemplified before they elect their W.M. We have frequently heard of late of numerous applications for warrants, rarely refused, evincing the marvellous craving for Freemasonry. It is evident that the proclamation, "I'm a Mason," will still be heard, since it is fashionable to be enrolled, the stimulus being the accession of H.R.H. to the Grand Mastership; but a question arises,—Who are these votaries daring publicly to inform the world at large of their connection with an Order whose boast it is to hide its principles and virtues from the unappreciative?

I have had many opportunities of witnessing the arrogance of this type of the Craft, in Lodge and elsewhere, and hope ere long to hear that Grand Lodge has framed a rule that no member shall be elected as Master of a Lodge unless he can prove himself—both by his efficiency in the work and gentle bearing—fit to preside as the head of so august an assemblage as we proudly acknowledge a Freemason's Lodge to be.

It should be instilled into the mind of every Mason, and every man desirous to become one, that ours is not a benefit society, although we acknowledge "Relief" one of its grand principles, neither has it been founded to promote trade and business; higher teaching is ours, but the present thirst for gold, and the knowledge of fraternal ties has, and will continue, to assert its influence, hence it is necessary to ignore applications for admission of members until their position of life, viewed from every aspect, shall have been favourably reported.

It is not numbers we require, but an improved status. There are breakers ahead, and our Fund of Benevolence will become a wreck unless wiser discretion is adopted in the introduction of members.

It is particularly distasteful to many true Masons to find Masonic emblems greeting them at every corner of this vast metropolis, emblazoned in every colour of the rainbow over the shops of tinkers, tailors, bakers, shoemakers, &c. These facts proclaim an amount of ignorance it would be well to diminish, not augment by indiscriminate ballot.

Yours fraternally,

PURSER.

### PRESENTATIONS TO RETIRING MASTERS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In a report of Lodge No. 1326, published in your issue of 21th July last, I see that the W.M. expressed a wish on retiring from the chair that the money so kindly voted by the brethren "should be applied to the purchase of a life governorship of one of the charities instead of a P.M.'s jewel."

I have waited in the hope that some one of those brethren who, so to speak, live for the charities would take up the matter, but as they have not done so I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter.

In my own case, I am a Past Master of three Lodges, and in each case have had a jewel presented to me on retiring from office; now, although I very much appreciate the spirit which induced the members of those Lodges to make the presentations, I personally question the utility of the three jewels; it may be said, why did you not think of this before the presentations were made, and do the same as the W.M. did to whom you refer? My only excuse can be forgetfulness, or I might say that the idea did not occur to me until I read the report referred to.

I think if the matter were brought before the brethren we should see the money applied to charitable purposes as a rule, and not, as I have found it, exceptionally. If a P.M. wishes to show some mark of office, I would propose that a special bar be introduced for that purpose, and I feel sure that our charity secretaries might be left to arrange this. Certainly half the Lodges in the kingdom present their retiring Masters with jewels during the year, and if only a part of the amount thus expended could be diverted into the channel I propose, it would make a perceptible difference in the amount annually returned as devoted to

CHARITY.

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### 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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*La Francmaçonnerie.* Lettre a Mgr. L'Evêque D'Orléans. Par Caubet, Directeur du journal le *Monde Maçonique*. Paris, Aux Bureaux du *Monde Maçonique*, 16, Rue de Seine, A la Librairie Maçonique de A Teissier, 37, Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau; et chez les principaux Libraires. 1875.

THIS is a very able vindication of Freemasonry from the recent bitter attack on it by the very reverend the Bishop of Orleans. Some of our readers, perhaps, who have not seen the latter's pamphlet, having only gleaned a slight knowledge of it from these pages, or from some contemporary, will be at a certain disadvantage in noting the course of argument which M. Caubet has adopted in his efforts to refute the foul aspersions of the Bishop, but enough is quoted to show their real character. It is always better, of course, to have the rival pamphlets side by side, but in the case before us, perhaps, it is of less importance. The Bishop's onslaught rested in the main on the bold assertions of a bigot, who had not even the merit of knowing what it was he was attacking. M. Caubet, on the other hand, knows well what he is defending, and is prepared with a whole armoury of reasoning with which he has little difficulty in repelling his adversary's attack. It is hardly, indeed, a fair *duello*, any more than could be a combat where one of the antagonists was blindfold, the other not; only the blindfold man must not grumble at the hard knocks he gets, for he it was who commenced the fray. Mgr. Dupanloup went out of his way to attack the Order of which M. Caubet is so great an ornament, and the latter's resolute defence is not only creditable, but is justifiable.

M. Caubet begins by pointing out that ordinarily he would have preferred to remain silent, leaving Freemasonry to vindicate itself by its acts. But he points out that people will ascribe importance to the utterances of one in the position of the Bishop. Not only is Mgr. Dupanloup a prince of the Church and a pastor of souls, he is also a representative of the people, elected into the Assembly by his fellow-citizens, a member of the French Academy, a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and many folk will take him to be right in all circumstances, believing it impossible that he could deceive himself. Hence the need there is that some competent person should take upon himself the duty of replying, and M. Caubet volunteers accordingly to fulfil this duty. The competency of the writer will be apparent as he is followed in his argument, for, as we have stated already, the letter or pamphlet before us is a most successful vindication of our Order.

M. Caubet then notes how inconsistent is the title of the Bishop's pamphlet, "*Etude sur la Francmaçonnerie*," which implies Masonry in its entirety, whereas its contents deal only with a fraction of the Order. How, for instance, suggests the writer, could I properly describe a study of mine as a study of Christianity, if I had inquired into only one of the thousand branches which compose Protestantism; or how describe that as a study of the National Assembly which was limited to only one of its smallest sections. Why then, in a general study of Freemasonry, has the Bishop confined his attention to Belgian and French Freemasonry? The answer to this question, thinks M. Caubet, is simple enough. The Bishop is more anxious to find arguments against the Order than to analyse its true sentiments. Belgian Freemasonry, writes M. Caubet, numbers some fifteen or sixteen Lodges; French, some three hundred and fifty; but in England, Ireland and Scotland, there are over two thousand Lodges, and in the United States, over eight thousand. Yet the Bishop has not dared to describe Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry, "*si correcte, si profondément pénétrée des sentiments religieux, si conservatrice*," as revolutionary or irreligious. Moreover, the Bishop has sought to make the whole of French Freemasonry responsible for the act of a single Lodge, an act moreover for which that Lodge has been condemned by the Grand Orient of France. M. Caubet passes no opinion whatever on the act referred to, but he points out several errors into which the Bishop has allowed himself to be entrapped in his zeal to abuse Freemasonry. The writer, next proceeds to show how the Bishop has utterly misquoted a passage that appeared some years since in the *Monde Maçonique*, giving the passage as quoted by Mgr. Dupanloup, and as it actually appeared in that Masonic journal. The difference is very striking, and cannot fail to prove to our readers, if any proof were needed, that the Bishop, as M. Caubet says, is far more anxious to fashion arguments than to trouble himself about the inner life of Masonry. Then, as to the comparison instituted by his adversary between the official declarations to be found in the Constitutions respecting freedom of conscience, and the acts and declarations of members, as well as the speeches in open Lodge by the chiefs of the Order, M. Caubet points out that the declaration by M. Felix Pyat is of no value whatever. Felix Pyat, far from being a chief in Freemasonry, had some difficulty in being initiated, and remained always an irregular and inactive Mason. Had the Bishop but glanced at the lines that followed the declaration by M. Pyat, as quoted by the *Rappel* from *Le Monde Maçonique*, he might have satisfied himself of this fact. As to the statement that the real rulers of Freemasonry are kept concealed from the general body, and that the kings and princes who belong to it are not members of the higher grades, the writer instances Frederick the Great of Prussia, who so far from being excluded from the higher grades or ignorant of their existence, "*fut, selon les maçons Ecossais, organisateur et le réformateur de leur hiérarchie en trente-trois degrés*;" the King of Sweden, who alone possesses the twelfth degree in the Swedish rite, that of "*Maitre regnant*," "*qui couronne et domine tout le régime de la Maçonnerie Suédoise*;" and the Prince of Wales, who before his installation as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England was already protector of all the Orders of Masonic Knighthood in England, that is to say of all the high degrees. Into the able defence of the true principles of our Order, it is needless for us to enter. Most of the arguments

which M. Caubet adduces will have suggested themselves to our readers. We may note, however, that Anderson's Constitutions form the basis of the defence. As for any war against religion being ever dreamt of by Freemasons, it is made clear that, on the contrary, Freemasonry has shown its respect for religion by assisting, on occasions, in religious offices, and that Catholic priests of various grades have at different times belonged to the Order. Another argument to show how valueless is the statement of the Bishop, that Freemasonry is the irreconcilable enemy of the Church, lies in the fact that it has always been the Freemasons who have been the victims, while it is the Church that has played the part of persecutor. In England, where Protestantism is in the ascendancy, there is never any conflict between religion and the Order, but in Roman Catholic countries Masonry has frequently been the object of the bitterest persecutions, and in these countries it is that the most grotesque misrepresentations of the Order have been invented by its opponents, in order, no doubt, to create an ill-feeling against it. Towards the end of his letter M. Caubet very justly assumes that he has proved "that the Masonry invented by our enemy, and which you have accepted throughout as real Masonry has nothing in common with the true one; that it has never existed in the form imagined; indeed that it was impossible it could exist. The true Masonry is a society progressive and peaceful, founded on the principles of the purest morality, to which, M. Caubet, whatever you may say to the contrary, not only can serious men and men of good sense belong, but also it would attract to itself all men of good feeling, all who take a real interest in the progress and happiness of mankind."

