

THE

# Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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## THE USE OF THE BALLOT.

IN recent articles we have been urging on our readers the absolute necessity there is for exercising the extreme caution in the election of new members. We have endeavoured to impress upon them that mere increase in numerical strength does not necessarily bring with it increased moral weight. Oftentimes, indeed, the moral influence of a society or other body of men is in an inverse ratio to its numbers, being weaker according as its numbers are greater, and stronger when its circle of members is restricted. We pointed out in two recent articles, entitled respectively "Indiscriminate Charity" and the "Indiscriminate Admission of Candidates," that, as regards the former, the abuse of charity was one of the surest means of encouraging into our ranks the needy and unscrupulous adventurer, who would join us with the sole object of making as much profit as possible out of Freemasonry; while, as to the latter, the incautious admission of applicants would furnish a never-failing supply of these adventurers. The indiscriminate bestowal of charity must exercise a magnetic influence on the worthless alms-seeker, who prefers living on other people's good-nature to living by honest labour, and the careless admission of all candidates indiscriminately must facilitate the purpose he has in view. We therefore urged it as a principal duty on the part of all Freemasons that they should be cautious in the distribution of alms, and still more cautious in the proposal and election of candidates, or Freemasonry will sink below the level of a benefit society. We now purpose devoting a brief space to the proper use of the ballot, partly because cases now and again occur which show unmistakably there are many who do not attach due importance to the exercise of this right, but chiefly because the more careful we are in the use of the ballot, the likelier are we to secure Freemasonry from the intrusion of worthless members.

Too many regard the ballot with supreme indifference. They consider it a mere form, which may be used or abused at pleasure. They seem not to be aware that it is a right accorded to them under the Constitutions, and that when they join our Society, they bind themselves by a most solemn obligation to exercise this right in common with all other rights and privileges, in a manner conducive to the honour and well-being of Freemasonry. We noted in our article on the "Indiscriminate Admission of Candidates," two most flagrant cases of the abuse of the ballot, in one of which a P.M. openly boasted of having blackballed a candidate, and of the reason which had induced him so to do. The other occurred in a District Lodge in Australia, and led to a scene of violence, which we believe we are justified in describing as well nigh without parallel in the history of Freemasonry. It is clear that in neither of these cases had the offenders the slightest notion of the object of the ballot; and it is certain that though these were probably exceptional cases, others less objectionable are constantly occurring even in Lodges which are ordinarily well governed. We frequently hear of slight *contretemps* in connection with our system of voting, while the fact of our highest dignitaries laying so much stress on it is sufficient evidence that its abuse is not infrequent, and moreover is generally known throughout the Craft. A word or two in support of these dignitaries will not be out of place just now, when fresh Lodges are being constituted all over the country, and the number of the inexperienced is on the increase.

In a Society like ours, the plan of voting by ballot for

the admission of candidates is obviously necessary. Were any other than the secret plan of voting adopted, then in the case of an applicant who was admitted, but not unanimously, it would be well nigh impossible for him to associate comfortably with the one or two members who had opposed his election. It is only in accordance with human nature that a feeling of soreness should influence him in his relation with them, and they, too, probably would reciprocate this feeling to a certain extent. Here, then, we have a terrible cause of discord among those whose relations should be harmonious. The ballot, then, being absolutely necessary in order to secure general harmony, it must be apparent to every one that the purpose with which it was adopted will be entirely lost sight of, if the necessary secrecy is not observed. If Bro. A. proclaims openly that he has cast, or intends casting, a blackball in the case of this or that candidate, the essential condition of the ballot system is violated, and open voting might as well be the order of the day. It is clearly of little avail for learned writers, skilled in all the intricacies of Masonic jurisprudence, to rule emphatically that under no circumstances must a brother make known his vote, if, as a matter of fact, brethren think lightly of the ballot, and are never so happy as when announcing that they have voted, or intend voting, black in certain cases. It is indisputable that voting is one of our most important duties. We bind ourselves, on our admission into Freemasonry, to observe faithfully all the duties required of us by the Constitutions. There is no graduated scale of obligation. We do not undertake to observe certain duties absolutely and unreservedly, while in the case of certain others the observance is simply contingent on our likes or dislikes. The obligation includes all, and we are as much bound to vote secretly and conscientiously as we are to fulfil the tenour of our other undertakings. Again, it must not be overlooked that neglect of our duty in the case of the ballot is well nigh certain to entail most serious consequences to the well-being of the Craft. Wherever there is an abuse of the ballot, there it is well nigh certain that discord will prevail. As for instance, A. proposes a candidate, who is rejected—it may be rightly, but it may equally well be, unjustly. B. or C. proposes a candidate, who is likewise rejected, not, however, on his merits, but simply because he is the nominee of B. or C., and B. or C. is pretty generally believed to have blackballed A.'s nominee. Then rival cliques are formed in a Lodge, and, apart from such general dangers as are inevitable where there is cliquism, it is manifestly impossible that any applicant for admission, how respectable soever he may be, will find his application successful, except, indeed, by accident. In these and similar cases, the ballot is made a means for the exercise of spite or favouritism. There is nothing like the conscientious observance of a duty we are bound to fulfil, and thus the character of Freemasonry is depreciated. We are presumed to exercise towards one another, in private as well as in public, the strictest honour, but where the ballot is misemployed, as we have said it is, too frequently, there is an entire absence of this honourable feeling. Instead of being the moral exemplars we hold ourselves out to be, we descend to the exercise of the pettiest and most lamentable malice. We are not worthy of the name of Masons, for we deliberately set at naught the most cherished principles of Masonry—those of honour and of justice.

While, however, on the one hand, the ballot is oftentimes employed in satisfying the paltry dislikes of this or that

member, to the detriment of individuals, and, indeed, of the whole Craft, there is, on the other hand, a very serious danger threatening those Lodges whose members lack the courage to use the ballot justly when occasion requires. A brother is proposed as member or a candidate for admission whose antecedents are certainly not commendable, but he is elected in spite of his various disqualifications because sundry members of the Lodge in which he is proposed are too tender-hearted, or, be it said rather, too weak-minded. They know well enough that his election must be detrimental to the true interests of the Lodge. They have it in their power, each, at least, so far as his individual vote is concerned, to secure his rejection. But though they are well aware of the importance of rejecting him, they are silly enough either to vote white, or else take no part in the ballot. Equally in such case do those who act thus fail in their duty. They are bound to the conscientious fulfilment of every Masonic duty. The law provides a means whereby the fulfilment of this particular duty may be observed without fear of question; yet are there far too many brethren who, from excess of good nature, do as we have said, and vote white, when their better judgment tells them they should vote black, or absent themselves from the ballot altogether.

If, as very many hold, Dr. Oliver is not the safest authority in the world on Masonic history, he is certainly a trustworthy guide in all matters relating to the interior working of the Craft. He had a large and varied experience, extending over upwards of sixty years. His views were certain to be broad and comprehensive, and being above all things a gentleman, he was certain to exercise an impartial judgment, dealing out justice with an iron hand, yet always avoiding even the semblance of harshness. Let us see what he says anent this important duty of voting. In considering whether it is constitutional for any brother to be present at a ballot and remain neutral—that is, of course, abstain from casting his vote, either for or against the candidate, Dr. Oliver says, at p. 43 of his *Masonic Jurisprudence* :—

“We should consider such conduct un-Masonic (although we are not aware of any law to prevent it), for this reason, that where a brother becomes a member of any Lodge, he is supposed by the simple act of affiliation to renew his O.B., by which he undertook when he was made a Mason to be governed by the ancient usages and customs of the Order; one of the most important of which undoubtedly is, to keep the Lodge pure and harmonious, by the exclusion of unworthy candidates: this can only be effected by means of the ballot.

Every Mason ought to feel the full extent of his obligations. But if a single dissatisfied brother, whose unfavourable opinion of the candidate would induce him to give an adverse vote if he voted at all, should refrain from the exercise of this privilege, out of courtesy or tenderness for the candidate's reputation, he might, undesignedly, but not the less surely, inflict an incurable wound on the Lodge, and be indirectly accessory to the introduction of an unworthy member.”

And our late Reverend Brother proceeds to argue that if a member “may with impunity evade this paramount duty, the same rule might possibly operate to nullify all his other Masonic obligations; and should every brother be tempted to pursue the same injudicious course, the Order would soon be reduced to a chaotic state.” And he argues that as few members would themselves knowingly propose an improper person as candidate, so should they be equally careful, by voting strictly in accordance with their conscience, to guard against the intrusion of similar candidates if proposed by others. Here, then, we have the deliberate opinion of a sound and worthy Mason, that no sense of courtesy, no tenderness for a candidate's reputation, must ever induce us to abstain from recording our vote. It is a duty we owe to the Craft that we acquit ourselves in the matter of voting justly and conscientiously. We are bound to fulfil our obligations, be their fulfilment never so unpleasant. Where duty and good nature are opposed to each other, it is the former which must be obeyed, and obeyed implicitly.

We have shown in the course of these remarks that on the one hand, the ballot-box must not, as Dr. Oliver expressively puts it, “be converted into an unjust and oppressive engine of mortification and punishment.” It certainly affords “facilities for the exercise of vindictive feelings, and the private expression of dislike and ill-will.” But it is obviously impossible that any one who allows these feelings to influence him can be worthy of the name of Mason. On the other hand, no excess of delicacy must ever stand between us and the conscientious fulfilment of an important duty, for the simple reason that it is impossible to calculate

the amount of harm we may be, indirectly, the means of inflicting on our Order. Two things are, in fact, necessary if we would exclude unworthy persons. The first is that members should exercise the greatest care whom they propose as candidates; the second is that they exercise their right of voting in strict accordance with their own conscience and the welfare of Freemasonry.

## COLOURED MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Bro. JACOB NORTON.

(Continued from page 228.)

IN 1795, Judge Tucker, of Virginia, requested the Rev. Dr. Belknap, of Boston, to give him information about the origin and abolition of slavery in Massachusetts; the then status of the coloured population, &c. Among others, Dr. Belknap consulted Prince Hall, whom he described “as a very intelligent black man, fifty-seven years of age.” Bro. Hall replied in writing to Dr. Belknap's inquiry thus:— “There is a great number of worthy men and good citizens that are not ashamed to take an African by the hand; but there are also to be seen the weeds of tyranny, pride, envy, and scorn in this garden of peace, liberty, and equality.”

Dr. Belknap followed up the narrative with Prince Hall's initiation into Masonry in an army Lodge, and his ultimate reception of a charter from England. “The Lodge,” said Dr. B., “at present consists of thirty persons, and care is taken that none but those of good moral character are admitted.” Dr. Belknap then gave the following note, “from a white gentleman of the craft, of good information and candour.”

“The African Lodge,” wrote the white brother, “though possessing a charter from England, meet by themselves, and white Masons, not more skilled in geometry, will not acknowledge them. The reason given is that the blacks were made clandestinely in the first place, which if known, would have prevented them from receiving a charter. But this inquiry would not have been made about white Lodges, many of which have not conformed to the rules of Masonry. The truth is, they are ashamed of being on equality with the blacks. Even the fraternal kiss of France, given to merit, without distinction of colour, doth not influence Massachusetts Masons to give an embrace less emphatical to their white brethren. These, on the other hand, valuing themselves on their knowledge of the Craft, think themselves better Masons in other respects than the whites, because Masonry considers all men equal, who are free, and our laws admit of no kind of slavery. It is evident from this that neither avowedly nor tacitly do the blacks admit the pre-eminence of the whites; but it is as evident that pre-eminence is claimed by the whites.”—*Massachusetts Historical Collection*, Vol. IV., 1795.

“Pride, envy, scorn!” “Ashamed of being on equality with the blacks!” “This enquiry would not have been made about white Lodges!” Such was the conduct of Massachusetts white Masons towards the African Lodge, in the last century!

Within the last quarter of a century, two new stories about the African Lodge have been circulated in the press. Story No. 1 was, that when the African brethren petitioned the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and produced the charter as evidence of their Masonic rights, the said Grand Lodge grabbed the charter, and the African Lodge never recovered it. Story No. 2 is a modification of the above. It was the Grand Lodge of England who requested the return of the charter, for the purpose of making some alteration, but when it got hold of it, it would not return it, and the African Lodge retained a copy only of its charter. The story No. 2 was sent by the late P.G.M., Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, to the G.M. of Vermont, in 1855, I believe. The story is, of course, false; but Dr. Lewis was too honourable a man to have invented it: of that there is no doubt. I have long since suspected that the late Charles W. Moore, of Boston, was the actual inventor, and I have more than once questioned Dr. Lewis about the original authorship of the said story, but always received an evasive answer. Recently, however, Bro. Lewis Hayden, P.G.M. of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, assured me, that in 1868 Dr. Lewis admitted to him, that “Charles did it,” meaning C. W. Moore, and I have no doubt it was so.

The “No. 2 story,” coming from so high a source, was eagerly seized by the press, and was echoed and re-echoed in almost all of our Masonic proceedings. Dr. R. Barthelmess, of New York, now residing in Germany, did not, however, believe in that cock-and-bull story. He seems, therefore, to have visited Boston, where he saw the original African Lodge charter and likewise its records and MSS., took copies therefrom, and sent them to Bro. Findel, who printed these in 1861, in the *Bauhütte*, and subsequently made the facts known in his history of Freemasonry. The reading of the said history induced me, in 1868, to examine the said charter myself. Early in 1869, I made known, through the *American Freemason*, the genuineness of the said charter, which fact was confirmed the same year by a Grand Lodge committee; but so tenacious are our Masonic editors in clinging to fables, that for about two years after the explosion of the story it was here and there repeated in our papers. I once sent a contradiction of it to the *New York Dispatch*, wherein it was so repeated, which, of course, was not printed; since then the story has ceased to be repeated here. But, wonderful to relate, the very same paragraph from the *Dispatch* recently appeared, as a matter of fact, in the columns of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE!

I stated, in my last communication, that a committee was appointed by the G.L. of Massachusetts, in 1868, to make inquiry into the claims of the African Lodge Masonic status, that Bro. Moore thereupon

questioned Bro. Hervey, Grand Secretary of England, as to when the G.L. of England erased the African Lodge from its register (of course no inquiry was made at the same time as to when the white American Lodges were so erased), and also as to whether Bro. Hervey regarded the African Lodge as still legitimate. To which Bro. Hervey replied that the Lodge was erased in 1813, and that he did not deem the said Lodge legitimate. But Bro. Hervey soon after came to a different conclusion, when he wrote to Bro. Moore that, providing the African Lodge continued its meetings regularly, he (Bro. Hervey) was not prepared to pronounce it clandestine. This, together with the conversation I had with Bro. Hervey upon the subject, the reader will please to bear in mind.

Early in 1869, Bro. John F. Heard, chairman of the said committee, saw the African Lodge charter and records at the State House, Boston, where Bro. Lewis Hayden, G.M. of Prince Hall G.L. is employed. According to Bro. Hayden's statement, Bro. Heard called three times, and devoted each time about an hour in examination of the records. I once happened to call at the State House just after Bro. Heard left the office, and then I myself saw two MSS. records of the African Lodge. They were certainly old, and the writing had become yellow; but beyond a glance here and there, I paid no attention to the contents, save and except I noticed that the chirography was not done by a graduate of a college; the writing and spelling were faulty, but this would not invalidate or impair the testimony of the said records. Subsequently, Bro. Heard twice requested me to give him a synopsis of these records, and promised to incorporate it into his report. I, however, declined to meddle with it.

At last the committee met. The majority were disposed to acknowledge nothing. They evidently thought it dangerous to their foregone conclusion to acknowledge either the genuineness of the charter or the existence of records which furnished evidence of the regularity and continuity of meetings of the Lodge, which, if proved, would have made the Lodge legal according to Bro. Hervey's opinion. The chairman, however, insisted on acknowledging, at least the validity of the charter. So, at last, a compromise was affected between these high and mighty contracting parties to acknowledge the charter and ignore the records, and the following quibble furnished their excuse for shirking from their duty:—

"Your committee have examined the charter, and believe it is authentic; but as they do not deem it to be necessary at this time to investigate the historical statements contained in the petition, they have not inquired into its legal Masonic effect, nor whether proper organisation under it ever took place. The petitioners include only a portion of persons who claim to derive privileges from this instrument, when it is obvious that the granting of this prayer, for the reasons they advance, would equally benefit their associates who have not joined in the petition, and over whom this Grand Lodge would have no control. Under these circumstances it is not necessary to inquire into the validity of the proceedings of the persons named in the charter, or whether the petitioners have any just claim to be considered their successors."

In 1870 Bro. William S. Gardner G.M. of Massachusetts, delivered a long address on the coloured question. His arguments were chiefly based on American Masonic laws; according to which the African Lodge had not a shadow of right. He also dwelt on its illegal secession from the G.L. of England, forgetting at the same time that the white American Lodges were guilty of the same offence. He quoted the first letter of Bro. Hervey, but omitted mention of the second, &c. &c.

I reviewed the said address in the July number of the *Masonic Monthly*, 1870. And, among other things, I referred to his ignoring Bro. Hervey's second letter. Bro. Gardner read my article carefully, and then frankly acknowledged that my "criticisms were fair and square;" but he assured me that when he compiled his address, he was not aware that Bro. Hervey changed his opinion. I thereupon exonerated Bro. Gardner from the charge of *ignoring* in the next number of the *Masonic Monthly*.

One mistake of Bro. Gardner in the said address I entirely overlooked in my review, viz., that the African Lodge became dormant after the death of Prince Hall in 1807, and continued so until near 1824. The address of the Grand Master of Ohio last winter in favour of chartering the coloured Lodges in his jurisdiction, brought out the whole tribe of Masonic quibblers in our magazines, and the alleged dormancy of the African Lodge was made by them a great point in their arguments. The following specimen will show the style of these *luminaries*:—

"In 1784 the Grand Lodge of England granted a charter to Prince Hall and other coloured men for holding a Lodge in Boston. As there was already a Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, it is evident that the granting of that charter was illegal, and, according to the recognised principles of American Masonic law, the said charter was null and void. But let that pass. There are still more important irregularities. The African Lodge, No. 429,\* as it was called, was never recognised by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. After some time it ceased its connection with the Grand Lodge of England, and about the beginning of the present century its registration was stricken from the rolls of that Grand Lodge, by which act its Masonic life was effectually destroyed, as would be a man's life by cutting off his head. In the course of events, Prince Hall and his compeers died, and the Lodge which had been for some years acting without any Masonic authority fell into abeyance, or in Masonic parlance became dormant, or more properly extinct. Some years afterwards it was revived, but by whom or under what authority, never has been shown by those who revived it. Notice of the revival was given to the Grand Lodge of England, but no reply or recognition followed. It received, of course, no recognition from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts."

It is needless to demonstrate that the above paragraph contains very little truth and a great many mis-statements. It is not true that the African Lodge was stricken off from the English roll before the death of Hall, or that the Lodge had been acting during Hall's lifetime without any authority. It is not true that the Lodge had

\* It was No. 459.

ever been dormant; it consequently never revived, and it consequently never gave notice of such a revival to the Grand Lodge of England. I can satisfy any impartial tribunal that between 1807, the year when Prince Hall died, and 1824, when the African Lodge brethren asked the English authorities to grant them either a new charter to work seven degrees, or otherwise empower them to confer the Royal Arch degrees (they understanding that these consisted of four degrees), that between these two periods not a year passed without initiations, &c., taking place in the African Lodge; of all which my friend Bro. Gardner seems to be perfectly satisfied. But the following authorities will further demonstrate the legitimacy of our coloured Masonic organizations:—

1st. The following extract from Dr. Winslow Lewis's letter, in 1868, to Bro. Lewis Hayden:—

"I am also free to confess that, if the door of our Order was open to all, irrespective of colour, it would make it, as it should be, truly cosmopolitan. I hope to be spared to that epoch, and no one will hail it with more sincere satisfaction than your friend and brother, according to my feeling, WINSLOW LEWIS."

2nd. Dr. Joseph Robbins, now Deputy Grand Master of Illinois, also reviewed Bro. Gardner's address in 1870, and came to the same conclusion I did. And I am pleased to add, that if Bro. Gardner now had the power, he would incorporate the coloured Lodges in Massachusetts into the Grand Lodge's jurisdiction.

3rd. In Ohio, and in Minnesota, the Grand Masters recommended the chartering of the coloured Lodges within their respective jurisdictions, and a committee in Ohio, consisting of honest men of both of our political parties, have *unanimously* pronounced the coloured Masons as legitimate and legal as the whites.

4th. Bro. John W. Simons, P.G.M. of New York, and Masonic editor of the *New York Dispatch*, who is a very estimable gentleman, but strongly tinged with American prejudices against *niggers*, and who, as already stated, reprinted in the *Dispatch* the "story No. 2," two years after it was exploded by our committee; the said Bro. Simons recently admitted to me, that the conduct of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in not chartering the African Lodge ere it organized its own Grand Lodge *was wrong*, thus acknowledging the legal origin of the said Lodge.

5th. Bro. Albert Pike, P.G.M. and Sovereign Grand Commander of the A. and A. Rite of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, who is generally admitted as the best authority on Masonic jurisprudence in America, wrote to the G.S. of Ohio as follows:—

"Prince Hall Lodge was as regular a Lodge as any Lodge created by competent authority, and had a perfect right (as other Lodges in Europe did) to establish other Lodges, making itself a mother Lodge. That's the way the Berlin Lodges, Three Globes and Royal York, became Grand Lodges \* \* \* If the negro Lodges are not regular, they can easily get regularized. If our Grand Lodges won't recognise negro Lodges, they have the right to go elsewhere. The Grand Lodge can't say to eight or more Masons, black or white, we 'will not give you a charter because you are negroes, or because you wish to work in the Scotch Rite, and you shall not go elsewhere to get one.' That latter part is *bosh*."

Be it further known that Bro. Pike is so averse to negroes that he threatens to withdraw from the Craft if they are admitted. But he does not resort, as others have, to quibblings and falsification of historic facts and Masonic precedents. Bro. Pike is the only honourable opponent to the admission of negroes in America.

Last, and not least, Bro. Caldwell, G.S. of Ohio, sent me the following extract of a letter from Bro. Parvin P.G.M., and now G.S. of Iowa, whose interesting autobiography appeared recently in the *FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE*:—

"I have read opinions of Pike and Lewis in the pamphlet 'New Year' you sent me. My own opinion is, that the negroes can make as good a show for the legality of their Grand Lodges as the whites can. It is only a matter of taste, and not of law. I am satisfied that all the world outside of the United States will ere long recognise them, and I think we had much better acknowledge them than to blend them into our organizations."

The above array of American Masonic authorities of the highest respectability, seconding and sustaining as it were the opinion of the R.W. Bro. John Hervey, justifies me in earnestly recommending and advising our English W. Masters of Lodges to accord the same treatment to Americans hailing from coloured Grand Lodges as they do to those of the white Lodges. Should the question ever be brought before the Grand Lodge of England, I have no doubt that after calm and mature deliberation it will sustain the decisions already passed by the Grand Orient of France, the United Confederation of Grand Lodges in Germany, the Grand Lodges of Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Hungary, and elsewhere, acknowledging the legality of the American coloured Masons. As to the doctrine of "exclusive jurisdiction," be it remembered that it was through the arrogance, malice, envy, pride, and tyranny of the white Masons towards their coloured brethren—conduct justly denounced by the Grand Orient of France as "AN OUTRAGE AGAINST HUMANITY AND MASONRY"—it was through the un-Masonic conduct of the whites in the first place that the coloured brethren were driven to establish Grand Lodges of their own; and even now the fault of divided jurisdiction rests with the whites, for nothing prevents union here, save and except the pride and arrogance of the whites.

"As Masons we are of all tongues, kindreds, religions, and nations." All must be judged by the same standard and the same laws. If secession from the Grand Lodge of England was justifiable on the part of the whites, it was also justifiable on the part of the blacks, and *vice versa*. In short, the question of colour should no more influence our judgment or conduct either for or against a brother Mason than the question of religion, nationality, or politics.

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

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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## WHICH IS CORRECT?

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The question of identity of renderings in the sections of the three degrees having been opened in your columns, the inquiry may I think be advantageously extended.

As to the question of Bro. Poore, the word "natio" may seem more appropriate to the present time; but it is not improbable that the word "nation" may have been adopted when the minds of all were excited by some calamity, such as the earthquake at Lisbon, to which the British parliament gave so large a grant, when its advocates would loudly proclaim that it did honour to that "nation" whence such bounty had sprung. It is also the more ancient form. But when we apply the same question of propriety to the lectures generally, what answers can we obtain? Or who shall decide?

I am not decrying Lodges of Instruction, for I feel the greatest difficulty in recognising as a true Mason any one who has not duly studied there. I feel he has never gone through the stern discipline there meted out, and which, as a means to an end, is invaluable.

It was a frequent remark of my late esteemed Preceptor, Bro. Thomas, that "few who had passed the Chair ever entered a Lodge of Instruction." We naturally ask, "Why?"

I had formerly the honour of knowing a distinguished Edinburgh Reviewer, and Christian man, who wrote a work "On the Objections of Men of Science to Revealed Religion;" the Sacred Volume affords the best answer. The same may be said of Masonic teachings.

In teaching the truths of Christianity, the highest and noblest talent and genius the world has seen have been consecrated to the work, and all philosophical systems have been illustrated by the great and wise. It may, therefore, fairly be asked whether the neglected and degrading condition into which our philosophical teaching has fallen, as developed in our lectures, is not the best answer to the remark—"few ever enter."