In writing this reply to the Bishop of Orleans M. Caubet has done a good work, and done it well. The pamphlet of the Bishop has made a great sensation. The Pope has publicly thanked Mgr. Dupanloup for having published it, and other ecclesiastics, both in this country and abroad, have also come forward and had their fling of mud at us. Here we can afford to treat these attacks with supreme indifference. We are utterly careless as to what the Pope may trouble himself to think or say about Masonry. Even those among us who justly regard Pius IX. with reverence, as the head of that section of the Catholic Church they belong to, experience a feeling of pity, rather than of indignation against His Holiness. It is known well enough that it is not the Roman Catholic Church which is attacking Freemasonry, but the Ultramontane section of it, a section represented by all that is most bigoted and least respectable in that branch of the Christian Church. The *Saturday Review* of last week, in noticing the translation of a German work, *The Secret Warfare of Freemasonry against Church and State*, writes, "No impartial person can deny that the Roman Catholics are justified in their hostility to Freemasonry, and that when, for instance, Lord Ripon retired from the Society, it was simply a logical sequence of his change of faith. The existence of a secret society, which repudiates the authority of the confessional, and is beyond the control of the Church, is clearly opposed to the fundamental principles of the Roman Catholic system. It does not matter how innocent may be the objects of the society; it is enough that it withdraws itself from the supervision of the Church." We attach no value whatever to the opinions of the *Saturday Review* on Freemasonry or any other subject. We maintain, and we feel that we are not guilty of partisanship in maintaining, that the Roman Catholic Church is not justified in first misrepresenting the aims and objects of Freemasonry and then condemning it. Were Freemasonry a political body, antagonism between it and the Roman Catholic Church, viewed as a political body, might perhaps—we do not say it would—be justifiable, but Freemasonry is not a political body, nor is Roman Catholicism. Again, Masonry accords equally to all its members perfect freedom of conscience in religious matters. Does not Roman Catholicism urge this very same doctrine in those countries where other forms of Christianity prevail? In the United Kingdom, for instance, the Romish Church has for years and years been battling, and not unsuccessfully, to be placed on an equal footing with, and to enjoy the same privileges as other Christian bodies. How can it logically refuse to grant in Roman Catholic countries, or to those in its own fold who believe in freedom of conscience, the very privileges it asks for elsewhere? There is no logic in seeking to repress in France what she may be in seeking to obtain in England or the United States. Again, in our opinion, it is a matter of the greatest importance that the objects of a society should be innocent. The more innocent it is, the less worthy of attack, the less justifiable, the less logical is the attack upon its privileges. However, our purpose now is not to argue with the *Saturday Review*, but to thank our brother, M. Caubet, for his spirited defence of Masonry. His letter is very worthy of the director of *Le Monde Maçonique*, and we commend it unreservedly to the notice of our readers.

THE PLEASURE OF YACHTING.—Should a quiet amusement be sought this month, it may easily be found in a trip on a yacht. Few things, for instance, are more pleasurable than lying becalmed in the long me'low evenings of this month off, say, Spurn Head (or any other headland will do as well), and watching the habits of the sea-fowl. They are unsuspecting, and approach man, as yet, with fearlessness, not having realised that their term of legal protection ended on August 1st. So the cormorants fly swiftly by, in a line, over the oily surface to their fishing grounds, further out at sea; a greater black-backed gull, that chartered robber, hovers round, sure that something will turn up for his omnivorous maw; the guillemots dive, near our craft, after the young whiting, and can be traced in their subaqueous course, so calm is it, by the ripples above; the terns hawk around, veritable sea-swallows, dive and bring up, by its middle, a young whiting, glittering like a bar of silver. This they throw up in the air in order to catch it head-foremost, then drop themselves, and if they miss, fling it up again until they succeed and swallow the dainty morsel. Meanwhile the porpoises roll in wheel-like gambols up the estuary; grateful whiffs of country air and faint echoes of rural life float seawards, as the song and blithe laughter of the fore-castle breaks upon a dream of home.—From "*Cassell's Family Magazine*" for August.

The Grand Lodge of Benevolence met on Wednesday, 18th August, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Bro. J. Clabon, V.P. The Report of the Board of Scrutineers was read. It was decided that a notice be sent to Provincial Secretaries that, excepting the jewel sanctioned by the Board of General Purposes, in honour of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M., no others be allowed to be worn in Lodges. Previous grants, to the amount of £145, were confirmed, and 16 new cases were relieved, to the amount of £463. The Grand Lodge of Benevolence was then closed. There were present—Bros. J. Nunn P.G.S.B., J. Brett P.G.P., J. Hervey G.S., C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P., F. Binckes P.G.S., T. Cubitt G.P., Scott, Keys, Lee, Smith, James Willing jun., Bingemann, &c.

A crowded and fashionable audience was present at the Aquarium at Brighton, on Saturday morning and evening. Two opera recitals, Lucia di Lammermoor in the morning, and Sonnambula in the evening; Madame Pettit (soprano), Bro. Geo. Perren, and Geo. Fox (basso). The band was under the direction of Mr. E. Reyloff. The solos and duets were encored. On Sunday the Aquarium was opened to the public, and a selection of sacred music was played. Bro. Geo. Reeves Smith, the manager and secretary, may be congratulated on the success attending the general arrangements. Bro. Maclagan gave his inimitable entertainment during the week.

The Hervey Lodge of Instruction, No. 1260, holds its meetings at the Clifton Arms, 152 Fulham Road (close to Thistle Grove), every Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, to work the ceremonies and lectures. Bro. G. King jun., P.M. and P.Z. 1260, Secretary and Preceptor. The Clifton Arms is within ten minutes walk of the South Kensington Station, and the Fulham Omnibuses pass the door.

## PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE second of the Wednesday classical evenings brought forth a programme drawn exclusively from the works of Mendelssohn—a fitting compliment to the illustrious musician who, both as a man and a composer, so long ago won the hearts and sympathies of the English public. The selections embraced the *Ruy Blas* overture, the Notturmo, Scherzo, and "Wedding March," from the music to a *A Midsummer Night's Dream*; the Scotch Symphony (No. 3, in A minor), and three vocal pieces. The overture and symphony were well contrasted, inasmuch that the former—splendid, bright and highly-wrought overture as it is—did not take Mendelssohn a week to write; it was done upon the spur of the moment, quite as much from the wish to show what he could in the face of difficulties as from any interest in the task *per se*. Indeed the story of *Ruy Blas* was utterly repugnant to Mendelssohn. On the other hand, the Scotch Symphony is a record of the impressions made upon the mind of the composer during his visit to Scotland in 1829, matured and put into perfect form thirteen years later, the first performance of the symphony in England having been given by the Philharmonic Society in June 1842. The manner in which these productions of Mendelssohn's genius were rendered by Signor Arditi's band leaves but the slightest ground for adverse comment. The balance of tone was admirable, the light and shade effectively contrasted, and the *nuances* delicately given. The beautiful slow movement of the symphony went remarkably well, and the scherzo was hailed with the applause which inevitably follows its performance. The final allegro guerriero was rendered with all possible spirit and energy, and brought to an able termination a performance of high artistic merit. The *Midsummer Night's Dream* selection was productive of two encores, awarded respectively to the fairy-like scherzo and the pompous and imposing "Wedding March." The scherzo was taken too slowly the first time, but the repeat was in correct tempo. Mr. Pearson sang the song, "Retrospection" (from Mendelssohn's early opera, *The Wedding of Camacho*), only moderately well; Mdlle. Cristino gave the "Journey Song" (Reislied), with fair effect; and Mdlle. Bianchi obtained a deserved *encore* for her tasteful delivery of "Auf flügeln des Gesanges" ("On Wings of Song"). M. D. Swert played a romance for violoncello. The second part included the new popular selection from *Lohengrin*, and songs, contributed by Mr. Celli, Mr. Pearson, and Middle, Cristino. Of these the new vocal waltz, by Signor Arditi, "L'Incontro," sang by Mdlle. Cristino, was perhaps the most attractive feature.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the proper medicine for people whose faculties are faded, and whose energies are exhausted by excessive heat, too much work, or over-indulgence. A few doses of these Pills always prove a simple, safe, and cooling treatment for all stomach and liver complaints, a longer course will set right every organ whose action is impaired, strengthen every structure whose tone is diminished, and renovate that blood whose purity is tainted. Giddiness, headache, nausea, flatulency, and all other dyspeptic symptoms, yield with surprising certainty and celerity to these corrective Pills, which lay siege to the seat of these distressing sensations, and carry off, without any pain or other disagreeable drawback, those peccant matters which are disordering the entire human machine.

## GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE AND FREEMASONRY.

By R. W. WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN D.D.G.M.

FROM "THE NEW ENGLAND FREEMASON."

IT has been remarked that the various Cathedrals of the Continental cities bear intrinsic evidence of their origin from a single master-mind, in the "unity in diversity" which characterises them all. Historic evidence, no less than tradition, declares them to have been the work of the travelling Freemasons of the middle ages, through whom the "royal art," with its mysteries and all its varied symbols, has been transmitted to our own times, and to the brethren of our Lodges, wherever dispersed. Who it was that drew the plans of these magnificent edifices is not certainly known. Tradition assigns the honour to various architects; but the claim of each has been denied, and it is too late to hope for a decision that shall be final and indisputable.

The same spirit of devotion which lavished its wealth in building these glorious temples kindled a flame in the hearts of those who worshipped in them; and inspired St. Hildebert to write his glowing hymn, and St. Bernard to pour out his soul in the triumphant strains describing "Jerusalem the Golden," that anthem of the church militant which will be sung until

"The morning shall awaken,  
The shadows pass away,  
And each true hearted servant  
Shall shine as doth the day."

The architect, no less than the poet, the painter, or the priest, caught the enthusiasm of the age, and the achievements of his genius stand to-day in a strength and beauty that have never been surpassed, if indeed they have been equalled, by any efforts of modern times. "The Italian basilica, an immense cube, with a triangular pediment, is fixed like a crystal, and if it is not finished it is unmeaning." The Gothic Cathedral, on the other hand, has in it, as has been truly said, "the forest's life and voice, and if a day should come when we could say 'it is done,' why then we should seem to say, 'it is dead.'"

The writer just quoted gives us, in a recent number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, the following description of the vision which greeted him on entering one of these brilliant Cathedrals: "The scene," he says, "was a rare one. I looked around me in the golden altar-lights; I thought I was in a forest,—a forest at sunset. The choir was almost filled with rising incense, touched with the yellow flare of the tapers; and it seemed, through the columns, like a vista into the clouds. The grand stems of the arcades were thickly crowded; only they fell into a natural order and alignment, like the trunks of pines; overhead they rolled to meet each other, breaking out everywhere into stiff, thickset needles and tufts of Gothic work. Vast patches and shields of prismatic hues lay rounded against their mighty cylinders. But this forest was not a solitude; it was crowded with speechless figures, thick as thoughts. And it was not silent or simply whisper haunted, like the real woods. It was all inflated, and swelled, and dazzled, and broken with pomps of organ-music that almost overcame the heart, and made the pillars seem to reel, and the painted windows to rock, in the Jove-like storm."

We leave to other hands the task of tracing out the intimate connection between the symbolic teachings of the Cathedral architecture and the imposing ritual which enshrines itself amid such surroundings. No one who has ever given a thought to the subject can have failed to recognise the fact that the whole structure is full of symbolism, and every portion of it enforces its own peculiar lesson. Wherever we go, into whatever temple of this Gothic order we enter, the same spirit meets us on the threshold, lingers with us along the aisles, bends beside us at the chancel rail, and whispers ever to us the same mystic language, eloquent with meaning to the ear that will listen to it. When we see them all, from the ruined arches of Melrose and Kilwinning to the still unfinished towers of Cologne, suggesting the same teachings in a manner so peculiarly their own; not obtrusively—rather indeed concealing them from the careless eye, yet opening readily to our thoughtful study, when once we have learned how to interpret them; when we realise the harmony which exists between them all, and the intrinsic evidence pervading them all, we can no longer resist the conviction that they had their origin in one master-mind, inspiring his brethren with the glow of his own enthusiasm, imprinting on their memories and pouring into their hearts his own immortal genius.

It requires no very vivid imagination to trace a close connection, also, between the magnificent and imposing ritual of the Cathedral service and the not less impressive and beautiful yet simple ritual of that Lodge which does its work in strict conformity to ancient usage, with those additions of musical harmony which so fittingly supplement the harmony of brotherly emulation. The majesty of the Cathedral has infused itself into those peculiar ceremonies which have at length become inseparably connected with the edifice; while the simpler rites and modest symbolism of our Order have crystallized themselves, as it were, and remain essentially unchanged. The traditions of the Institution, the language employed, with its quaint titles, its obsolete words, and its antique setting, are sufficient evidence of this, were any needed.

Our altar stands before the neophyte, unshrouded by chancel-rail, and the humblest brother may kneel at its steps, without priestly absolution, and receive the pledge of fraternal love. Upon it lies the Book of Holy Scripture, the great light of Freemasonry. Not a word of human gloss or comment defaces it, or explains away the significance of its teachings, or in any way influences whoever desires to study its pages. The emblems that rest upon it have each their lesson, which he who beholds them cannot fail to understand. The square admonishes him, "Let virtue and integrity guide you," and the compasses respond, "Remember the great circle of humanity,

composed of individuals like yourself, not one of whom is nearer or more remote from the Great Centre of all being than are you." These emblems are no less constantly or conspicuously displayed upon our altars than those hallowed and far more sacred symbols that are elevated before adoring eyes by the consecrated hands of a priesthood; concerning them no controversy is likely to arise—the real presence of the thing signified must be in the heart of him who seeks to read their lesson, or their teaching is profitless and vain.

The two lighted tapers upon the Cathedral altar symbolised the double nature of the Saviour, as both human and divine—the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world—or the two Sacraments of the Christian Church; Baptism and the Eucharist; and though their flames have been multiplied till their brilliancy dazzles the eye, the significance of the emblem remains unchanged. Around our altar stand its burning tapers, no less eloquent in their teaching of that order and harmony which should preside over and characterise the assembly of brethren.

The clustering pillars bearing up the wide-spreading arches, and stretching out in seemingly endless vistas, yet ever bending beneath their burdens, remind us of the Man of Sorrows, bowed by the agony of his ineffable sufferings; and while they seem to sympathise with his passion, they whisper words of comfort from above to every sorrowing human heart. Our pillars are but three, and yet they point as plainly to the Grand Master of all, whose wisdom is infinite, whose strength is omnipotent, and whose beauty shines in every star.

From censers swung by chanting priests, the thick and fragrant cloud arises, symbolising on earth that heavenly incense offering which the Apocalypse declares typified the prayers of the saints. Our "pot of incense" is the emblem of a pure heart, no less an acceptable sacrifice, no less fragrant or grateful to Him before whom "all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid" by clouded canopy or fast tiled door.

The "fretted vault" and chancel arch of the Cathedral are often studded with glittering stars, emblematic, like the covering of our Lodges, of "the starry-decked heavens" where all good Masons hope at last to arrive.

The gorgeous hues and sun-set dyes which fall from rose-window or lancet upon the Cathedral's kneeling worshipper, remind him of the saintly lives and exalted virtues, the heroic deeds and glorious deaths of the goodly fellowship of the Church triumphant, whose toils are ended, and whose crowns are won. We, too, have bright and shining examples of fidelity under persecution, of heroism under trials, and of truth and faithfulness glowing with immortal radiance, and even though suffering the bitterest pangs and reproaches, unyielding to the end.

And so we might go on, pointing out in many and even more striking ways how the inspiration which built these venerable piles has infused itself into their worshippers, and elaborated those solemn and impressive services which find their congenial home within Cathedral walls. Is it too much to claim that this is the unconscious outgrowth of a secret principle whose interpretation by the profane is more difficult than any hieroglyphics of Egyptian priests, or Cabbala of Jewish rabbins, but to the skilful craftsman is an open book? The Scripture lesson, the prayer, the solemn vow, the light out of darkness, the charge, the anthems of praise—it were well nigh an endless task to follow out the parallel.

We are taught that to the Greeks is due all that "is great, judicious and distinct in architecture." Is it not time that the testimony of truth be incorporated into our trestle-boards, and that our candidates henceforth be taught that the Gothic architecture, not less ornamental than the Composite order, not less beautiful than the Corinthian, not less graceful than the Ionic, possessing no less strength than the Doric or the sturdy old Tuscan—combining all their charms while avoiding their defects; adapting itself to every requirement of the architect; now springing spirit-like into the air to form a flying buttress or a cresting pinnacle, now bearing up with massive masonry the weight of frowning battlements and tower of lofty spire or arching dome, and now stretching its seemingly endless colonnades like a labyrinth before us,—that the Gothic system, having a character so completely its own, was the invention of our ancient brethren, the travelling Freemasons of the middle ages?

"They dreamed not of a perishable home  
Who thus could build."

THE MARINE ENGINE OF TO-DAY.—So far as economy in actual working is concerned, it appears, therefore, that superheating or drying, wherever it can safely be resorted to, is quite as capable of application to the simple engine as to the compound; that the jacket can be used on the simple engine and on the low-pressure cylinder of the compound engine, but that its use on the high-pressure cylinder is objectionable, and that while increased economy may be expected from increased speed in both engines (and certainly so in the case of unjacketed cylinders), high speed is accompanied by an increase of the loss between the cylinders of the compound engine, the loss varying with the nature of the passages according to the form of engine. The most important lesson definitely taught by the American experiments is that which we have already indicated—namely, that expansion cannot be carried in jacketed cylinders with increased economy to so great an extent as has been supposed. In the simple engine tried, no provision against loss from the clearance spaces by cushioning in the exhaust was made, and the maximum efficiency of the steam was therefore reached at a lower grade of expansion than would have been the case had cushioning been provided for.—"Naval Science" for July.

Comp. Albert G. Mackey, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of South Carolina, has lately received a very costly P. G. High Priest's Jewel, as a testimonial, voted to him by that body.—*The Keystone*.

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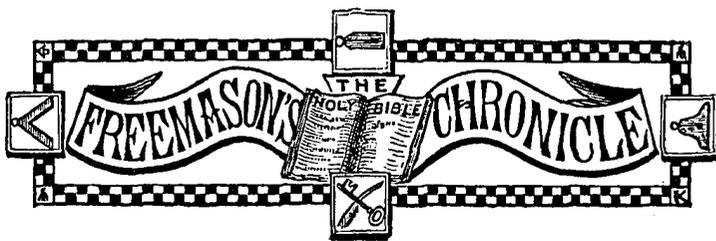
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67 BARBICAN, E.C.

**OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.**

**T**HE Session that terminated last Friday, if not a par-  
ticularly eventful one, has been productive of sundry  
measures of great public utility. The Ministry did not  
accomplish all it proposed. Its enemies, and some even of  
its well-wishers, think it made one or two mistakes, while  
its out-and-out supporters claim credit for the measures it  
has passed, and throw the *onus* of blame as regards those  
which fell into limbo on the Opposition. But setting all  
political partisanship aside, the realised part of the Parlia-  
mentary programme for 1875 will be of great benefit to the  
community at large, and especially to those humbler classes  
to whom the new Labour Laws, the Artisans' Dwellings Act,  
and the temporary Unseaworthy Ships Act will be a boon.  
Thus, if the Session was not a brilliant one, the labours of  
Parliament have not been thrown away.

And now that Parliament has risen, London, of course,  
is absolutely deserted, by which figure of speech is meant,  
of course, that fashionable London, and that other section of  
it which supposes itself to be fashionable, is scattered to the  
four winds of Heaven. The glories of the Row and the  
Ladies' mile have passed away for the season; the theatres  
and operas are nearly all of them closed, the clubs look  
terribly empty, and everybody who is, or thinks himself to  
be anybody, is far away, on the hills of Scotland, or at  
the seaside, "doing" this or that continental tour. For  
the next few months this state of things will continue,  
and then, when there is a talk about Lord Mayor's Show,  
when we read again of Cabinet Meetings being held in  
Downing Street, and there are rumours that our jolly  
Father Christmas will soon be paying us his annual visit,  
London will resume its gaiety, and theatres and concerts  
*et id genus omne nugarum* will again become the order of  
the day. People will soon afterwards be thinking  
about the season of 1876 and hoping that sundry  
of the features that characterised the one just  
ended will not figure so prominently next year. We  
specially alluded to the very frivolous behaviour of the  
Clerk of the Weather. It is high time, we think, con-  
sidering the very mature age of that elsewhere estimable  
personage, that he became a little more settled in his habits  
in this country. It is very unpleasant to find a person one  
day all smiles and sunshine, and the next day all tears, and  
this year the Clerk has been a very Amelia for raining tears,  
while granting us but now and again the faintest glimmer  
of a smile. These remarks apply not to the last few days,  
which have been hot enough to satisfy a Red Indian, but  
generally to the summer that is well nigh gone. We should  
not care to chronicle the number of garden parties  
and picnics that have been spoiled this year, owing to the  
very un-Masonic bearing of this Clerk. Doubtless he will  
be a little more considerate in the future, and not almost  
wholly exclude us from outdoor amusements.