It is a matter of history that the ancient philosophers adopted a mode of instruction to their disciples, something resembling our own, and judging by the remarks of Cicero, a system of esoteric and exoteric teaching was adopted by the quasi-Masonic Lodges of his day. It is, therefore, by no means impossible that the idea may have travelled down from remote times, and be internal evidence that our body really had a philosophic origin, and that after its passage through the high-ways and bye-ways of time, its first effort, in more favoured eras, was to expand its wings and fly to higher regions of thought and of human aim. It is, indeed, the proudest attribute of our body, that it claims to afford a philosophical teaching.

Whatever, however, may have been the original cause of attaching philosophical teaching to our instruction, the present adaptation is not one of antiquity.

The teachings in our lectures are founded upon the subjects taught in the schools of the latter Roman and Middle Ages, called the "Trivium" and "Quadrivium."

The "Trivium" includes what were deemed the introductory and less noble arts, viz., grammar, rhetoric, logic.

The "Quadrivium" closed this "circle of the sciences" (a phrase still in common use) with music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy: and then, as all was written in Latin, the following lines fixed them in the memory.

Gram. (loquitur), Log. (docet), Rhet. (verba colorat.)

Mus. (canit,) Ar. (numerat,) Geo. (ponderat,) Astron. (colit astra.)

As shown in the fourth section of our second Lecture, and the initial letters are still used by our brethren as a mnemonic, without knowing its origin.

The most popular work upon the Trivium and Quadrivium was written by Marciannus Capella, in the fifth century, and it remained in use at universities until the sixteenth century.

Gregory of Tours, a bishop and historian, speaks of it as a book by which the grammarian learned the rules of construction, the logician to arrange his arguments, the orator to persuade, the geometrician to trace his lines, the astrologer to mark the courses of the stars, the arithmetician to fix his numbers, and the lover of harmony to adapt his words to the modulation of musical sounds.

Cassiodorus, another writer on the liberal arts, who flourished in the reign of Theodoric, A.D. 520, gives nearly the same arrangement, and it is probably from his work that our Craft articles on the liberal arts are obtained, for he takes them in the same order, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy, and his definitions are almost identical with our own.

His article on astronomy may be thus translated: "Astronomy is the chiefest and greatest of the sciences, and if we study it with a sincere mind, it overwhelms our perceptions by its brilliant light. In such way we raise our minds to Heaven and curiously survey ('indagabile ratione') with searching reason, the boundless extent of this vast machine," &c., &c.

The intelligent Mason will at once recognise the style and language of different versions, and the other articles in our lectures on the liberal arts are almost literal translations.

In the second section of the second lecture it is absurdly stated that geometry was first founded as a science at Alexandria, in Egypt. But it is a parody upon an answer from the same author, Cassiodorus.

Q. Quid isti fecerunt qui in Ægyptiacis partibus possiderunt? Meaning what did they do (in relation to geometry) who lived in Egypt? A. Ubi Nili fluminis superveniente, &c.

"The River Nile annually overflowing its banks," &c., washed away the landmarks. It continues nearly identical with our own version until the latter states, that the inhabitants "hearing of a Lodge of Freemasons held at Alexandria in Egypt." But what Cassiodorus states is this: "In the time of the taxing under Augustus, Hiram-Metricus, or Hiram-the-measurer, was sent down, so that henceforth the studious person could know it by reading, and recognise the boundaries with his eyes."

Are we children to be taught to repeat that, as historical fact, a Lodge of Masons existed at Alexandria, and that a Euclid was Master?

Is it possible a Preceptor can be found with gravity to teach such absurdity, or does he, with a wink, acknowledge that it is only a puerile lie? It is idle pretensions like these, not one of which will for a moment bear the test of criticism, that has brought Masonic history into such deserved contempt.

There is nothing, however, to reproach ourselves with in using these definitions of the liberal arts; for, from the time of Pope Gregory II., A.D. 604, the learned of all nations, including Alfred the Great, Roger Bacon, Bacon the philosopher, and all kings and counsellors, to the time of Oliver Cromwell inclusive, all studied from the same book, the last edition of which was published as late as the 17th century.

Why also make such a mystery of the origin of our teachings in the liberal arts and sciences when, in the last century, they could have been obtained at every old book-stall in Grub Street.

I have not traced the teachings in Ethics, such as Virtue, Honour, Mercy, &c.; it could readily be done, but they are rather in the style of fine writing common in the last century.

I do not, however, complain of these ten subjects; they are the salt of our teachings, trivial as they are. It is when we come to those in which Hebrew history is so ridiculously travestied, that we ask why our intelligence is to be so outraged.

Why are we asked to listen to sheer idle tales about Abraham and Isaac, Rebecca and Jacob, with a host of others?

Why are we compelled, with all the lights of science around us, to listen to such a childish cosmogony as is detailed in the second section of the second lecture, with all its goody twaddle?

Why is that beautiful and ancient Roman emblem, which St. Paul so well know how to appropriate in one of his most sublime addresses, to be degraded by its connection with a narration disgusting to listen to, humiliating to repeat?

Here is the beginning, Lecture II. Section 3:—

"At that time there lived a man of note, whose name was Gilead, who had many sons, and one in particular he had by a concubine, whom he called Jephtha."

"Gilead dying and his sons growing up, they expelled Jephtha from his father's house, saying, 'thinkest thou, the son of a bondwoman, to inherit with us who are freeborn?'"

"Jephtha being thus unworthily treated in his native country, and being of a bold and daring spirit, resolved to try his fortune in a foreign one, he therefore repaired to the land of Tob, whence he made incursions into the neighbouring Gentile nations, often returning laden with rich spoil." After a life of freebooting and slaughter, he finally terminates his career by "the plunder of twenty Ammonitish cities."

The perusal of even Biblical narrations, which at the time they were adopted might have been heard with admiration, but when dragged in uselessly are, in the present state of human feeling, calculated only to excite disgust, is enough to make angels weep or wise men mad, and this is of them.

In the first lecture, again, the subject "freeborn" is explained by an absurd travesty of a Biblical narration of "Agar and Ishmael, and Sarah and her husband." If this word "freeborn" has any interest for Freemasons it is to be found in the belief that it is really traditional, and the explanation may have reference to that edict of the Emperor Caracalla, who, when he granted the freedom of the City of Rome to all the Roman world, limited it strictly to the "freeborn."

Can we wonder at the remark, "few ever enter." Shame forbids me to repeat the Lecture.

It may be said that our Lectures teach morality, but a morality like this is a cold morality, a false morality; better leave it untaught than teach it thus.

It may be said they teach the liberal arts and sciences. But it is the office of liberal teaching to train the mind all round, to adapt it for the acquisition of exact and varied knowledge, and to prevent its being the victim of predominant or one-sided views.

How then can we hope to improve the rising generation of initiates, and incite them to higher motives, to teach them to be men of honour and truthfulness, by this farrago of old wives' fables, and which must often cause to blush the faces of many of our esteemed Preceptors, whom custom enchains in its grasp.

In thus speaking of an acknowledged difficulty I have only endeavoured to confine myself to expressing the feeling of humiliation which a visit to some of our Lodges of Instruction causes.

Masonry is by no means opposed to the ideas of the present day. Never was such an Institution more wanted, for its members are citizens of the world. It can adapt itself to all creeds and climes, and even yet we may say of it,

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine aged brow."

But let us not forget also that since our teachings were written Bacon has lived, and that the *ipse dixit* of masters has passed away.

Let us be content in our Lodges to inculcate great principles of truth, and then men will be found to live and die for them.

Freemasonry is as a neutral land, a commonwealth set apart in a serene region far above political contests, unapproached by party differences and political estrangements, but how is it to maintain its high character if its esoteric teachings are

"To pain the thoughtful, make the thoughtless scoff."

W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., P.M. 1329.

Formerly Hon; Sec, to the Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“Q.’s” letter, on this subject, published in your last impression, is an important one, for it sets forth in a very lucid manner the reasons for accepting or rejecting one or other of the versions adopted by various Preceptors, and it leads the way I hope for many similar ratiocinations on the part of others. This correspondence may probably result in the gathering together of all the moot points upon which the opinions of the brethren are solicited, and it may become a very interesting and extremely useful reference in the future, as indicating the reasonable and commonsense views of those who take part in it. There can be no doubt that your correspondents, as well as those who read, will be, in some measure, better instructed, and rendered more willing to observe and correct errors than hitherto. And although some may be, and indeed are, ready to condemn these letters on the score of their treating only of what they are pleased to call very trivial and unimportant divergencies, it may be relied upon that before the series is completed it will be shown how these, to them apparently unimportant matters, affect in no inconsiderable degree the whole Masonic system, and cause in many respects incalculable injury.

“It is the little rift within the lute  
That by-and-bye makes all the music mute!”

The exigencies of Masonic reticence require that many portions of what we call “working” as contradistinguished from *ritual*, should not be openly referred to in publications which reach non-Masons; and therefore, for the present, and except when discreet allusions can be made to represent the actual word or fact, I shall confine myself chiefly to those portions of the lectures which do not describe ceremony too closely. In the examples I have already quoted there has probably not appeared sufficient difficulty in determining which word to adopt as correct to induce controversy, but I shall conclude this letter by submitting more important differences to the consideration of your readers. Of the first of these I may briefly state that the “rival versions” of the respective Preceptors makes all the difference between universality and speciality, and is of considerable moment in relation to that equality amongst Freemasons which we never tire of extolling as one of our greatest privileges. In respect of this example there is sure to be different opinions, and ample scope for discussion, and it will be interesting to learn the reasons which may be given for the final adoption, as correct, of one or other of the modes of expression. As to the other two, the commonsense verdict of the large majority may be safely predicted.

Preceptor No. 1 says, “He who is placed on the lowest spoke of Fortune’s wheel is equally entitled to our regard.”

Preceptor No. 2 says *may be, &c.*

Again, No. 1 says, “Geometry is the base upon which the superstructure of Freemasonry is erected.” No. 2 says, “The basis and superstructure upon which Freemasonry rests.”

And again, No. 1 says, “Raise the body, &c., to such a sepulture as became,” &c. No. 2 says *sepulchre*. Which is correct?

Yours fraternally,

Clapham, 9th October 1876.

P.M., P.Z.

## LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“Counterblast” certainly deserves the thanks of all Masonic students—I may almost say, of the whole Masonic community—for his energetic protest against the inordinate consumption of tobacco in our Lodges of Instruction. Personally, I can stand any amount of smoking. Were half-a-dozen brethren in my room at this moment, each emitting from between his lips as dense a volume of smoke as ever did that incorrigible old cattle-lifter Cacus, of whom we read in classic authors, it would cause me not the slightest feeling of discomfort. But then, Sir, I have gone through a long course of training. I have, again and again, spent two or three hours in a Dutch railway carriage, where the smoke was so dense it was impossible to distinguish the features of the fellow-passenger sitting immediately opposite. I have been in Dutch cafés, where the atmosphere most nearly resembled that of the City in a dense November fog. I am, in fact, a thoroughly seasoned smoker, and never wink, sneeze, or cough, no matter how many there are puffing or how vigorously they puff their pipes, cigars, or cigarettes. Yet I confess I have often wondered how it is the attendance at our Lodges of Instruction is so respectable in point of numbers. The brother who does not smoke in one of these Lodges is an exception, as much, perhaps, as I am in the ability to endure smoke, and any amount of it. Yet the non-smoker and the mild smoker, who indulges only occasionally in a mild pipe or cigar, both have a claim upon our consideration. It is, to say the least, not courteous to impose on him the alternative of enduring an hour or two’s discomfort, or staying away altogether. Parliament has wisely ordered that smoking carriages shall form part of every train, so that smokers and non-smokers may travel in comfort, each person according to his peculiar taste. I do not see how our Lodges of Instruction can be classed as smoking and non-smoking Lodges; but we may, at least, be moderate in our indulgence of this habit when studying the mysteries of Freemasonry. We have no right to inflict discomfort on those of our fellows whose tastes may differ from our own. “Bear and forbear” is a very good maxim, which smokers and non-smokers will do well to remember. The latter are willing enough, I am sure, to bear as much as they can; let the former forbear to ask more.

Fraternally yours,

BACCALAUREUS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“Counterblast’s” letter, under the above heading (vide page 228) is too important to remain unnoticed. It calls attention to what many members of our Order look upon as a grave impropriety and a serious drawback to the respectability and progress of Freemasonry. The injury caused by the practice referred to is all the more vexatious because there is really no necessity for its continuance. A little attention to the Masonic call upon us to “subjugate our passions” would teach us so to “moderate our desires” that on the occasions of attending Lodges of Instruction a two hours’ abstinence from what, to say the best of it, is a habit better not contracted at all, but, once contracted, better controlled than encouraged, ought to be considered no sacrifice. “Giving up every selfish consideration which might tend to injure others,” it should be borne in mind that the enjoyment (?) of an atmosphere redolent with the fumes of nicotine, in addition to the ordinary “close-tyled” temperature of the meeting place, is absolutely injurious to many who would fain absent themselves but for the expectation and desire of receiving instruction. Non-smokers *cannot* remain, and smokers (of whom I am almost one of the inveterates) are compelled to “follow suit” in self defence, and so, against all the proprieties, appear to countenance that which they would fain condemn.