First among those who are flitting northwards to spend  
the autumn in Scotland is Her Majesty the Queen, who  
quitted Osborne on Thursday, *en route* to Balmoral. Shortly  
before the Royal Yacht Alberta, with the Queen's suit, &c.  
on board, reached the Royal Clarence Yard, she ran into a

schooner yacht, named the Mistletoe, belonging to a Mr. Heywood, member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. The Mistletoe was cut in two, and, worse still, three lives were lost, the captain and mate of the yacht, and Miss Annie Peel, a sister-in-law of Mr. Heywood. This sad casualty was deeply felt by Her Majesty, who personally gave directions to the various naval authorities at Portsmouth to show every care and attention to the sufferers. Commander Fullerton, with several of the crew, leaped over and rendered much valuable assistance in saving those on board the Mistletoe, himself having a very narrow escape from being drowned. The Royal Yacht received very considerable damage, losing her bowsprit, and having a considerable portion of her stem carried away. This, we believe, is the first accident that has occurred in connection with any of the numerous journeys the Queen has made.

The event of the week has been the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sheffield. The occasion that led to the visit was a happy one. The present Mayor, Mr. Firth, has recently presented to the town a Park of some thirty-five acres, and this park was formally opened by the Prince, who, during his brief stay, was the guest of the Mayor. The route from the railway station to the park—a distance of about three miles and a half—was lined with people, who, as the Royal cortège passed along, were most enthusiastic in cheering the Royal Visitors, so much so, indeed, that the Prince may be said to have gone the distance bareheaded, while the Princess never ceased bowing graciously. On reaching the Park the Mayor delivered an address, in which he set forth, besides many expressions of loyalty to the Prince and his Court, the conditions on which the Park was given, prominent among which may be mentioned that no political meetings shall be held in it, no intoxicating drink sold, and no music permitted on Sundays or Good Friday. The Archbishop of Canterbury having offered up a prayer, the Prince declared the Park open, and having driven along the boundary road, the procession set out to return to Sheffield, and thence to the residence of the Mayor, the reception along this part of the route being equally enthusiastic. After dinner their Royal Highnesses went to the Ball given at Cutler's Hall in honour of the occasion, where they remained for about an hour. On Tuesday, the first part of the day was devoted to visiting the works of Messrs. Firth and Son, and the Cyclop Works of Messrs. Cammell and Co., at both which they had an opportunity of inspecting some of those wonderful steel manufactures for which Sheffield has long been so famous. At the former of these establishments they witnessed the casting of a 6½-ton steel gun, the hammering the core of an 81-ton gun by a large 25-ton Nasmyth hammer, and other important processes of steel manufacture; while at the latter they had the opportunity of seeing, among other things, how a large armour-plate for one of our armour-clad ships of war is rolled. Then they adjourned to Cutler's Hall, for the purpose of partaking of the hospitality of the Cutlers. Some three hundred ladies and gentlemen were here assembled, and the reception of the toasts of the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales were most enthusiastically received. Thence to a garden party given in their honour by the Duke of Norfolk, who has a seat in the neighbourhood, and here the Princess of Wales presented new colours to the 19th Regiment, pre-facing the presentation with a brief address, in which Her Royal Highness recounted the valiant deeds which had signalled its career. This gracious address having been appropriately acknowledged by the Colonel in command, the Prince expressed a wish that the Regiment might henceforth be known as the Princess of Wales's Regiment, a request which will, no doubt, be acceded to by the Queen and the military authorities. Their Royal Highnesses then returned to Oakwood, the Mayor's residence, and on Wednesday morning took their departure, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland, at Longclawe, his grace's shooting box in Derbyshire. Yesterday they left for their residence in Scotland, where they will remain till the time comes for the Prince's departure for India. Thus much for the doings connected with the Royal visit to Sheffield. Of the enthusiasm displayed there can be no question, or of its reality. If evidence were wanted of the depth of English loyalty to the Sovereign and her family, this reception, by Sheffield, of the Heir Apparent and his wife may be cited as one of the grandest as it is perhaps the latest on record, a fact to which one of its members of Parliament, Mr. Mundella, in his address to

his constituents, on Wednesday, referred pointedly, and at the express wish of His Royal Highness, who had asked him to convey to his constituents the pleasure their Royal Highnesses had derived from their visit, and from the hearty welcome which had been accorded them.

We have already mentioned one calamity at sea, the loss of the yacht Mistletoe, but a still more formidable disaster has occurred to the Boyne, one of the magnificent vessels owned by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which, owing to the prevalence of a dense fog, was wrecked off the French coast last Friday evening. Two firemen were drowned, but this, we believe, is the whole extent of loss as far as lives are concerned. The mails and specie have all been saved, and possibly the cargo, though in a damaged state, may be recovered. There is this consolation, however, there were boats enough, and the tackle was in order. The captain retained his coolness and self-possession throughout, and was well backed up by his crew and the passengers. The consequence was that all were got into the boats in the most perfect order. As soon as the shipwrecked people were released from their difficult position, and landed as rapidly as was possible, they were conveyed to houses and inns, and treated with the greatest kindness by the people, both on the island of Molène, where the disaster occurred, and in Brest, whence a vessel of war was dispatched to bring the unfortunate people, who had been unable to save their clothing, the children being, indeed, in their night clothes. One thing strikes us as being strange—that any vessel should have been steaming at the rate of 12½ knots, as the Boyne is reported to have been doing, when there was no seeing a-head for the denseness of the fog. Even drifting with the tide, we imagine, would be dangerous, but steaming at such a rate as is reported savours of something very much like madness. We presume, however, there will be the usual inquiry, and we shall then have the evidence to judge from, instead of vague rumours which may, after all, rest on no other basis than that of a more than usually fertile imagination. A large Norwegian barque is said to have narrowly escaped meeting a similar fate, but the shouting of the Boyne people warned her in time, and the Captain was able to steer his vessel safely through the intricate passages on that part of the coast.

The meeting of the National Volunteer Artillery Association at Shoeburyness came to an end last week. Owing to the extension of time granted by the Secretary of State for War the number of detachments that attended exceeded last year's number by twenty-seven. The proceedings were of the most business-like character throughout, a march past, with the distribution of prizes, bringing the meeting to a close. All who were concerned in the government of the volunteers while in camp appear to have been delighted with their conduct and discipline, and General McMurdo and Sir John Aclay who were present paid many handsome compliments to the volunteers, as well as to the earnest labours of the regular artillery who "assisted" at the meeting. The winners of the Queen's prize hail from Woolwich, and on their return were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Wimbledon and Shoeburyness are two grand institutions, but though the latter is less showy and less fashionable, we question if it is not the more hard working institution of the two. However, both have our good wishes for their continued prosperity.

Grouse shooting is in full swing just now, but the weather appears to have been somewhat unfavourable, and in some places there has been a great scarcity of birds. It is more than probable too, that shooting will be moderate this year, so as to give time for the birds to recover from the ravages of disease during the past years. Nevertheless in some parts there have been good bags, and the sport on the English moors appears to have been generally successful. In less than a fortnight we shall be thinking of partridges as well, and then, a little later, we shall find ourselves in a whirl of excitement about game of all sorts.

There is still plenty of activity in the cricket world. Two great county return matches have been played—Surrey v. Yorkshire, and Notts v. Gloucestershire. In the former, Yorkshire gained the day by eight wickets. Score—Surrey 182 and 105, Yorkshire 161 and 127 for the loss of two wickets. For Surrey, A. P. Lucas (39), Elliott (not out 52), Southerton (24), and, in the second innings, W. W. Read (not out 49), were the chief performers with the willow; for Yorkshire, Hicks (66 and 9), Ulyett (29), Greenwood (2 and not out 19), Armitage (not out 27 and not out 68), and Rowbotham (12 and 18), were the principal con-

tributors. The second match was drawn. Nottinghamshire compiled 192 and 21 for the loss of one wicket, Gloucestershire 289. For the former, Selby scored 66 and 15, Barnes 45, Shrewsbury 41, and Oscroft 19 and not out 6; for the latter, Mr. W. G. Grace made one of his grand three-figure innings—119, while his brothers, Dr. E. M. Grace and G. F. Grace, contributed 27 and 31 respectively. Mr. Townsend also played a somewhat fortunate innings of 84. Of the return between Surrey and Middlesex, which was put off from the 15th July, owing to the wet weather, we cannot yet give the result, but when this, and a few other matches have been played, the season of 1875 will be over. We shall, of course, see records of matches for many weeks to come, so long, in fact, as the weather will permit of playing, but legitimate cricket will be at an end in another ten days. It will be interesting to note the batting and bowling averages this year. We fancy there will be a considerable falling off from last in some of the more conspicuous players.

The Thames Regatta for professionals only, which, thanks to the energy of a few leading amateurs, notably Mr. J. G. Chambers, an old Cambridge oar and coach, has become one of the most important aquatic fixtures of the year, was held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The former day was confined to rowing the preliminary heats, the finals being reserved for Thursday. The following are the winners in the several contests. The Newcastle crew, consisting of R. Happlethwaite, W. Nicholson, R. Bagnall, R. W. Boyd (stroke), J. Scott (cox.), took the first prize of £100 for the Champion Fours; the Hammersmith crew, stroked by J. Sadler, being second, and a Blackwall crew, stroked by A. Egalton, third. J. Tarryer, Rotherhithe, won the Coat, Badge and Freedom for apprentices. The race for scullers who have never sculled for £100, was a splendid struggle from start to finish, T. Blackman, of the Plough R.C. winning by six inches. R. Bagnall and J. W. Boyd, of Newcastle, won the Champion Pairs very easily from H. Thomas and J. Saddler, of Hammersmith. We are sorry to learn that of the £230 which, apart from expenses, are devoted to prizes, hardly £100 has as yet been subscribed. Considering the number of amateur clubs there are, this is by no means creditable to them.

Londonderry is just now in a high state of excitement, the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland having selected it for its annual display of cattle and implements. Among those present on the opening day were His Excellency the Viceroy, and many of the Irish nobility and gentry. The bulk of the exhibitors were, of course, Irishmen, but some of the leading prizes, and, singularly enough, that for swine, have been carried off by Englishmen, Mr. A. H. Browne, of Doxford, Northumberland, securing the Purdon challenge cup for the best shorthorn bull, Lady Emily Pigot the Purdon challenge cup for the two best shorthorn heifers, Mr. G. Turner, of Northampton, the Cork challenge cup for the best ram, and Mr. Jacob Dove, of Hambrook House, Gloucestershire, the first prize for the coloured breed of swine.

A most interesting geological discovery has been made at the Surrey Commercial Docks. For some time past excavations have been going on with a view to forming a new tidal basin, and owing to the prevalence of sundry rumours, several of the fellows of the Geological Society paid a visit to the neighbourhood, and evidences were found of a large subterranean forest, submerged ages since, and belonging, as we are informed, "to the bronze age of prehistoric archæology." Evidences of this fact have frequently been found along the river on both sides. All the trees are of the kind yet inhabiting Britain, and in the peat are bones of the great fossil ox (*vos primigenius*).

The news from the East is very serious. The insurrection in the Herzegovina appears to be extending, and there are rumours of Servia and Montenegro taking part in the struggle against Turkey. We hope the peace of Europe will not be disturbed for the sake of a number of petty principalities, the history of whose career is the reverse of creditable. If the Great Powers signify unmistakably their determination not to allow the whole continent of Europe to be set by the ears for the sake of a few tribes of freebooters, the insurrection will soon be at an end, but imperial jealousies may step in and prevent this happy consummation. That this is no idle imagination may be gathered from the panic reported on the French Bourse, which is chiefly, if not entirely, attributable to the unsatisfactory rumours about this revival of the Eastern question. More fighting in Spain has come to be quite

a general piece of intelligence. We do not see, however, that the end of the war is much nearer.

From the United States is reported the death of Ex-President Andrew Johnson, who was buried with full Masonic honours on the 3rd instant. Further respect was shown our respected brother by General Grant ordering that all the public offices should be in mourning for several days before the funeral.

We are necessarily gratified at finding our articles so frequently quoted *in extenso*. In a recent issue of the *Keystone* will be found our article on the late Dr. Oliver, but we do not see the usual acknowledgment as to the source whence it was obtained. Doubtless this act of courtesy has been omitted through an oversight.

It is announced that a "Royal Masonic Cyclopædia" is in course of production. The work is to be issued in six half-crown parts of 128 pages each, and will be edited by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie. Among the subjects to be specially treated may be mentioned, the History of Freemasonry, the revival of Masonry in the seventeenth, and its re-construction in the eighteenth century. Biographical notices of the principal Grand Masters and other Masonic celebrities will also find a place in the work. Intending subscribers may send their names to the office of the *Freemason's Chronicle*, 67 Barbican, London, E.C., or to the publisher, Bro. J. Hogg, 15A Paternoster Row, E.C.

On Tuesday next the Great Swimming Fête will take place at the Crystal Palace, and in connection with it will be held the annual competition of the Victoria Park Swimming Club. The following will be the events contested: a Mile Race for the Amateur Championship of England, the first prize, a cup given by the Swimming Association of Great Britain, the second prize being *Excelsior* and *Leander* Medals; the Crystal Palace Challenge Cup, a mile; a Two Hundred Yard Open Race, a Hurdle Race, and a Race in Dress, the Victoria Park Swimming Club Handicap for three prizes, given by Messrs. O. E. Coope M.P., J. H. Heeps and E. H. Currie, and a variety of ornamental swimming, racing in tubs, duck hunts, &c., &c. Sir Antonio Brady will present the prizes at the conclusion of the competition.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

The Bank rate remains at 2 per cent., and the weekly return issued by the Bank shows a further increase of £800,000 in the reserve; the proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 54½ per cent.

The question as to the future allowance of interest by the London Joint Stock Banks for money on deposit remains unsettled, but it is fully assumed that the great strength of these institutions will prevent in future a thoroughly strict adherence to the old custom of giving 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. In accordance with the system of the Scotch banks, the London and Westminster Bank has for a long period paid interest on deposits at call, but it may be questioned whether the arrangement works so well as in Scotland, where money placed with a bank is usually kept there for many years. In London the changes in the value of money are, as a rule, much more sudden, and a large sum placed at call is not usually regarded with satisfaction by most bankers and discount establishments. The other joint stock banks require a week's notice before they repay any deposits. There is meanwhile no apparent outlet for the mass of floating capital, and further discussions upon the subject may be fully anticipated. For many years a very large proportion of the surplus capital of this country was diverted abroad in the shape of subscriptions to new loans, but the danger attending many of these investments has recently been fully shown, and hence there is no immediate prospect of any important reduction in the supply of money. The banks will therefore hold a very large sum unemployed, upon which interest is being paid, and it is not unlikely that the dividends for the present half-year will be smaller than those recently declared. But in the meantime the commercial atmosphere is being thoroughly purified, and when operations revive upon an active scale the legitimate trader will have a much better chance of obtaining a fair share of profit.

A new undertaking has been formed, under the title of the Maritime Passengers' and Mariners' Insurance Company Limited, "to insure the lives of persons who are about to undertake a sea voyage, or a voyage or journey, partly by sea, and partly by land." It is also

proposed to insure passengers' personal baggage and effects against loss by either fire or shipwreck, and agents will be appointed at every outport in the kingdom. The capital is £25,000, in 5,000 shares of £5 each.

The report of the Anglo-Californian Bank Limited states that the net profits for the year, including £3,010 brought forward, amount to £41,398, and recommends the payment of a dividend of 10s, making, with the interim payment, 18s per share, or 9 per cent. per annum free of income tax, and leaving, after the addition of £5,000 to the reserve fund, £3,574 to be carried to profit and loss new account. The bills payable and current, deposit and other accounts, represent £679,226.

At the meeting on Thursday of the National Bank of New Zealand Limited the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend of 3 per cent. declared for the half-year, making, with the interim distribution, 6 per cent. for the twelve months.

The India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company Limited notify that the second section of their West Coast of South America cables has been successfully completed, viz., that from Islay to Arica, both in Peru. This section is about 200 miles long, and increases the total length completely laid to 660 miles.

The report of the Submarine Telegraph Company shows that the ordinary receipts for the half-year amounted to £54,122, being slightly in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1874, and the total result of the business for the last six months enables the directors to add £2,251, being the usual proportion of the gross receipts, to the reserve fund, and to recommend a dividend at the rate of 15½ per cent. per annum, carrying over a balance of £325 to the next account. All the cables worked by the Company are in good order.

At the ordinary meeting on Tuesday of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company Limited the directors' report, which was adopted, showed an available total of £11,302, out of which, after making provision for the preference dividend, it was resolved to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to place £3,154 to the credit of the reserve fund, and to carry forward the sum of £352.

The half-yearly report of the London General Omnibus Company, to be submitted to the meeting of the 7th prox., shows an available total of £30,871, and recommends the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. In view of the possibility of dear hay and corn, and the expediency of maintaining an equal dividend, the directors recommend the carrying forward of a balance of £6,856, more especially as the sum proposed to be divided is slightly in excess of the actual profits of the half-year. The gross receipts for the six months were £327,212, against £323,524 at the corresponding period of 1874, showing an increase of £3,688.

The traffic receipts of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company for the week ending the 14th inst. amounted to £5,062; the Dublin Tramways Company to £1,811; the London Street Tramways Company to £959; The Provincial Tramways Company to £650; and the London Tramways Company to £2,942. During the past week 324,022 persons have been carried over the lines of the latter undertaking.

At the ordinary general meeting on Thursday of the Leipzig Tramways Company Limited the directors' report, which was agreed to, showed an available total of £2,416, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. for the year, leaving £166 to be carried forward.

At the half-yearly meeting on Tuesday of the Tower Subway Company the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend declared on the ordinary shares at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to be paid in January next.

At the adjourned meeting on Wednesday of the creditors of Messrs. Fothergill, Hankey and Company, of the Aberdare and Plymouth Ironworks, it was resolved to further adjourn for a month, negotiations for the sale of the works not having been yet completed. In the course of the proceedings it was mentioned that it will be necessary to obtain a large amount of money in order to pay off the first mortgage, but a gentleman who was prepared to enter into an arrangement had not as yet given his decision, there being many papers to look over as to the title, &c. The greatest consideration had been shown by the Marquis of Bute, that nobleman having met the creditors in a very liberal spirit. Meanwhile, no mischief is being occasioned by the delay in completing the negotiations, the works being carried on, in fact, at a very considerable profit.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the English and Australian Copper Company Limited held on Thursday, a dividend was declared of 2s per share, free of income-tax.