But this is merely taking the personally objective phase of the question into consideration. Let us look upon it with reference to our “system of morality,” and ask ourselves how far our practice is in accord with our profession, when not even the most solemn portions of our rehearsed ceremonials have sufficient influence to induce us to desist for even the space of five or ten minutes. What degradation must our ritual suffer by the recital of passages of prayerful appeal amidst such surroundings? How can the presiding W.M. “forcibly impress the dignity and high importance of Freemasonry” from behind a clay pipe? Out upon it! It is a canker, destructive of the very principles of the Order, and the time must surely be at hand when steps must be taken to eradicate it.

But for the demand on your space and the necessary limits I must set myself, I could multiply and multiply such questions as the above, but these should be enough, if answered according to the consciences of true Freemasons, to at once and for ever sweep away the practice of smoking and drinking during Masonic instruction. For what we may respectively do before and after our meetings we have ourselves only to consider, and are, or should be, judges of the propriety or impropriety of our acts; but to Freemasonry we owe another kind of allegiance, and none of us should be permitted to degrade it by association with bacchanalian or nicotinic orgies.

Let us, therefore, in the name and for the sake of our glorious Order, and also out of respect to all those patrons, from our M.W.G.M. downwards, through royal, clerical, scientific and literary circles, who honour it and are honoured by association with it, stamp out this blot upon our fair escutcheon, and resolve that during the brief time from the opening to the closing of our Lodges of Instruction we will copy the example of our Mother Lodges, and permit no refreshment within our walls. ’Tis no hardship, but, on the contrary, will be proved a pleasure. Amongst those Lodges of Instruction which adopt this practice of abstinence are the “Emulation;” the “United Pilgrims” and the “Domestic,” both of which meet at the Surrey Masonic Hall, “The Great City,” and others. May their names be writ large! Visit them, and observe the order which pervades each assembly, the propriety of the work which they do, and the clearness and perspicuity with which questions and answers are put and given. There is no bemused or bewildered brain, no anxiety to get through an exemplification for the sake of the “eternal pipe,” no atmosphere which kills!

I dare say this letter will not quite meet the views of many (both personal friends and unknown to me) who may read it. Let them, I beg of you, ventilate the question in your columns, as some of us would wish they would ventilate their rooms. I challenge criticism, and shall be quite prepared to “draw out my army” and do epistolary battle with them, if necessary.

Yours faithfully,

Clapham, 9th October 1876.

P.M., P.Z.

## INDISCRIMINATE ADMISSION.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In your issue of the 30th ult. there appeared a very appreciative article on “Indiscriminate Admission,” but I am afraid it will take something more than an article in a Masonic paper to stamp out this suicidal system of admission, at least north of the Tweed. Take a case.

Three gentlemen living in Lanarkshire—Middle Ward—got it into their heads that they would like to be Masons. There is a Lodge in the place where they live, but they fix upon one some twenty miles distant, in fact in Ayrshire; but a difficulty here arises, they have no Masonic friends in Ayrshire to introduce them to this Lodge; they therefore fall back upon two members of the local Lodge—who are equally unknown in Ayrshire—who write this Ayrshire Lodge, proposing them as members thereof; a night is fixed, and on that night a party of five arrive in a very ancient town in Ayrshire, which boasted of a very ancient Masonic Lodge, when two perfect strangers—who may or may not be Masons—propose three gentlemen, also perfect strangers, and, *presto*, they are Masons.

Now, Sir, this occurred only last week, as I have described it. What a humiliating position for one of our oldest Lodges, perhaps our *very oldest*, to put itself into; yet this is but one of many I could cite of the same kind. Though I have little hope of this *exposé* doing any immediate good, still, a few such revelations should stir up the hearts of some of our fathers to come to the rescue of the honour of our Scottish Craft.

NOUS VERRONS.

## REVIEWS.

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

—:o:—

## THE MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

READERS of *Blackwood* must remember the very pleasant series of papers which appeared some months since in its columns, entitled "The Abode of Snow." This month the opening article is from the same pen, and describes with equal success "A Run through Kathiawar—the Scythian Kathis." There is no class of contribution more likely to be appreciated than those which give us an idea of comparatively little known countries and peoples, and the account of this run through Kathiawar will, or at least deserves to, attract a multitude of readers. "The Friend of the Hero" is the title of a well-told story, and then we come to Part V. of "A Woman-Hater," displaying still those excellences we have already noted. A most admirable parallel is that in which "The Two Chancellors, Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck" are portrayed. All the salient characteristics of these two eminent statesmen are most carefully, and, we may add, most truthfully delineated. The writer has evidently made them a study, and being a true master of the pen, is able to bring home to us with no little success the impressions he has formed. Among the other articles, we have noticed a very pleasing description of "Country Life," and a very elaborate sketch of "The Mobilization of the Army and National Defence," based on all the latest experiences at home and abroad.

At its very first appearance the *New Quarterly* took a foremost place in periodical literature, and now that it is entering on the fourth year of its existence, we may renew our congratulations on the eminently high tone and character which mark all its contents. Let us take, for instance, Mr. O'Connor Morris's paper on the "Military Lessons of the War of 1870," which is so ably written that even non-military readers will probably be the first to recognize its merits. Then the essay of Mr. Mortimer Collins on "Aristophanes" is a masterpiece of its kind. We have seldom read any clearer or more truthful estimate of the great comedian's character. Mr. Collins has entered fully into the spirit of his comedy, and has succeeded most admirably, wherever he gives the English equivalent of any passage, in imparting no little of that same spirit to his own version. It is certainly a most successful performance. The title of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's article, "The World behind the Scenes," and the writer's known "proclivities"—to use an American word—are a sufficient index to the nature of its contents. The article is well worth reading. Mr. S. Sidney, as the author of the "Book of the Horse," is likely to prove an authority on "Four-in-Hand Driving as a Fine Art." At all events, those who take an interest in the doings of the four-in-hand and coaching clubs, and in the revived taste for travelling by coach, will find much to interest them in Mr. Sidney's remarks. The editor's self-imposed duty of reviewing "Current Literature and Current Criticism" is admirably fulfilled. A number of this *New Quarterly* without the most instructive critique would be shorn of its principal attractions. "Hester," by Beatrice May Bult, and "Professor Hoffmann's 'Folly,'" by Mr. John Dangerfield, are excellent specimens of the fiction which generally grace the pages of this magazine.

Were the illustrations of equal merit with the literary contents of *Belgravia*, we should have nothing but praise to bestow upon it. But while the fiction, the occasional papers, and the poetry are of a high standard, the pictorial portion of the contents are certainly not to be commended. We have said the literary matter is admirable. In support of this statement we need but call attention to the serial stories of Mrs. Lovett Cameron, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton and Miss Braddon, in the way of fiction. Mr. Charles Reade is a very popular writer, and "Reality," being No. VI. of his "Good Stories of Man and other Animals," is a capital specimen of his style. Mr. Sala, too, is one of our best contributors to magazine literature. If any doubt this, let them read his "Bean Feidling and the Old Bailey," and we think their doubts will be set at rest. "Tasbrook's Testimonial," by Mr. James Payn, is amusing if nothing else. In the way of poetry we have "Echoes," "Cupid's Alley," by Austin Dobson, and a spirited set of verses by W. E. W. entitled "Black Rupert's Leap."

*Temple Bar* is always welcome, and seldom more than it is this month. Fiction is represented by Anthony Trollope's story of "The American Senator," and Mr. Dubourg's "An Old Man's Darling." The latter is likely to prove very interesting; of the former's merits we have already spoken. The paper "On Certain Delusions of the North Britons" is one of the best in the programme. A sketch of "Philip, Second Earl of Chesterfield," is skilfully drawn. Mr. A. de Fonblanque contributes a short story with the very unepithetous title of "A Rat." But the reader must not be led astray by the ugliness of the name, or he will miss a well-written tale. "Heine on Cervantes and the Don Quixote," Lady Pollock's "The Best of our Time," and "An Egyptian Martyr," are the most noticeable of the other contributions.

In *Baily* we have read with pleasure a short sketch of "the late Mr. Felix," one of the first cricketers of his day; a description of "the Old Fashioned First of September," apparently from the same pen; an article on "American Trotters," the "Yachting and Rowing" summary of last month; "Our Van," and a further chapter of "Frank Raleigh of Watercombe," in which Frank takes farewell of Oxford, and prepares to join a cavalry regiment. As to the general character of the number, it is enough if we say that it is quite up to the high standard of this magazine.

The *Leisure Hour* is another of those periodicals whose appearance we always look forward to with much pleasure. The contents this month are of the usual order of excellence. The series of papers

in which are described "The Border Lands of Islam," "Roumania" being the subject of the present essay, is continued. Dr. Edkins contributes an interesting article on "Early Civilisation," in which he gives us an insight into "the Antiquity of the Chinese," and Principal Dawson one equally interesting on "American Myths, as related to Primitive Ideas of Religion." There are a few notes on "the Exploration of Palestine," and a well written description of "The New Forest, its Scenery and Inhabitants," as well as of "The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich." In addition to these and other contributions are the usual "Natural History Anecdotes," "Antiquarian Gossip on the Months," and "Weather Proverbs." From these last we quote the following, which all relate to the present month:

"A good October and a good blast,  
To blow the hog acorn and mast."

"Many haws,  
Many snaws.  
Many sloes,  
Many cold toes."

"Many hips and haws,  
Many frosts and snaws."

"If the oak bears mast (acorns) it foreshows a long and hard winter."

Among the contents of the *Sunday at Home*, we commend specially to the notice of our readers Dr. Stoughton's paper in continuation of his series on "Westminster Abbey," No. X. of "Welsh Preaching and Welsh Preachers," Mr. W. H. G. Kingston's sketch of "Angus Sanderson, the Orkney Blacksmith," and the article on "Sir George Harvey, late President of the Royal Scottish Academy." In both these periodicals the illustrations are highly satisfactory.

There are few more useful or entertaining magazines than *Cassell's Family Magazine*. It is invariably well furnished with serial fiction, and the two now current, namely, "Caught in the Briars," and "A Hard Case," are worthy successors to the "Manchester Man," and others of the same class. But, as we have said before, it is the practical papers which form its chief recommendation. These include, in the present number, "Some Simple Directions for the Prevention of Sickness," "On the Art of Making Home-life Happy," "Washing at Home," "Gardening in October," "Chit-chat on Dress," "Local Dishes," by Phillis Browne, and last, but certainly not least in point of merit, Mr. A. G. Payne's very sensible directions for making salads. In the way of descriptive writing, *A Lady from India* instructs us "How a Lady passes her Day in India." There is likewise a most interesting paper by Dr. Andrew Wilson, in which he affords the reader "A Peep at the Jelly-Fish." The Gatherer's Notes, as usual, include many useful hints for the family.

We have also received Part I. of the new issue of *Cassell's Popular Educator*. No one who has read even a part only of one of the former editions will be surprised that a further issue should have been demanded. We are told, indeed, and with our experience of the merits of the work, we receive the information without the slightest feeling of astonishment, that upwards of 800,000 copies of it have been sold in the twenty years since its first publication. The principal branches of knowledge to which the *Educator* is devoted are, History, Science and Languages, and the information collected in each branch is most ample. The aim of the work is to enable people to educate themselves, and in evidence as to how this may be done, we quote some of the contents of No. I. There are, firstly, lessons in French, English, Geography, and Drawing, in Penmanship, Arithmetic, Latin, Mechanics, Botany, German, Music, Geometry, and Reading and Elocution. There are two historical sketches, one of "Magna Charta" and the other of "The Murder of Thomas à Beckett," and two papers entitled "Our Holiday," the first being a description of the game of La Crosse, the other being No. 1 of directions for a course of gymnastic training. This programme speaks more eloquently for the value of this admirable publication than would any words of ours.

Part II. of the new serial publication, *The Countries of the World*, confirms our judgment as based on Part I. The scenes described are all in the Arctic regions. The letter-press is admirably compiled, and the illustrations, which are very numerous, are well done, and will serve to convey a very excellent idea of the scenery in the inhospitable north.

A prospectus of the Royal Polytechnic College, 309 Regent-street, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, has just been issued for the autumn session, which commenced Monday, 9th October. There are classes in seven languages, ancient and modern, and eighteen others in Science and Art in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and the Society of Arts.

HOLLOWAY'S PILL.—PREVENTIBLE DISEASES.—Many are the maladies which at all seasons and in all districts silently work their way into the human system through miasma, noxious vapours and deteriorated air, which could be disposed of by a few doses of these admirable Pills. The vitiated gases enter the lungs as we breathe, and contaminate the blood, which will convey the poisonous particles throughout the body, unless some purifier, such as these Pills, be taken to cleanse it. Let the poison lurk where it will—thither will it be followed and confronted by this never failing antidote. Holloway's Pills expel all harmful matters from the circulation, and cleanse the solids likewise from all treacherous impurities tending to produce disease.

**Old Warrants.**

No. 33.

No. 280, "Ancients;" No. 353 at the Union A.D. 1813, No. 247 A.D. 1832, and No. 205 from A.D. 1863.

ATHOLL, Grand Master.

JOHN BUNN S.G.W. JA AGAR D.G.M. WM. A. HOWARD J.G.W.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN WE THE GRAND LODGE of the most Ancient and Honorable FRATERNITY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS (according to the old Constitutions granted by His Royal Highness Prince EDWIN, at York, ANNO DOMINI Nine hundred twenty and six, and in the year of Masonry, Four thousand nine hundred twenty and six) in ample Form assembled, viz. THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL The Most Noble and Puissant Prince John, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Atholl Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine Earl of Strathray and Strathardle Viscount Balquider Glenalmond and Glenlyon Lord Murray Belveny and Gask Heritable Constable of the Castle of Kinclaven Lord of Man and the Isles and Earl Strange and

No. 280 Baron Murray of Stanley in the County of Gloucester &c. GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, The Right Worshipful James Agar DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, The Right Worshipful John Bunn SENIOR GRAND WARDEN, and the Right Worshipful William Augustus Howard M.D. JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN, (with the approbation and consent of the WARRANTED LODGES held within the Cities and Suburbs of LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Do hereby authorize and empower our Trusty and Well beloved Brethren viz.: The Worshipful David Davis one of our MASTER MASONS, The Worshipful Abraham Abrahams his Senior Warden and The Worshipful Elias Emanuel his Junior Warden to Form and Hold a LODGE of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS aforesaid at y<sup>e</sup> Golden Anchor Leadenhall-street or elsewhere in London or Westminster upon the Second Wednesday of any Calendar Month and on all seasonable Times and lawful Occasions: And in the said LODGE (when duly congregated) to admit and make FREE MASONS according to the most Ancient and Honorable Custom of the ROYAL CRAFT in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER AUTHORISE AND IMPOWER our said Trusty and Well beloved Brethren DAVID DAVIS ABRAHAM ABRAHAMS ELIAS EMANUEL (with the consent of the Members of their LODGE) to nominate, chuse, and install their Successors, to whom they shall deliver this WARRANT, and invest them with their Powers and Dignities as FREE MASONS &c. And such Successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse, and install their Successors &c. &c. &c. Such Installations to be upon (or near) every ST. JOHN'S DAY during the continuance of this LODGE for ever Providing the above named Brethren and all their Successors always pay due Respect to this Right Worshipful GRAND LODGE, otherwise this WARRANT to be of no Force nor Virtue.

GIVEN under our Hands and the Seal of our GRAND LODGE in London this twenty third day of May in the year of our LORD One thousand seven hundred ninety and three and in the year of MASONRY Five thousand seven hundred ninety and three.

ATHOLL Grand Master.  
ROBT. LESLIE Grand Secretary.

NOTE.—This Warrant is registered in the Grand Lodge Vol. 6, Letter F.

The present title, No., &amp;c. are, The Lodge of Israel, No. 205, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.

No. 34.

No. 352, "Ancients;" No. 452 at the Union, No. 302 A.D. 1832, and No. 244 from A.D. 1863.

ATHOLL, Grand Master.

TH. HARPER, D.G.M.

WILLIAM OAKS, S.G.W. ARCHIBALD HERRON, J.G.W.

To all whom it may concern

WE The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the Old Constitutions granted by His Royal Highness Prince EDWIN, at York, Anno Domini Nine hundred twenty and six) in ample Form assembled, viz. :-

The Right Worshipful The Most Noble Prince John Duke Marquis and Earl of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine Earl of Strathray and Strathardle Viscount of Balquider Glenalmond and Glenlyon Lord Murray Belviny and Gask, Constable of Castle of Kenclaven Lord of Man and the Isles and Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley in the County of Gloucester &c. &c. &c. Grand Master of Masons, The Right Worshipful Thomas Harper, Esq. Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful William Oaks, Esq. Senior Grand Warden and The Right Worshipful Archibald Herron, Esq. Junior Grand Warden (with the Approbation and Consent of the Warranted Lodges held within the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster) Do hereby authorize and empower our Trusty and Well beloved Brethren, viz.: The Worshipful John Davis one of Our Master Masons, the Worshipful John Bourinot his Senior Warden and the Worshipful John Falle his J.W., to Form and Hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, aforesaid at the Sign of The Prince of Wales in the Parish of Gronville in the Island of Jersey or elsewhere in the first and third Monday in every month on all seasonable times

and lawful occasions. And in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons according to the Most Ancient and Honourable Custom of the Royal Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And We do hereby further authorise and empower our said Trusty and Well beloved Brethren John Davis, John Bourinot and John Falle (with the Consent of the Members of the Lodge) to nominate, chuse and install their Successors, to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and invest them with their Powers and Dignities as Free Masons &c. &c. &c. And such Successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse and install their Successors &c. &c. &c. Such Installation to be upon (or near) every ST. JOHN'S DAY during the Continuance of this Lodge for ever. Providing the above named Brethren and all their Successors always pay due Respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise the Warrant to be of no Force nor Virtue.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London this Third day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twelve and in the year of Masonry Five thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ROBT. LESLIE, Grand Secretary.

NOTE.—This Warrant is registered in the Grand Lodge, Vol. 9, Letter L, page 17. Ent<sup>d</sup>. Edward Harper, D.G.S.

The present title, No., &amp;c. are, The Yarborough Lodge (formerly "The Farmers"), No. 244, Freemasons' Hall, Jersey.

No. 35.

No. 47, "Ancients;" No. 66 at the Union, No. 58 A.D. 1832, and No. 50 from A.D. 1863.

No. 47

KELLY Grand Master

LAURENCE DERMOTT for

WILLM. DICKEY S.G.W. WILLM. OSBORN D.G.M. JAMES GIBSON J.G.W.

To all whom it may concern.

WE the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the old Constitutions granted by his Royal Highness Prince EDWIN at York Anno Domini Nine hundred twenty and six and in the year of Masonry Four thousand nine hundred twenty and six) in ample form assembled viz. The Right Worshipful and Right Honorable Thomas Erskine Earl of Kelly Viscount Fenton Lord Baron of Pitten Weem in Great Britain GRAND MASTER OF MASONS! The Worshipful Mr. William Osborn Deputy Grand Master The Worshipful Mr. William Dickey Senior Grand Warden and the Worshipful James Gibson Esq. Junior Grand Warden (with the approbation and consent of the Warranted Lodges held within the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster) Do hereby authorize and empower our Trusty and Well beloved Brethren viz. Mr. James Rawson one of our Master Masons Mr. William Millett his Senior Warden, and Mr. George Braddock his Junior Warden to form and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid at the sign of the Red Lyon (or elsewhere) in the Town of Macclesfield in the County of Chester on all seasonable Times and lawful occasions And in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons, according to the most Ancient and Honorable Custom of the Royal Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World, And we do hereby farther authorise and empower our said Trusty and Well beloved Brethren Messrs. James Rawson William Millett and George Braddock (with the consent of the Members of their Lodge) to nominate chuse and install their Successors to whom they shall deliver this WARRANT and invest them with their Powers and Dignities as Free Masons &c. And such Successors shall in like manner nominate chuse and install their Successors &c. &c. &c. Such Installations to be upon (or near) every ST. JOHN'S DAY during the Continuance of this LODGE for ever. Providing the above named Brethren and all their Successors always pay due respect to this Right Worshipful GRAND LODGE otherwise this WARRANT to be of no force nor virtue

GIVEN under our Hands and the Seal of our GRAND LODGE in London this thirtieth Day of January in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred sixty and four and in the year of MASONRY Five thousand seven hundred sixty and four

LAU DERMOTT Grand Secretary

NOTE.—This Warrant is registered in the Grand Lodge Vol. 2nd, Letter B, and bears date

Nov 23rd  
1756  
5756

ENDORSEMENT.

Transferred to sundry Brothers, to convene at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, at such house and upon such times as may be most convenient (A.D. 1803).

THOS. HARPER D.G. Master.

ROBT. LESLIE.  
EDW. HARPER, D.G. Secretary.

The present title, No., &amp;c. are, The Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 50, Hinckley.

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 14d 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.

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS,

WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N. Office: 6 Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

A QUARTERLY General Court of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, on Monday, the 16th day of October 1876, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution.

To elect a Trustee of the General Fund, in the room of Alexander Dobie, Esq., deceased.

To consider a recommendation from the General Committee, that 15 boys be elected instead of 12, as stated in the voting papers, from an approved list of 57 candidates, and should such recommendation be adopted, to elect 15 boys.

The Ballot for Election of Boys will commence at One o'clock, or sooner, should the business of the Court be concluded, and will close at Three o'clock. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

By order,  
FREDERICK BINCKES, P.G. Std., Secretary.

7th October 1876.

The 70th Anniversary Festival will be held in June 1877. The names of brethren willing to act as Stewards are earnestly solicited.

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, OCTOBER ELECTION, 1876.

The Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited on behalf of

### WILLIAM BECK,

SON of the late Brother DAVID DAVISON BECK, of Greenwich, P.M. 186 and 1306. The Father was a Contractor, but owing to losses in Trade and illness left a Widow and Five Children totally unprovided for. The Creditors taking everything.

The Case is strongly recommended by the following Brethren:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Bro. JAMES BRETT, P.G.P., 14 Sidney-road, Homerton  | Bro. A. J. BROWN, late 79, 55 Trafalgar-road, Greenwich                                       |
| " C. A. COTTEBRUNE, P.G.P., 29 Dean-street, Soho  | " S. WEBB, P.M. 198 and 1287, Oxford-street   |
| " JOHN BOYD, P.G.D., Jermyn-st., St. James's  | " W. BARTLETT, P.M. 186 and 1306, 6 Tottenham-court-road                                      |
| " GEORGE KELLY, P.G.S., P.M. 46 and 63, King-st., Westminster                             | " J. E. WYLLIE, P.M. 186, 33, Chapel-st., Grosvenor-square                                    |
| " E. J. PAGE, V.P., P.G.S., P.M., 23, 860, and 1381, 118 Kennington-park-road             | " W. MANN, V.P. W.M. 1306, P.M. 144, 186, 1306 and 1381, 5 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. |
| " W. L. HOLT, P.G.S., W.M., No. 5, 9 Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.             | " T. S. MORTLOCK, P.M. 186, "Tredegar Arms," Lichfield-street, Bow-road                       |
| " J. R. STACEY, P.M., 180, 18 Gibson-square, N.   | " C. W. NOEMER, P.M. 186, 138 Blue Anchor-road, S.E.  |
| " JAMES LEWIS THOMAS, P.M., 142, 492, 1323, and 1415, 26 Gloucester-street, Pimlico, S.W. | " J. SEEX, P.M. 186, S.W. 1426, 132 Grange-road, Bermondsey                                   |
| " EDWARD CLARK, P.M., 1194 and 1329, 10 Buckingham-st., Strand                            | " N. B. HEADON, P.M. 1426, 62 Friday-street, E.C.   |
| " H. A. COLLINGTON, P.M. 79, 140, 871, 1320, 1 Edward-street, Greenwich                   | " WILLIAM STEPHENS, P.M. 1365 and 1460, "Stag Tavern," Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E.          |
|   | " GEORGE DYER, W.M. 186, 90 Regent-street, W.   |

Proxies will be thankfully received by William Mann, 5 Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, OCTOBER ELECTION, 1876.

The favour of the Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

### EDWIN HAIR,

AGED 8 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS,

SON of the late Bro. JOHN ATKINSON HAIR, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died very suddenly, 24th June 1875, of heart disease, age 39 years; leaving a widow, one daughter, and two sons entirely dependent on the kindness of an old and warmly attached Masonic friend, the Petitioner, Bro. George Thompson.

Bro. John A. Hair was initiated in the St. Peter's Lodge, No. 481, Newcastle, in 1863, and was twice elected the Worshipful Master of that Lodge, to which he continued to be a subscribing member, as well as to three other Lodges of the Province, until the time of his death; he was also P.P.G.J.W. of Northumberland.

He was exalted in the St. Peter's Chapter, and in due time was elected First Principal thereof. He was also a member in the Royal Kent Encampment of Knight Templars, W.M. of the Northumberland and Berwick Lodge of Mark Masters, and P.P.G.S.D. of M.M.