#### LIFEBOAT ENDOWMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	...	...	£4	4	0
United Industrious Lodge, No. 31, Kent	...	...	1	1	0

#### STRAND THEATRE.

Bro. Terry had good proof of the estimation in which he is held in the audience which crowded the Strand Theatre, on the occasion of his benefit, on Thursday evening. The popular actor was greeted at every appearance in the most hearty manner. There was but little alteration in the programme, Mr. Clement's farce being succeeded by Byron's comedy, *Weak Woman*, in which Bro. Terry played the part of Captain Ginger inimitably. Bro. Terry has powers which bid fair to place him in the first rank of the profession. The comedy was succeeded by a clever musical sketch by Mr. Geo. Grossmith, jun., and then Bro. Terry came forward and delivered the following metrical address, written for the occasion by Bro. H. J. Byron:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I can't allow  
This night to pass unless I make my bow,  
To speak my thanks for numerous favours past,  
Which favours I mostly humbly hope may last.  
For six years have you, in the little Strand,  
Held out to me a friendly, helping hand;  
Cheered all my anxious efforts to amuse,  
And with *Huzz-a's* helped to dispel the Blues.  
I've tried, whilst your continued fire of cheers  
Suggests, as one might say, the *Fusiliers*,  
The *Cavalry hoarse* laughter to refine,  
And, in a double sense, to draw the *Line*.  
I, as *Toledo's King*, here first appeared,  
And my "complaints" you cordially cheered.  
Then, as the *Widow Shepherd*, showed my fear  
Of the too effervescent "*Ginger Beer*."  
And then as *Richard of the Lion Heart*;  
Then Mr. Huxley (not a first-rate part,  
Though in a clever piece); then *Pluto*, then  
*Claude Frolo*—most malevolent of men,  
And then in a burlesque which most surpasses  
*Poluphoisbois*—there I pleased the lasses.  
'Twas called *Orion*. Many a graceful she,  
During its long run, kept *her eye on me*,  
Causing domestic scenes, unpleasant very,  
And several arguments with Mrs. Terry.  
Then as *King Edward*, and, still later on,  
Celestial garments was I forced to don,  
As *Widow Twanky* did your favours gain,  
In which, they tell me, I looked rather plain—  
Which was correct, for all collectors boast  
The ugliest china mugs are valued most.  
If in *Aladdin* I looked plain and old,  
I quite made up for it in Mr. Mould,  
In which Sir Simon called me names, it's true,  
But in his next burlesque gave me my *Dhu*—  
*Roderick Dhu*, for those who don't quite see it.  
And then as *Cassidy* I made a wee hit—  
At least your kindly plaudits seem'd to say  
As an "*Old Soldier*" I deserved my pay.  
Paul Pry, Joe—*El Dorado*—the *Maire*, too,  
Received your smiles, and not forgetting *Loo*,  
In which I played the hero, such a silly 'un,  
The piece brought *hundreds*, I was *St. Emilion*.  
Lieutenant Lamb then bleated not in vain,  
And Ginger fought his battles o'er again;  
Whilst last, not least, let me allude to *Nemesis*,  
Which seems to be a fixture on the premises,  
It brings the management both peace and plenty,  
A kind of *Dolce H. B. Farnie-ente*.  
Too much, p'raps, of myself, and now to you,  
My kind and generous friends, a word or two.  
I am no orator, and have no art  
To say more than is set down in my part,  
So will you take the *will*, please, for the deed,  
Let your kind feelings for one intercede  
Whose heart, with deepest gratitude o'erflowing,  
Knows but one way that gratitude of showing,  
Which is to strive, in every part he's cast,  
To do his best (as in the pleasant past  
He has endeavoured) towards its illustration  
Still further to secure your approbation.

Every quip and punning allusion in the address was greeted with a roar of applause, for each point was given with effect, and at the conclusion Bro. Terry had again to come forward in response to the prolonged plaudits. To finish a laborious evening, he next appeared in the three first scenes of *Nemesis*, in which he was as broadly humorous as ever. This artist is undoubtedly the active principle of the pieces now being played at the little Strand Theatre, a fact of which the public is well aware, as exemplified by the crowding of the house.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The Royal Infirmary for the Diseases of Women and Children, situated in the Waterloo Road, of which the Prince of Wales is patron, and which in 1810 was founded by his late grandfather, the Duke of Kent, is built on a plot of land, the property of the Duchy of Cornwall. This was, up to a short time ago, held by the Council of the Institution on a 35 years' lease at a ground rent of £40 per annum from the original lessee. Considerable inconvenience having arisen, the committee purchased the lease for a sum of £800, and then communicated with his Royal Highness, who, on the representation of that body, generously sold them the freehold for £1,000 (being about a third of its value). The hospital authorities are now engaged in enlarging the hospital at a cost of £3,000, and propose to double the bed accommodation of the institution.

## 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, 21st AUGUST.

1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Lion Square, Hampton.

## SUNDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale. (Instruction.)

## MONDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

45—Strong Man, Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, at 8. (Instruction.)

999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester.  
1073—Greta, Court Buildings, Keswick.

## TUESDAY, 24th AUGUST.

788—Crescent, Island Hotel, Twickenham.  
1384—Equity, Walker's Commercial Hotel, Widnes, Lancashire.  
1398—Hamer, 92 Everton Road, Liverpool.

## WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST.

193—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)

304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Leeds.

503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone. (Instruction.)

996—Londes, Assembly Rooms, East Dereham.

1222—St. Kew, Masonic Hall, High-street, Weston-super-Mare.

## THURSDAY, 26th AUGUST.

1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)

100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor Hotel, Quay, Great Yarmouth.

286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.

591—Downshire, 22 Hope Street, Liverpool.

901—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Westgate, Rotherham.

966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Staffordshire.

1115—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington.

## FRIDAY, 27th AUGUST.

1278—Burdett Cutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)

1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)

## IRELAND.

TUESDAY—195—St. Patrick's, Masonic Rooms, Belfast.

## EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—349—St. Clair, Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY—151—Defensive Band, Alexander Hall, Cockburn-street.

R. A. 40—Naval and Military, Freemasons' Hall.

WEDNESDAY—112—St. John, Fisherrow, Royal Hotel, Musselburgh.

THURSDAY—392—Calcutonian, Freemasons' Hall.

FRIDAY—223—Trafalgar, 54 Bernard-street, Leith.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.**—This Lodge of Instruction met on Thursday evening last, 19th August, at Bro. Maidwell's, The Hercules, Leadenhall Street. Bro. Green in the chair. Present—Bros. Blackhall S.W., J. S. Fraser J.W., C. A. Grammer Secretary, Hocking S.D., Parker I.G., Crawley P.M. Preceptor. The Lodge was opened and the minutes of last meeting confirmed. The W.M. then rehearsed the ceremony of raising, Bro. Williams acting as candidate. The Lodge was then closed and adjourned to the following Thursday. It is Bro. Crawley's intention of working the fifteen sections in September, when a good attendance of the brethren is invited.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction.**—The regular weekly meeting was held at Bro. Chard's, Abchurch-lane, E.C., on Wednesday, the 18th instant, the following officers being present:—Bros. Turquand W.M., D. Posner S.W., Abell J.W., F. Croaker S.D., W. Blinkhorn J.D., Christopher Tyler, J. Constable P.M. Treasurer. The constitutional preliminaries were observed, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of raising, Bro. Craske acting candidate; the W.M. performed his task with consummate ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the members. The sections of the degree were worked by Bro. Constable, assisted by the brethren. Bro. D. Posner was elected Master for the ensuing week. Bro. Abbott, 1385, was unanimously elected a joining member. As the 25th instant will be the fourth Wednesday, and, according to the bye laws, at the option of the W.M. as to programme, it was suggested by several members that the rehearsal of the Installation Ceremony would be pleasing to them; this arrangement however will remain in the hands of the W.M. The following brethren were present, Morgan, R. J. Bloomfield, Gomm, Saint, Walker, &c. The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday next.

**Tyrawley Lodge, No. 217.**—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 11th of August, at Dillon Terrace, Ballina. Present—Bros. P. Atkinson W.M., Jantes Beatty S.W., Braithwaite J.W., J. R. Dudgeon Secretary, P. Atkinson, Treasurer, J. Atkinson S.D., Monroe J.D., Gilbert I.G., Massey Tyler. Past Master Bro. C. A. McCulloch. Visitors—Bros. Russell 411, Drogheda, Braithwaite 154, Belfast. Business—Successful ballot was taken for Mr. George Thompson. The discussion of Bro. Scott's notice of motion, relative to the change of night of meeting, was again adjourned. It was then proposed by Bro. Dudgeon, and seconded by

Bro. J. Atkinson, that Bro. Russell 411, Drogheda, become an affiliated member of 217.

**The Frederick Lodge of Unity, No. 452.**—This Lodge held its last regular meeting for the year on Tuesday last, the 17th instant, at the Station Hotel, Sutton, Bro. Wm. Stanley Masterman P.P.G.D. for Surrey, W.M., in the Chair. Our respected brother was supported by the following Officers and Members of the Lodge:—J. W. Sugg S.W., Poole P.M. as J.W., Magnus Ohren P.M., Secretary, James Robins P.M. Treasurer, Jeffery S.D., Edmands J.D., Frances P.M. D.C., Charles Pawley I.G., Mimpriss P.M., A. J. Dickinson I.P.M., Manning Steward, Speight Tyler; Bros. C. M. Ohren, Gray, Holmes, Beck, Spiers, Cassell, &c. Visitors—Bros. Major Shadwell H. Clerke P.G.S.W. for Devon, Richards P.G. Steward, and W. W. Morgan. Business—The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. F. Cassell was then passed to the degree of F.C., the ceremony being conducted by the W.M. Bros. Beck and Holmes were then placed under examination, and having proved their proficiency were raised to the sublime degree, the ceremony being conducted in a very impressive manner by Brother Frances P.M. The Treasurer then reported that he had a balance in hand of £55 3s 7d. Some routine business connected with the Lodge was then discussed, after which P.M. Magnus Ohren proposed the following resolution:—"That Stewards be appointed to represent this Lodge at the three Masonic Festivals for 1876, viz.—For the Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Freemasons, &c., Bro. H. E. Frances, G. Deacon for Surrey; for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Bro. George Wright J.W.; and for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Bro. Frederick G. Gilbert; and that the sum of £5 be given from the Funds of the Lodge to be put on Bro. Frances's list, and that £5 5s be given from the Funds of the Lodge for Bro. Gilbert's list, and the like sum for Bro. Wright's list, for the respective Institutions for which they serve the office of Steward, and that the Treasurer is hereby instructed to pay those amounts accordingly." This proposition was seconded by Bro. Jas. Robins P.M. Treasurer, and was unanimously approved of. Some slight discussion, however, arose as to why a difference in the amount subscribed should be made, and it was hinted that doubtless our worthy Bro. Terry could make good use of the extra shillings represented by the guineas as against the pounds which distinguished the respective amounts voted to the Charities. We have heard similar remarks on other occasions, and commend the question to Bro. Terry's serious consideration. Surely he can relieve the minds of our worthy brethren who do not wish to make invidious distinctions by contributing more to the Charities represented by Bros. Binckes and Little than to that of the Benevolent Institution; while to the Craft we need hardly say that its members can easily get over the difficulty; let them subscribe the extra shillings; fear not but that they will be well applied. After the transaction of other business, Bro. H. E. Frances rose, and said that he had, in commemoration of his appointment to Provincial Office, resolved to present the Frederick Lodge of Unity with an oil portrait of their esteemed Provincial Grand Master, Major-General Brownrigg. The portrait, which was pronounced to be a most faithful likeness, was then exhibited, and the brethren were unanimous in their expressions of pleasure at the kindness of Bro. Frances. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was very well served by Bro. Potter. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts followed, and a very pleasant evening was spent, under the presidency of Bro. W. S. Masterman.