The case is strongly recommended by the following brethren, any of whom will be glad to receive Proxies:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| The Rt. Hon. EARL PERCY, R.W. Prov. G.M. Northumberland, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.                       | E. P. ALBERT, P.M., 1017, G. Pursv., 66 Berners Street, London.   |
| L. M. COCKCROFT, Esq., V.W. Dept. Prov. G.M., Northumberland, Bank Chambers, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. | HUBERT LAWS, P.P.G.S.W., Secretary to the Charities' Committee, Prov. of Northumberland, Grainger St., Newcastle. |
| Bro. J. THOMPSON, P. Prov. G.S.W., Prov. G. Sec. Northumberland, Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.              | T. W. WHITE, P.G. St. B., P.M. 21, 6 Barnsbury Square, London, N.   |
| JOHN HOPPER, P.P.G.S.W., Lombard Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  | T. Y. STRACHAN, P.P.G.J.W., Grainger Street West, Newcastle.  |
| E. D. DAVIS, P.P.G.S.W., Prov. G.D.C. Eldon Square, Newcastle.   | C. J. BANISTER, P.G. Sd. B., Summer Hill House, Horton Road, Bradford, Yorkshire.                                 |
| Bro. H. M. LEVY, P.M., 188, P.Z. 198, 24 Southampton Row, Holborn, London.                                     | Lt.-Col. ADDISON POTTER, P.P.G.J.W., Heaton Hall, Newcastle.  |
|  | GEO. THOMPSON, P.P.G.S.W., 94 Rye Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  |

## LONDON MASONIC CLUB, 101 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

THE CLUB IS NOW OPEN for the use of Members. Only a limited number of members can be elected without Entrance Fee and at the present rate of subscription.

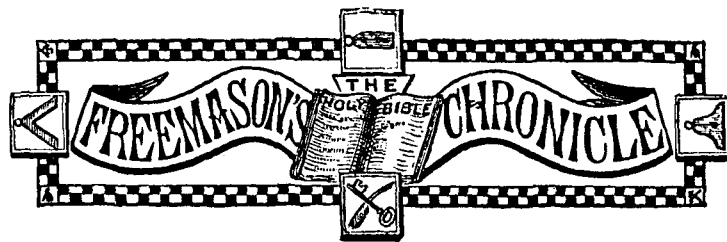
Lodges requiring accommodation should make immediate application to the Secretary.

For all particulars and forms of application, apply to the Secretary, at the Offices,

37 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

SEASON TICKETS, available for one year from the 1st of each month, and entitling the holder to a chance in the Alexandra Palace Art Union, to be had of W. W. MORGAN, 67 Barbican, E.C.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

## OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE Duke of Connaught left Balmoral on Friday last, for the purpose of taking up his command of the 1st Batt. of the Rifle Brigade, quartered at Dublin. On his arrival at Kingston, His Royal Highness was met by several of the authorities, and on reaching the Irish Capital drove to the Barracks, where his regiment lay, amid the heartiest demonstrations of the populace. The same day the Duke left Balmoral, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, visited Wick, it being fully three hundred years since any royal personage has gone so far north in the British Isles. Naturally the excitement of the inhabitants was commensurate with the rarity of the occasion. Accordingly the town, or at least that portion of which the royal visitors would have to traverse, was quietly yet gaily decorated, the Town Hall and the Railway Station making the most effective display. About noon, the party arrived at the station, where they were received by the Provost and town magistrates, the Sheriff of the County, the Earl of Caithness and others. At the Town Hall an address of welcome was presented, to which the Prince most graciously replied. After a very brief stay the party proceeded on their way northwards, but the rejoicings of the worthy burghers were prolonged till late in the evening. A banquet was held in the afternoon, at the Town Hall, when the usual loyal toasts were most enthusiastically received. In the evening the whole town was illuminated; the effect is reported to have been very grand, and there was likewise a very successful display of fireworks. Among those present to witness the passage of the Royal party were the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers of the county, and our Brethren of the district. Since the return to Dunrobin Castle their Royal Highnesses have been going about visiting various places of interest in the neighbourhood. The weather has, however, been very unfavourable. According to the Scotsman grand preparations are being made at Glasgow to receive the Prince on the occasion of his visit to lay the foundation of the New Post Office. Some dissatisfaction is reported, in consequence of the Volunteers to be reviewed being limited to 6,000, but the Masonic arrangements appear to be very perfect. Grand Lodge will be opened in the Albany Academy at 1.30 p.m., the daughter Lodges assembling in Burnbank Park an hour previously. These will be marshalled in the procession according to seniority. The order of the procession will be—firstly, a band of music, then the daughter Lodges four abreast, the senior Lodge in front, followed by Provincial Grand Officers according to the seniority of their several Provinces, and then the Grand Lodge Officers. When the head of the column reaches the triumphal arch at George-square, the brethren will open their ranks to permit of Grand Lodge passing to the platform, and will stand fast till the Prince returns between the same to the Lord Provost's residence. Full Masonic costume will be worn, and there will be a grand Masonic banquet in the evening. We doubt not the occasion will prove both the strength and loyal devotion of our Scottish brethren.

Among the more recent of what are commonly known as "extra-Parliamentary" utterances, the most important are those of Mr. W. E. Forster, at Bradford; Lieut.-Col. Lloyd-Lindsay, at Reading; and the Duke of Somerset, at Warminster. Mr. Forster, though a prominent member of the Gladstone Cabinet, expressed his readiness to support the endeavours of Lord Derby, whose conduct he highly eulogised, to secure the peace of Europe. Col. Lloyd-Lindsay was able to speak with considerable emphasis on the recent events of the campaign, as he has only just returned from the seat of war. He did not conceal from his audience that great crucities had been practised by the irregular Turkish troops, but he laid great stress on the



conduct of Russia. The Duke of Somerset heartily endorsed the policy of the Foreign Office. Indeed, save in one or two directions, there seems to be a very general desire to strengthen, as far as possible, the hands of the Ministry. Other meetings have taken place, notably one at St. James's Hall, over which another ex-Liberal Minister, Mr. Stansfield, presided; and another, on Monday, in Hyde Park, which appears to have been a failure. On the other hand, several gatherings have been held, at which resolutions in support of the Government have been carried either unanimously or by overwhelming majorities. For ourselves, while expressing no opinion whatever respecting this or that particular line of policy, we think it were far better if, at so tremendous a crisis, the public were to exhibit no agitation whatever. The difficulties of the Ministry are very formidable. They are doing their best to secure a peaceful solution of the most difficult question which has arisen this century, and at the same time to maintain intact the honour and interests of this country. Under these circumstances, we think it is the duty even of those who differ from the Government, to avoid any and everything that may possibly retard the desired settlement. This, we gather, is the general opinion now, whatever it may have been during the excitement of a few weeks. The best evidence we have that Lord Derby is doing the right thing, is his powerfully-written despatch to our ambassador at Constantinople, than which, we imagine, a stronger was never written by the minister of one Sovereign to another.

The end of Lord Mayor Cotton's reign is at hand, yet his Lordship dispenses the hospitality of the Mansion House as liberally as ever. On Monday, he entertained the chief magistrates of various cities and towns in the three kingdoms, to the number of some 250, at dinner, among the guests being the Lord Mayors of Dublin and York, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and the Mayors of Manchester, Liverpool, Cork, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Brighton, Portsmouth, &c., &c., together with Aldermen Sidney, Sir R. W. Carden, Carter, Lawrence, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir T. Dakin, and other civic functionaries. Most of the guests wore their official robes and chains of office, and these, of course, lent brilliancy to the occasion. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were received with enthusiasm, and there was some excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, to relieve the intervals between the different toasts. On Saturday, the ceremony of formally presenting to his Lordship's custody the Elcho Challenge Cup, won by the English at this year's Wimbledon meeting, took place in Guildhall. As it is three years since the trophy was last intrusted to the Lord Mayor of London as its official guardian, great interest was evinced in the simple ceremony, and it is almost needless to add that the largest contingent of visitors was furnished by our Metropolitan Volunteer regiments. Captain Wells, as Captain of the English right, acted as spokesman, and the Lord Mayor expressed the great gratification it afforded him to have had so important a trophy handed over to his charge. His Lordship was loudly cheered on retiring, and subsequently a number of past and present members of English eights, and other distinguished riflemen, sat down to a banquet at the Mansion House Station Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. Wells. Among the principal speakers were Captain Field, H.A.C., Captain of the English twenty, Mr. Parsons, H.A.C., Adjutant of the English eight, Mr. Martin Smith, of the Victorias, Mr. Wells, and others.

There has been considerable activity in the sporting world. This week has been held the Newmarket Second October Meeting, and on Tuesday the first of the two great autumn handicaps was run, the winner turning up in Mr. G. Smith's Rosebery, who passed the post easily four lengths ahead of the favourite, Woodlands, Merry Duchess being only beaten by a neck for second place. On Saturday a grand sculling match, between Boyd of the Tyne, and Sadler of the Thames, for £400, took place, over the usual course from Putney to the Ship at Mortlake. Very soon after starting Boyd took the lead, and maintained it throughout, in spite of the gallant efforts of his opponent, ultimately passing the post a very easy winner by four lengths. It must be borne in mind, however, that Sadler had the very serious disadvantage of being some fourteen years Boyd's senior in point of age. The same day there was a very successful gathering at Lillie Bridge, the occasion being the Autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club. Several important events were contested,

but the interest of the day centred in the struggle for the half-mile challenge cup, in which Elborough, Hill, and Slade were entered. They passed the post in the order named, Elborough being about two yards ahead of Hill, and Hill about seven ahead of Slade. Time of the winner 1 min. 57½ sec., so that the pace must have been tremendous throughout, eclipsing any previous achievement among amateurs. The Oval was the scene of a grand meeting of bicyclists, under the auspices of the Surrey Bicycle Club, the same afternoon. A series of races were very keenly contested, and the performance of the band of L Division of Police added greatly to the pleasure of the meeting. On Monday the second bicycle contest between Keen and Stanton, over a fifty mile course, took place at Lillie Bridge, the former ultimately proving an easy winner, covering the distance in 3 hours 6 min. 45 sec. Stanton gave up on finding his task hopeless, after going a little over 48 miles in 3 hrs. 1 min. 42 sec. On Monday, the last polo meeting of the season was held at Preston, near Brighton, by the International Gun and Polo Club. The first match was between two teams of the 20th Hussars, being English and Scotch against Irish. The latter proved victorious, by three goals to none. A second match between two other teams resulted in a tie. There were a number of other military athletic contests, among them being tent-pegging and tilting at the ring. The attendance was numerous and fashionable.

Two distinguished military officers have gone to their last rest. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy E. Herbert, who had seen considerable service in the Crimea, died on Saturday, in his 57th year. On Tuesday, one of the veterans of the long war passed away, at the ripe age of 90. This latter is none other than the venerable Field Marshal the Marquis of Tweeddale, who was an aide-de-camp of the great Duke during the Peninsular war. He served in the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and was wounded at the battle of Buraco. In 1842 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency, but his tenure of this high office was uneventful. The noble Marquis was also a very prominent agriculturist. His eldest daughter is the wife of the present Duke of Wellington, and his youngest, of Sir Robert Peel. His grandson, Viscount Walden, succeeds him in the title.

The clouds that overhang the Eastern Question seem to be almost as threatening as they were last week. The news that reaches this country is of a most conflicting character. According to the latest advices the Turks have offered a five or six months' armistice, instead of the six weeks demanded by the Great Powers. The reasons offered are that the longer time will enable the Porte to calm the excitement of its Mussulman subjects and take the needful measures for the introduction of the promised reforms, while, in the event of peace not being arranged, the Turks will not be in a worse position for the conduct of military operations than they are now; whereas a six weeks' armistice would render it well nigh impossible to act, owing to the coldness of the climate. Attached, however, to this proposal of Turkey are certain conditions, the principal of which are, that she will treat for peace with the Great Powers only, and not with a vassal state, and that Russia shall stop the further influx into Servia of Russian officers and soldiers. This latter condition seems especially reasonable. As Servia is said to have expressed her willingness to accept an armistice, there ought not to be much difficulty in arranging the necessary preliminaries; and yet doubt everywhere seems to prevail. Russia is reported to be despatching large bodies of troops to the south. From Vienna, it is reported that Russia will regard this counter proposal of the Porte as equivalent to a rejection of the propositions of the Great Powers, and that Servia will reject the longer, though she is ready to accept the shorter, armistice. As between Turkey and Montenegro, the relations appear to be coming more friendly. True, we read of occasional engagements, but an armistice of twenty days is said to have been agreed upon, if not concluded. The Prince of Montenegro is by no means pleased with the assumption of Prince Milan of Servia, and it is believed he will readily come to terms with Turkey. We heartily welcome any thing which holds out a promise of peace, and we wish we could say there was the same inclination evinced by Servia as by Montenegro. We confess, indeed, the prospect is far from reassuring.

## LONDON MASONIC CLUB.

A LARGE and influential Meeting of the Members of this highly successful Club was held on Wednesday last, in the principal Dining Saloon, Bro. Langton (Chairman of the Committee) presided, and stated that the Meeting was called for the purpose of considering a communication, which had been received from the Directors of the London Masonic Club Company Limited (the proprietors of the Club), this communication was to the effect that the Directors are about to issue some of the unallotted shares of the Company. These shares, owing to the almost unlooked-for success which has attended the undertaking, will, in their opinion, form a safe and lucrative investment. Before offering these shares outside the Club, they wished to invite the Members to subscribe for the same. A resolution to the following effect was then moved by Bro. Banbury, and seconded by Bro. Jarvis, that, having heard the statement of the Directors, and their invitation to subscribe for the shares intended to be issued, it was the opinion of the Meeting that such invitation should, as far as possible, be accepted by the Members, in order that they, by thus becoming proprietors of their own Club, may have more control and take more interest in the continued success of the Club, and secure its being conducted on true Masonic principles. It was then moved by Bro. Binckes, seconded by Bro. Dobbing, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for their exertions in establishing this Club, and bringing it to its present successful position. Bro. T. J. Smith, the Chairman of the Directors, suitably responded. This very pleasant, and in all respects satisfactory, meeting was then brought to a close by a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Langton, for presiding on the occasion.