**Hervey Lodge, No. 1260.**—This Lodge held its meeting on Wednesday, 11th August, at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street. Present—Worshipful Brother Jabez Hogg P.G.D. W.M., G. Harrison S.W., J. H. Southwood J.W., G. King jun. P.M. and Secretary, Hollingsworth S.D., Goodacre I.G., C. T. Speight Tyler. Bros. Monney, Robins, Hodgkinson, Burley, J. R. Cox, English, Butter, Bigwood, Vine, and others. Business—The Lodge was opened at 4 p.m. The minutes of last Lodge were read and signed. The Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, when Bros. Howell, J. Cox, Mansell and Robins were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The Lodge was resumed to second degree, when Bro. W. Hall was passed to the degree of a F.C. The Lodge was resumed to the first degree, when the ballot was taken for Bro. H. Evans, of No. 212, as a joining member, and Mr. E. S. Foot for initiation, and proved unanimous in their favour. Mr. Foot, being in attendance, was initiated into Freemasonry, according to ancient custom, the whole of the ceremonies being worked in a very able manner by the W.M. Bro. Goodacre was appointed and invested as I.G. in the place of Bro. Kingcombe deceased. The bye-laws were then read. A letter was read from Bro. J. H. Southwood J.W., requesting the Lodge to accept as a gift a full-sized oil painting, by Bro. Baron Tettenborn, of the much respected Grand Secretary, Bro. J. Hervey, in his official dress, also a letter from the Board of General Purposes, granting permission, under the circumstances, for it to hang in the Lodge room. It was carried unanimously that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes to Bro. Southwood J.W., for his very handsome and valuable present, for which Bro. Southwood returned thanks in a graceful speech. The installation jewel was then presented to Bro. King jun. P.M. and Secretary. A vote of condolence was then passed to the widow of the late much respected and esteemed I.G., Bro. Kingcombe, and the Secretary was instructed to write and convey the same. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Committee that had so successfully carried out the arrangements of the summer banquet at Broxbourne, on 28th July, for which Bro. Harrison S.W. returned thanks. After some other minor business was transacted, the Lodge was closed in due form and adjourned. We may here state that the oil painting presented to the Lodge is a most faithful likeness, and the best we have seen. It represents our Grand Secretary sitting at a table, in his full regalia, and will be a lasting tribute to the zeal and assiduity that he always takes in the cause of Freemasonry.

**Albert Edward Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1429.**

The ceremony of installing Bro. John Gristock Huxtable P.P.G.A.D.C. as W.M. of the Albert Edward Prince of Wales Lodge, took place on 12th August, at the Masonic Hall, Newport. The Lodge was opened in due form at 2.30 p.m. by Bro. Wm. Watkins, the retiring W.M. He was supported by a numerous assembly of the brethren, not only of his Lodge, but also representatives of each Lodge in the town and Province of Monmouth. Shortly after the opening, Bro. Capt. S. Geo. Homfray A.G.D.C. of Eng. and D.P.G.M. of Monmouth, entered the Lodge, preceded by his sword bearer, Bro. Wickey Homfray W.M. Isca Lodge, and followed by Bros. B. Lawrence W.M. Silurian, Dr. Morgan, John Middleton, and a number of other brethren, members of the Grand Lodge of the Province. The formal business having been disposed of, the interesting ceremony of installing Bro. Huxtable was conducted, with much skill and ability, by Bro. Charles Rowe Prov. G.S. of Monmouth. This having terminated, the W.M. proceeded to appoint and invest his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Wm. Watkins I.P.M. and P.P.G.S.Wks., E. Whitehall S.W. P.G.S., F. Orders J.W., J. W. Bebell Sec. P.G.S.Wks., J. Horner sen. Treasurer P.G.D.C., J. James S.D., W. Twist J.D., E. W. Perrin Organist, W. M. Locke Supt. Works, C. Rowe D.C. P.G. Sec., J. Horner jun. I.G., J. Poole, L. Hermessen, H. Richards, S. Brunkewich, Stewards, H. Fletcher Tyler, W. Hopton Assistant Tyler, &c., &c. Subsequently the accustomed votes of thanks were passed, and appropriately acknowledged in a manner peculiar to the Craft. The Lodge was closed in due form, and then the brethren repaired to the Westgate Hotel, where the annual banquet took place. Bro. Hallon's arrangements were such that the requirements of his guests were attended to in the fullest and most ample manner. Bro. Huxtable W.M. presided, and was supported at the banquet by the following brethren; covers having been laid for 60:—S. George Homfray A.G.D.C. and D.P.G.M. Mon., Wm. Watkins I.P.M. 1429 and P.P.G.S. Wks. Mon., W. H. Wickey Homfray W.M. 693 and P.P.G.S.B. Mon., W. W. Morgan P.M. 683 and P.P.G. Sec. Mon., Chas. Rowe P.M. 471 and 1429 and P.G. Sec. Mon., John Middleton P.M. 683 and 1098 P.P.G.S.W., Thos. Jones Davies 471, Thos. Boswell 1429, W. Milton Locke Superintendent Wks. 1429, T. Frederick 1429, D. L. James 471, C. M. Venri 36, 1133, R. G. Shaddick 1429, F. Orders S.W. 1429 and 471, John James S.P. 1429 and 471, Henry Evans 1429, W. Welsford 1429, E. W. Perrin Org. 1429, J. A. Seys 1429, Samuel Davies P.P.G.S.B. Gloucester P.M. 1363 and 270, 471, 1429, James Horner jun. I.G. 1429, John Randall 1429, J. W. Bebell Sec. 1429 P.G.S. Wks., Jacob Berlyn 471, Hartley Feather Provincial Grand Pursuivant and Secretary Kennard Lodge, 1258, Pontypool, James Stallard 1429, John Sims 1429, Simeon Wyatt 147, John Hooper 251, John Neck 291 and 1429, Wm. Kinsey Morgan 1429, John Summers 1429, James Horner P.D.A.D.C. Treasurer 1429 and 471, S. Brinkewick Std. 1429 and 471, Wm. Twist 471, J.D. 1429, F. J. Heyburne 1429, John Summers 1429, J. Evans Thomas 1429, Henry Richards S. 1429, Alfred Taylor 471 and 1429, Isaac T. Dando 683, Henry Fletcher A.P.G.T. 471, W. Hopton Assistant Tyler 1429. On the removal of the cloth, the Worshipful Master proceeded with the toast list, proposing, in the most loyal terms, "The health of the Queen and the Craft." The toast was drunk right loyally, and "God save the Queen" sung by the brethren. Bro. Perrin skilfully presiding at the pianoforte, as he did throughout the entire proceedings of the evening. The W.M. next gave "The M.W. the G.M. of England, H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G." He spoke befittingly of the illustrious head of the Masonic Order, and of the joy and gratification he experienced in being present to witness the grand ceremonial of the installation of H.R.H. There could be no higher honour conferred upon the Freemasons of this Kingdom than to have H.R. Highness to preside over them, and no greater honour could be conferred upon a Prince than to be the chosen head of such a body of men as were the Freemasons of Great Britain. The toast having been duly honoured, Bro. Twist sang the air, and the brethren joined in the chorus of "God bless the Prince of Wales." The W.M. gave "The M.W. Pro. G.M., the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Viscount Skelmersdale, and Officers of the Grand Lodge of England." He pertinently alluded to the high qualifications, as well as the social rank and position, of the brethren who composed the Grand Lodge. *Great benefits must necessarily follow to the Craft when noblemen and gentlemen of such high renown were leaders in the movement.* (Applause.) Bro. S. G. Homfray, as one of the Grand Lodge Officers, acknowledged the toast. It was the first time that he had had the extreme pleasure of appearing in any Lodge with the new and valuable insignia of office which had been presented to him by the Grand Lodge of Monmouthshire. He felt extreme pride in being amongst them, and could not but feel proud at the honour of receiving the appointment which he held, and to which he had been raised by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. So far as the Province was concerned, and so far as he was able, nothing should be lost to strengthen and uphold the genuine tenets and principles of Freemasonry. (Loud applause.) Bro. Middleton proposed "The R.W. the Provincial Grand Master for Monmouthshire," Bro. Lieut.-Col. Lyne. He regretted his absence, through indisposition. On that account, however, he could speak the more freely of his merits and distinguished position as a Mason, as a citizen, and as a public man. (Applause.) The W.M. gave the V.W. the D.P.G.M. for Monmouthshire, Capt. S. G. Homfray A.G.D.C. of England, and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Monmouthshire." Bro. Homfray responded to the toast at length, and thanked the brethren most sincerely for the manner in which they had received his name. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than being amongst them that evening, and the brethren of the Albert Edward Lodge might rest assured that all he could do to further their interest would be most readily and heartily done. He congratulated them on the sound and vigorous condition of their Lodge. Bro. Watkins rose to propose the next toast, and called upon the brethren to drink, in a bumper, the health of their W.M., Bro. J. G. Huxtable. No one was more pleased or gratified than he to see the W.M. installed into the chair of King Solomon. He was one of the founders of the Lodge, and he yet hoped