The usual Committee Meeting of the Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, was held on the 11th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Bro. Col. Creaton V.P. in the chair. The Secretary, Bro. Jas. Terry, read the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed. The reports of the House and Finance Committees were adopted. The death of one annuitant was announced. Five male and five female candidates were placed on the list. It was recommended that the salary of the Clerk be increased £20 per annum. Bro. Col. Creaton V.P. gave a notice of motion that the salary of the Secretary be increased £100 per annum. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the meeting was adjourned. There were present Bros. S. Rawson, B. Head, J. Smith, C. A. Cottebrune, J. Brett, T. W. White, H. G. Warren, W. Hale, G. Tattershall, R. W. Little, C. Hogard, H. Massey, R. W. Stewart, W. Hilton, Jabez Hogg and H. M. Levy.

The fifteen sections will be worked in the Royal Arthur Lodge of Instruction, No. 1360, held at "The Prince's Head," York Road, Battersea, on Tuesday, the 17th October 1876, at 7 p.m. precisely. Bro. Manders, P.M. 1201, W.M.; Bro. Pulsford, P.M. 1158, S.W.

We are indebted to the *Masonic Review* of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the following items of news:—

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars, Ohio, met in annual conclave at Put-in-Bay, on Tuesday, the 29th August, R.E. Sir Charles E. Kiefer, G.C. presided, and was supported by V.E. Sir J. Kelly O'Neill D.G.C., E. Sir Benton B. Babcock G.G., E. Sir Lafayette Lytle G.C.G., and other Grand Officers. The parade and inspection was very imposing, though the number present was not so great as at the last two meetings. All the Commanderies in the State were represented, but only five appeared duly organised on parade. At 8 p.m. the Grand Commandery was opened with the customary formalities, and the G.C. delivered his annual address. It was then arranged that the meeting next year should be held at Cleveland on Thursday, 26th August, at the same time and place as the Grand Encampment of the United States. A resolution recognising the new Grand Commandery of Colorado was agreed to, and a sum of one thousand dollars

was voted towards the expenses of the Grand Encampment U.S., at Cleveland next year. The officers were re-elected.

The day following the Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masters of Ohio met, and after the delivery by the G.M. of the usual address, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year—Comp. Sam. W. Courtright M.I.G.M., Comp. O. A. B. Senter D.G.M., Comp. H. Newbegin P.C.W., Comp. John D. Caldwell G.S., Comp. I. J. Phillips, G.T. and Comp. Jacob Randall G.S. Four new Councils were recognised.

The G. Chapter of R.A. Masons was held the same evening. Comp. R. C. Lemon G.H.P. occupying the chair. The usual address was delivered. It was agreed to meet next year at Cleveland, "on the first Wednesday succeeding the fourth Tuesday of August." A dispensation was granted for a new Chapter at Dresden, and charters were issued for Jefferson Chapter at Jefferson, and Belmont Chapter at Bridgeport. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, Comp. R.C. Lemon being re-elected G.H.P. Among the distinguished guests present were Elbert H. English, of Little Rock, Arkansas, G.G.H.P. of the Grand Chapter of R.A.M. of the United States.

The *Masonic Jewel* (Memphis) contains a careful analysis, by our much esteemed Bro. W. J. Hughan, of *The Albury MS. : The Amalgamated Guild of Freemasons and Masons* (London: Clay and Co., 1875), in which many important errors are pointed out. The article is well worth reading, especially by those who have read the MS. itself, which, we confess, we have not. It is evident that Bro. Hughan has hit upon some very great—we may say, indeed, inexcusable errors, and we strongly advise the more studious among our readers to read this admirable piece of criticism.

## NEW ZEALAND.

Private letters from New Zealand inform us that the English Freemasons in the Province of Auckland are not satisfied with the appointment of Sir Donald Maclean as District G. Master for the whole of the North Island, and that it is in contemplation to petition Grand Lodge for the appointment of a District Grand Master for the Province of Auckland. Sir Donald Maclean resides in Wellington, and has no opportunities of ascertaining the wants of the Auckland Masons, who complain that all the appointments are given to Wellington brethren. There can be no doubt that the appointment of a District G. Master for Auckland would conduce very much to the welfare of the numerous Lodges under the English Constitution in the northernmost Province of the Island.

The *New Zealand Herald* of 26th August says:—

The anniversary ball of the Alexandra Lodge of Freemasons was celebrated on 10th August, with great success, in the Public Hall. The walls of the building were densely covered with native evergreens and ferns, the windows being tastefully arrayed with the well-known nikan (areka sapida), which gave to the room an effective and pretty appearance, while festoons of native climbers, enlivened with bunches of yellow flowers, were hung intersectingly across the ceiling to that extent that it was almost obscured from view. Directly in front of the street door, on the inner side of the screen (likewise profusely decorated), hung the Charter, in a handsome frame, while further along the walls were suspended symbolical emblems of the Order. Dancing commenced at 8 p.m., and was kept up till "tween the late and early." Upwards of one hundred invitations had been given out, we are told, but judging from the numbers in the room, there could not have been far short of twice that number, among which we noticed ladies and gentlemen from Hamilton, Cambridge, Ohawpo and the surrounding districts.

The same authority says:—

It is stated in Masonic circles that a movement is on foot amongst Masons in New Zealand, holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to declare their independence, and form a Grand Lodge of New Zealand, after the example of their Canadian brethren. Steps are, we learn, being taken to test the opinion of the various Scottish Lodges in New Zealand on the subject, and the proposal appears generally popular. A conference of Lodge delegates will probably be held here at an early date to formally consider the matter.

## THE DRAMA.

The Dramatic Season—"Dan'l Druce"—Drury Lane and "Richard III."—The Queens and "Henry V."—"Jane Shore"—"Peril" at the Prince of Wales's.

THE dramatic season has thus far been marked by little of absolute novelty, and still less deserving of lasting record. *Dan'l Druce* at the HAYMARKET is the most important production, and bids fair to hold a permanent place in the acted drama of this country. It may, at least, be prophesied that so long as Mr. Vezin is at hand to impersonate the title rôle the play will not lack admirers. This excellent actor has appeared with distinction in many parts, and in some, *Dr. Davy* and the *Man o' Airlie*, for example, his performance has fallen short only of the very highest perfection of his art. *Dan'l Druce* completes a trio of impersonations which may be matched against any three of their kind witnessed by the present generation of playgoers. We have cited the play as a novelty, but it is only in a partial sense original, the plot and incidents being largely drawn from the *Silas Marner* of George Eliot. Mr. Gilbert has treated the subject with great skill, and we doubt if any of his previous productions was so thoroughly deserving of success.

All true lovers of the stage must rejoice to see DRURY LANE THEATRE once more in the possession of the legitimate drama. *Richard the Third*, albeit the version of that vain old gossip, Colley Cibber, is as far above the spectacular monstrosities of Mr. Halliday as the performances at our great national house should be above the broadsword melodrama of a country fair. The play might perhaps have been more strongly cast; but two at least of the parts could not be better filled than they are, and the acting of Mr. Barry Sullivan and Mrs. Hermann Vezin would alone suffice to redeem the performance from commonplace. Some other characters, moreover, notably the *Henry VI.* of Mr. Cuthbert, are played with commendable ability, and the scenery and general stage arrangements are deserving of all praise.

At the QUEEN'S, where *Henry the Fifth* has been produced on a scale of great magnificence, the effect is less satisfactory. We welcome Shakspeare here and elsewhere, and we have no objection to accurate and appropriate costumes; but, in witnessing the performance, we cannot help feeling that the poet has been smothered by the upholsterer. Glitter and stage carpentry are well enough in their way, but as adjuncts only, not as rivals, to the poem. They are at best but the frame, of which the play itself is the picture. Mr. Coleman, we fear, has been more anxious to dazzle than to please—has striven less to illustrate Shakspeare than to eclipse in magnificence all previous representations. It was a happy thought to introduce as a prologue the dying scene from *Henry the Fourth*, for it has enabled Mr. Coleman to secure the services of Mr. Phelps. Even this fine scene, however, is marred by the noise of the stage preparations for the coronation. Mr. Coleman himself is stagey and pretentious as *Henry the Fifth*, and both Mr. Ryder and Miss Leighton, in their respective parts, are open to the same charge.

Mr. Wills's new play of *Jane Shore* at the PRINCESS'S possesses considerable merit, and appears likely to draw good houses. The story is effectively told, some stirring scenes are introduced, and the language throughout is of a high order. The play was originally produced at the Leeds Amphitheatre in the spring of last year, and it is somewhat surprising that it has not found its way on the London boards before this. However, here it is, and here it is likely to remain for some weeks to come. The play is very well acted, Miss Heath sustaining the leading character, whilst Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Edward Price, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon appear in other important parts.

The production of a new English version of *Nos Intimes* at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE may be considered on the whole a success. After having been performed by two French companies, and twice or thrice translated and produced at various London theatres, the experiment of a new adaptation was, it must be confessed, an extremely hazardous one. The work has, however, been carefully done, and many of the faults observable in previous translations have been skilfully avoided in this. We see no reason therefore to doubt that *Peril*, as the piece is called, will maintain its position on the PRINCE OF WALES'S programme for some considerable time to come. Of course, it need hardly be stated that the play has been mounted with great taste. *Cela va sans dire* at the PRINCE OF WALES'S. Nor is the acting one whit inferior to the high standard which has hitherto prevailed at this establishment. Mrs. Kendal is, of course, a great acquisition to the theatre, and her performance of the part of the wife, Madame Caussade in the original, throws a new and additional light upon her capabilities as an actress. As Dr. Thornton, Tholosan in the original, Mr. Kendal is gracefully effective. The good-natured husband, the victim of his many friends, is played with a quiet pathos peculiarly his own by Mr. Bancroft. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Younge, Mr. Sugden, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Buckstone, sustain other parts in the play with excellence and effect.

*Ahiman Rezon* was explained by Bro. Rev. Dr. Frederick Dalcho as signifying "the thoughts or opinions of a true and faithful Brother," being a corruption of the three Hebrew words *Achi-man-Ratzon*. Bro. A. G. Mackey, in his "Encyclopædia of Freemasonry," derives it from the three Hebrew words, *ahim*, "brothers," *marrab*, "to appoint," and *ratzon*, the "will, pleasure or meaning,"—thus signifying, altogether, "the will of selected brethren." The name *Ahiman Rezon* was devised by Bro. Lawrence Dermot, as the title of the Book of Constitutions of the "Ancients," when they separated, about the middle of the last century, from the "Moderns," who composed the regular Grand Lodge of England.—*Keystone*.

## SCOTLAND.

**Lodge St. John 3½.**—This Lodge held its fortnightly meeting in their own hall, Buchanan-street, on Tuesday last, when its capacity was tested to the utmost by the large attendance of the members and their Masonic friends. Bro. D. M. Nelson R.W.M., who was assisted by nearly all his officers, presided. After opening the Lodge, he informed the brethren that they had expected the honour of enrolling on their list of members Bro. Henry Inglis, of Torrance, Past Substitute Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and Bro. Sheriff Clark. Bro. Inglis had unfortunately been prevented from attending, but as the Sheriff was now present he would affiliate him; after which Bro. Clark expressed the gratification he felt at being enrolled as a member of one of the oldest Lodges in Glasgow, if not in all Scotland. The R.W.M. afterwards announced that Sheriff Clark had consented to give a lecture to the brethren of St. John 3½, on their second meeting in November, on the "Antiquity of Masonry," and he thought that another learned brother would give them a lecture at their next meeting. Bro. D. B. Bell then proceeded to pass seven brethren to the 2nd degree, and on the Lodge being reduced to the E. A. degree, Bro. William Bell I.P.M. initiated five gentlemen in a very careful manner.

**St. Mungo Lodge, No. 27.**—This Lodge held an emergency meeting on Wednesday, 11th October. As their own hall was occupied, that of St. John 3½ was kindly placed at their disposal. Bro. D. Butler presided, assisted by most of his office bearers. The three degrees were wrought, the 2nd by Bro. G. McDonald of 73, who had a candidate of theirs to pass along with those for St. Mungo. Bro. A. Bain P.G.B.B. then raised three brethren to the sublime degree in his usual careful style. Thanks were given to these brethren for their valuable assistance.

**Cathedral Chapter, No. 67.**—This Chapter held its installation meeting on Monday, the 9th inst., at 22 Struthers-street. The Chapter was opened by Comp. Jas. Duthie, who stated that after holding office for three years, he was glad now to resign it to one of his pupils. He then, with the assistance of Comp. T. M. Campbell, Z. of 69, proceeded to instal Comp. David Ronald as Z., George Purdie as H., and J. Bilslow as J.