to see other brethren who had assisted in its formation occupy the distinguished position to which he had attained. The W.M. responded, and thanked them most sincerely for the kind manner in which they had proposed and drunk his health. He felt proud of the position to which he had been elected. Advancing in years as he was, he felt that his memory was not so clear or so active as in days gone by, but he promised them that he would do his best to carry out the important duties of his office faithfully and honourably. Whatever defects they may see in his efforts he trusted to their generosity and leniency, and he promised to do all in his power to hand down the warrant which had been entrusted to his keeping that day as pure and untarnished as he had received it from the hands of their late W.M. Bro. Watkins. He felt he should need the aid of his officers and brethren, and particularly that of his I.P.M. and Bro. Chas. Rowe (loud applause), to whom they were all so much indebted. After alluding to the formation and progress of the Prince of Wales Lodge, he expressed the belief that in quality as well as numbers it would bear comparison with any Lodge in the Province, and concluded by again thanking the brethren for the honour conferred upon him by placing him in so proud a position as that which he now occupied. (Applause.) Bro. Homfray proposed the health of the I.P.M. Bro. Watkins P.P.G.S. Wks., and in the course of his observations took occasion to invest Bro. Watkins with a valuable P.M.'s jewel, on behalf of the Lodge, referring to the meritorious Masonic career of the recipient, and expressing the hope that he may long be spared to wear the jewel on his breast (loud and prolonged cheering). The inscription was as follows:—"Presented to Bro. Wm. Watkins P.M. 1429 and P.P.G.S.W. Mon., for valuable service rendered the Lodge. August 12th, 1875. Bro. Watkins, in appropriate and feeling terms, acknowledged the compliment that had been paid him, not merely in drinking his health, but in presenting him with so valuable a jewel. To adequately thank the brethren for their kindness and manifest appreciation of his services would be one of the most difficult tasks that he had been called upon to perform since he had been in the chair of this Lodge. He had ever aimed at doing his duty, and he now began to think that to some extent at least he must have succeeded in that direction. (Applause.) His aim would still be to labour to promote the interest of the Albert Edward Prince of Wales Lodge, so that it should stand second to none in the Province. The W.M. gave "The Installing Master, Bro. Chas. Rowe P.G.S." Long may he live to be an honour to the Province. Bro. Rowe acknowledged the toast in suitable terms. The remaining toasts were, "The Visitors," "The W.M.'s and brethren of the Silurian and Isca Lodges," "The other Lodges of the Province," "The Officers of the Albert Edward Prince of Wales Lodge," "The Masonic Charities," "To all poor and distressed Masons." These were acknowledged respectively by Bros. Capt. G. Homfray A.G.D.C. of England, and D.P.G.M. of Mon., Wyatt, Heath, Wickey Homfray, W.M. Isca Lodge; Hartley Feather, Pontypool; F. Orders, and Bro. H. Fletcher, the Tyler. The entire proceedings were characterised by the greatest cordiality and harmony, and some excellent songs were given by Bros. Perren, Homfray, S. G. Homfray, Huxtable, Twist, &c.

**Chislehurst Lodge, No. 1531.**—An emergency meeting of this new Lodge took place on the 14th instant, at the Bulls Head Hotel, Chislehurst. Bro. John Coutts P.G.P. in the chair, supported by Bros. Hutchings as S.W., W. Kipps J.W., Bro. F. Walters, P.P.G.P. Treasurer was unavoidably absent, J. Griffin P.M. Secretary, J. Mason S.D., H. Gloster J.D., W. Hardman I.G., R. Russell P.M., and Bros. Hunt, Skinner, &c. The Lodge having been opened, Bros. Wain, Hooker and Luck were passed to the 2nd degree, and Messrs. G. Humphreys and West were initiated. The W.M., Bro. J. Coutts, in his usual perfect and able manner, performed the ceremonies. Bro. R. Russell P.P.G.D.C. was admitted a joining member. The Lodge was then closed, and a very capital banquet followed. The usual toasts were given, and the brethren returned to town.

**VICTORIA PARK SWIMMING CLUB.**

The annual race for the captaincy of this Club took place on Tuesday morning last, at the lake in Victoria Park, in the presence of about 1,500 spectators. The race produced five starters, who went from the following stations:—1. W. Bell; 2. J. Slaney; 3. W. E. Robinson; 4. H. Pounceby; 5. A. Va'entine. The winner proved to be Robinson, the captain of last year, who was, however, very hard pressed by Bell. The length was 500 yards, and the winner's time 12 min. 2 sec. A race for boys, for which 45 starters competed, came next, the prize being a silver medal, presented by Bro. T. Hadley Prestage, the secretary of the club. The race was swum in two heats, in each of which the first and second were Stubbs, Lincoln, Taylor, and Kirby. The final heat produced a good contest, in which Taylor was first, Stubbs second, and Kirby third. Our worthy brother Prestage officiated as starter, and Mr. Croxton as judge.

Bro. Gen. N. P. Banks has been the recipient of high honors at the hands of Memphis Masons; and when it is remembered that General Banks was at Port Hudson in 1863, assisting to open the Mississippi River, his reception was only to be equalled by that given to the Virginia Knights at Boston. Masonry is as long as from the East to the West, and as broad as from the North to the South.—*The Keystone.*

**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 13d 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.

## DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

LONG known and highly respected as a physician, and one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in this city, died last night at half-past eleven at the summer residence of his son-in-law, Dr. George H. Gay, in Grantville, after an illness of about three weeks. Dr. Lewis was born in Boston, 8th July 1799, his parents being Captain Winslow Lewis, a noted ship master, and Elizabeth Greenough, the daughter of Thomas Greenough, the manufacturer of mathematical instruments. He graduated at Harvard in 1819, and studied medicine under the late Dr. John C. Warren, taking the degree of M.D. in 1822. He subsequently attended the lectures of Dupuytren in Paris and Abernethy in London. Upon his return, he began practice in Boston.

He was married, 22nd Feb. 1828, to Miss Emeline Richards, daughter of Captain Benjamin Richards of New London, Conn. He was for two years physician of the municipal institutions, three years physician of the House of Correction, and since Dr. Warren's decease a consulting physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital. His skill in his practice was great, and his benevolence in attending the poor notable. His public career, apart from his prominence as a Mason, is stated as follows: He was representative to the General Court in 1835, '52 and '53; one of the Common Council of Boston in 1839; on the School Committee 1839; '40, '41, '44, '45, '57, '58; visitor of the United States Marine Hospital, 1856 to 1862; one of the overseers of Harvard College, 1856 to 1862; consulting physician of the city, 1861; counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the American Medical Society of Paris; president of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 1861 to 1866, his successor being the late Governor Andrew. During several visits and one long sojourn in Europe, Dr. Lewis made the acquaintance and won the friendship of many of the most noteworthy characters of the time. His wife survives him, and his surviving children are the wives of Dr. George H. Gay and Mr. Arthur Cheney.

Dr. Lewis was made a Mason in Columbian Lodge, Boston, 3rd Nov. 1830. The circumstances which led him to become a member of this Institution are somewhat singular. In the days when the fraternity were abused without mercy and persecuted to the utmost, he saw an advertisement in a paper of one of the furious anti-Masons, Avery Allyn—a name now almost forgotten—that on a certain day in 1829 he would deliver a lecture, showing up the weakness and hypocrisy of Freemasonry, and its dangerous tendency. The Doctor was led by curiosity to go and hear him, and the very sophisms this arch-enemy of the brotherhood used, and the abuse he heaped upon many of them, who were men without fear and without reproach, made him a convert on the other side.

Dr. Lewis's opinion of the Masonic institution was well founded. He became most warmly attached to it, and for forty-five years has been a constant attendant upon the meetings of its various organisations. Years ago, at one of its social gatherings, he expressed his attachment to it in these words: "Truth and my feelings prompt the declaration that in Masonry I have found the best friends, the best social ties and comforts, and the 'whitest' hours of my life (apart from my family) have been when surrounded by 'brothers,' and around that altar where heart beats responsive to heart, and all 'mingle into bliss.'" These sentiments he continued to entertain up to the last moment of his life. Very recently, at a memorable gathering of the Craft he closed a very touching address as follows:—

"My limbs are tottering, my brain flags, but my Masonic heart and soul will be the last lingering remains of my existence; and when I die—and that time must soon come—written on my heart will be

Masonry! Freemasonry! This may be almost the last tribute that I shall pay to Masonry, an institution which has developed in me kindly feelings and charitable deeds. Let me say as a parting, and it may be the last parting word,—May that institution from which I have derived so much benefit continue to bless you all as I have been blessed."

His high character, his literary qualifications, his genial manners and his warm interest in the institution, naturally led to the bestowal of almost every honour and dignity in the gift of the fraternity which it was possible for one person to attain. A recital of them would contain no news for the initiated, and would sound strange to the uninitiated. Suffice it to say that he had been Senior Warden of St. John's Lodge, High Priest of St. Paul's Chapter, and Commander of the Boston Encampment (all of Boston), Grand King of the Grand Chapter, Grand Generalissimo of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1855, 1856 and 1860 and an honorary member of Masonic bodies almost without number. His arduous and unremitting efforts to advance the welfare of the brotherhood have endeared him to them in the strongest manner. His long, useful and happy life has reflected the highest honor upon the fraternity. Few members of it have ever been so extensively known or so universally beloved and respected. He has gone down to the grave full of years and of honors, and has left a noble example, worthy of imitation by all the Craft.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church on Friday at 2 p.m. The remains will be buried at Mt. Auburn, in the lot belonging to the deceased, by the Masonic fraternity, under the direction of the Grand Lodge.—*Boston Paper.*

## 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	61,304	60,133
Glasgow and South Western . . . . .	315½	20,081	19,014
Great Eastern . . . . .	763	48,025	46,512
Great Northern . . . . .	523	60,506	56,144
Great Western . . . . .	1,525	117,659	114,546
Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	430	75,156	71,743
London and Brighton . . . . .	376¼	39,805	39,413
London, Chatham and Dover . . . . .	153¼	25,130	24,079
London and North Western . . . . .	1,587	191,270	186,616
London and South Western . . . . .	626½	44,608	43,450
London, Tilbury and Southend . . . . .	45	2,608	—
Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .	259½	33,197	30,855
Midland . . . . .	975½	117,844	111,761
Metropolitan . . . . .	8	8,721	7,969
„ „ District . . . . .	8	4,477	3,621
„ „ St. John's Wood . . . . .	1¼	387	352
North British . . . . .	839	47,659	45,348
North Eastern . . . . .	1,400½	134,878	133,536
North London . . . . .	12	6,802	6,650
North Staffordshire Railway . . . . .	191	8,654	8,392
„ „ Canal . . . . .	118	1,555	1,475
South Eastern . . . . .	350	42,891	40,108

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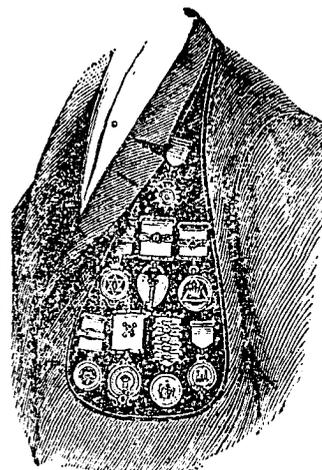
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