**St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 69.**—The installation meeting was held on the 10th inst., the installing officers being Comps. J. Duthie I.P.Z. 67, G. W. Wheeler Z. 73, J. O. Park P.Z. 122 and H. J. Shield 33° I.P.Z. 143. The officers installed were Comps. T. M. Campbell re-elected Z., Wm. Harper H., R. Prout J., J. Fash S.E., Wm. Thomas S.N., J. Blackwood T., J. McInnis 1st S., Capt. Stark 2nd S., and W. Collie 3rd S., W. Bilsland S. of W., J. Brand Capt. of the Veils and D. Ramsay Janitor. After the ceremony was concluded, the Comps. adjourned for refreshment. The following sentiments were given:—The Queen, the Supreme Grand Chapter, the Provincial Grand Chapter, responded to by G.W. Wheeler, Senior Officer present; Prosperity to St. Andrew's, by J. Duthie, and responded to by T. M. Campbell. The Principals of 67, 73, 122 and 143, all suitably acknowledged by the respective Comps., who congratulated 69 on her having risen, Phoenix-like, from her ashes, the Principals, responded to by W. Harper; the other Officers replied to by J. McInnis, 1st Sojourner. The Janitor's toast concluded the meeting.

**St. Mark's Lodge, No. 102.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on the 9th October, in its own hall, Buchanan-street. There was a full attendance of members and several visitors. The work consisted of two passings and two raisings. Both ceremonies were admirably wrought by Bro. J. Halket P.M., and Z. of Chapter 113, who is always equally at home in either Craft or R.A. ceremonies.

**St. George's Lodge, No. 333.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on October 11th, at 213 Buchanan-street. Bro. A. Thomson R.W.M. presiding, assisted by Bros. Jas. Findley D.M., Jas. Forsyth S.W., R. Henderson J.W., A. Dunn T., A. McIntyre Secretary, A. Boyd S.D., T. Hill J.D., and W. G. Hickson Tyler. There was a large attendance, both of members and visitors, in the course of the evening, amongst whom we recognised the following—Bros. D. M. Nelson R.W.M., McMillan and McCall P.M. of 3½; A. Butler R.W.M., and Dick S.M. of 27; McDonald R.W.M. 73, and G. W. Wheeler 73, A. Bain P.M. 103, J. Campbell W.M. 128, H. J. Shield 33° of 275, W. Hay 332, and J. Balfour 332 P.G.D. of C. The work was heavy, and the Lodge considered a new code of bye-laws, then Bro. Findley W.M. initiated four gentlemen—Messrs. T. Corbett, J. Merven, R. Walter, and J. Holme. The Lodge was opened in the Fellow Craft degree, and Bro. G. W. Wheeler passed three brethren, and on the Lodge being opened in the 3rd, Bro. Findley raised to the sublime degree three of the brethren. All the work being well performed. Thereafter a long discussion ensued, relative to the proposed arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales, and a deputation was requested to wait on the Lord Provost in relation to the same.

A MONUMENTAL WORK.  
NOW IN PREPARATION.

HISTORY OF EVERY LODGE UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

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In a work of this magnitude, the kind co-operation of all Brethren who are in possession of facts not generally known, will be invaluable, and thankfully acknowledged.

SPENCER AND CO., 23a GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

## 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, 14th OCTOBER.

Quarterly General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12. Election, &c.  
193—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1426—Great City, City Terminus Hotel, E.C.  
1556—Addiscombe.  
R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.  
1301—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester.  
1612—West Middlesex, Institute, Ealing.

## MONDAY, 16th OCTOBER.

Quarterly Meeting of Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12. Election, &c.  
45—Strong Man, Old Jerusalem, St. John's Sq., Clerkenwell, at 8. (Instruction.)  
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
185—Tranquillity, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C., at 5.  
236—York, Masonic Hall, York.  
331—Phoenix of Honour and Prudence, Public Rooms, Truro.  
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton.  
466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton.  
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.  
725—Stoneleigh, King's Arms Hotel, Kenilworth.  
985—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach.  
1037—Portland, Royal Breakwater Hotel, Portland.  
1141—Mid Sussex, Assembly Rooms, Horsham.  
1238—Gooch, Prince Alfred Hotel, Southall.  
1502—Israel, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.  
R. A. 100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor, Great Yarmouth.  
Rose Croix, Shakespeare, Masonic Room, High-street, Warwick.

## TUESDAY, 17th OCTOBER.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
30—United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.  
55—Constitutional, Wheatsheaf, Hand-court, W.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.  
95—Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
860—Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at 6.30.  
213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich.  
402—Royal Sussex, George the Fourth, Nottingham.  
1006—Tregulloy, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrion, Cornwall.  
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.  
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable.  
R. A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Old Orchard-street, Bath.  
R. A. 792—Oliver, Bull-ring-lane, Grimsby.

## WEDNESDAY, 18th OCTOBER.

General Committee, Grand Chapter, at 3.  
Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, at 6.  
174—Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.  
193—Confidence, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
212—Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, E.C.  
862—Whittington, Black Bull, Holborn, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7. (Instruction.)  
1238—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tav., Seven Sisters'-rd., at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 141—Faith, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.  
R. A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)

121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance.  
137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Thames-street, Poole.  
175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, I.W.  
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover. (Instruction.)  
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough.  
221—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton.  
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury.  
592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester.  
683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire.  
889—Dobie, Griffin Hotel, Kingston-oa-Thames.  
969—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington.  
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Great Driffield.  
1086—Walton, St. Lawrence Boys' School, Kirkdale.  
1114—Joppa, Corn Hall, Fakenham.  
1129—St. Chad's, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale.  
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. Germain's, Cornwall.  
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich.  
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton.  
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenaeum, Lancaster.  
1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon.  
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea.  
R. A. 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester.  
R. A. 539—Vernon, Dragon Hotel, High-street, Walsall.  
R. A. 1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. Germain's, Cornwall.

## THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER.

House Committee, Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4.  
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)  
55—Constitutional, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.  
169—Temperance, White Swan, High-street, Deptford.  
181—Universal, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8. (Instruction.)  
813—New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.  
1139—South Norwood, Public Hall, South Norwood.  
1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1339—Stockwell, Half Moon, Herne Hill.  
1426—Great City, 111 Cheapside, E.C., at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Albion, Albion-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road.

56—Howard, High-street, Arundel.  
280—Worcester, Bell Hotel, Worcester.  
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston.  
523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester.  
663—Wiltshire of Fidelity, Town Hall, Devizes.  
1181—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Battle, Sussex.  
1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon.  
1612—West Middlesex, Railway Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 339—Regularity, Crown Hotel, King-street, Penrith.  
R. A. 913—Pattison, Lord Raglan Tavern, Raglan-road, Plumstead.

## FRIDAY, 20th OCTOBER.

House Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
933—Doric, Earl Grey Tavern, Mile End-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton, 7.30. (Instruction.)  
347—Noah's Ark, Wagon and Horses Hotel, Tipton.  
516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket.

## SATURDAY, 21st OCTOBER.

Audit Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall.  
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)  
R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W.

## WEST YORKSHIRE.

## MONDAY.

R. A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.

## WEDNESDAY.

1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield.  
1301—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse.

## THURSDAY.

600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.  
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds.

## FRIDAY.

1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds.  
R. A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax.  
R. A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.  
R. A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon.

## DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

## MONDAY.

424—Borough, Freemason's Hall, West-street, Gateshead.  
M. M. 124—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Queen-street, Sunderland.

## TUESDAY.

1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## WEDNESDAY.

1334—Norman, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham.  
1389—Fenwick, Masonic Hall, Park-terrace, Sunderland.  
R. A. 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields.  
M. M. 135—Hotspur, Freemasons' Hall, Market-place, Alnwick.

## THURSDAY.

531—St. Helen's, Masonic Hall, Regent's-square, Hartlepool.  
940—Philanthropy, Freemasons' Hall, Wellington-road, Stockton-on-Tees.

## FRIDAY.

541—De Lorraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street-west, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—44—St. Luke, Freemasons' Hall.  
TUESDAY—36—St. David, Ship Hotel, East Register-street.  
405—Rifle, Freemasons' Hall.  
WEDNESDAY—160—Roman Eagle, Iona Hotel, 62 Nicolson-street.  
THURSDAY—48—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.  
226—Portobello, Royal Hotel, Bath-street.  
R. A. 152—Perseverance, Lodge Room, 86 Constitution-street.  
FRIDAY—R. A. 83—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.

## GLASGOW AND THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

All the Meetings are at 8.0 p.m., unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY—332—Union, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

## TUESDAY.

Laying the Foundation Stone of New Post Office,  
Glasgow, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.  
Masons assemble at Burnback at 12.30.

TUESDAY—4—Kilwinning, 162 Kent-road, Glasgow.  
" 3 bis.—St. John's, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
" 73—Thistle and Rose, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
" 87—Thistle, Freemasons' Hall, Cathedral-street, Glasgow.  
" 437—Govandale, Partland Hall, Govan-road, Glasgow.  
" 556—Clydesdale, 106 Rose-street, Glasgow.

WEDNESDAY—117—St. Mary, Freemasons' Hall, Douglas-street, Partick.  
" 123—St. John's, Freemasons' Hall, Shettleston.  
" 354—Caledonian Railway, 30 Hope-street, Glasgow.  
" 571—Dramatic, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY—22—St. John's, George Hotel, Kilmarnock.  
" 27—St. Mungo, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
" 465—St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall, Garngad-road, Glasgow.

FRIDAY—12—Greenock, Kilwinning, Town Hall, Greenock.  
" 31—St. Mary Coltness, Scott's Hall, Wishaw.  
" 321—St. Andrew, Public Hall, Alexandria.  
" 360—Commercial, 30 Hope-street, Glasgow.  
" 408—Clyde, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
" 471—St. John, Stone Inn, Shotts.  
" 551—Clydesdale, Royal Hotel, Larkhall. 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY—305—St. John's, Woodhall, Freemasons' Hall, Holytown.  
" 512—Thorn-tree, School Room, Thornliebank. 7 p.m.  
" 524—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, East Kilbride.  
" 544—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Bank-street, Coatbridge. 7.

## IRELAND.

MONDAY—795—Ashfield, Private Rooms, Church-st., Cootchill, County Cavan.  
WEDNESDAY—161—Excelsior, Bishop-street, Tuam.  
THURSDAY—129—Industry, Dundoran, Donegal.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

District Grand Lodge of British Burmah.—A regular communication of this District Grand Lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, Rangoon, on Saturday, 24th June last. Present—W. Bros.

H. Krauss D.D.G.M. as D.G.M., Joseph Dawson P.D.G.S.W. as D.D.G.M., E. Hopper P.D.G.S.W. as D.G.S.W., A. M. Buchanan P.D.G.S.W. as D.G.J.W., J. V. Douglas De Wet D.G. Treas., W. H. Porter D.G. Sec., Major G. C. Hodding D.G. Sword Bearer, B. Samuel as D.G. Pursnivant; Bros. F. Riley D.G. Tyler, W. H. Wootton of No. 614, and H. B. Davidson of No. 832 D.G. Stewards; and representatives from Star of Burmah No. 614, Victoria in Burmah 832 Lodges. The District Grand Lodge was opened in form at 6.15 p.m., and the summons convening the communication having been read, the proceedings of the last regular communication were confirmed. The District Grand Secretary reported apologies from several brethren for unavoidable absence, and read the report of the District Grand Lodge Committee. The receipts of returns and dues from the following Lodges for the quarter ending the 31st March 1876 were reported—Victoria in Burmah 832, Star of Burmah 614, Greenlaw 1,095, Astrœa 1,376, Philanthropy 542, Rangoon 1,268. Some further routine business having been transacted, the Lodge was closed at 9 p.m.

**Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.**—This Lodge held its usual weekly meeting on Thursday, 12th of October, at Bro. Maidwell's, the Hercules, Leadenhall-street. Present—Bros. Hewlett W.M., Hollands S.W., Grammar J.W. and Hon. Sec., Biddle S.D., Ellis J.D., and Webb I.G. Business—The ceremony of the 2nd degree was rehearsed, Bro. Wilkins candidate. The 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th sections were worked by Bro. Webb; and the third by the W.M. assisted by the brethren. The Lodge was closed in the 2nd degree, and the 2nd section of the first lecture was worked.

**Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.**—This Lodge met at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, on Monday, 9th October. Present—Bros. Lake W.M., Ockenden S.W., Millward J.W., Crawley S.D., Fenner J.D., and Knight I.G. The first and second degrees were rehearsed, Bros. J. Hill and Powell acting as candidates. Several of the sections of the second lecture were worked. Bro. Ockenden was appointed W.M. for the next meeting. The fifteen sections will be worked here on the 6th November, Bro. Beckett the Preceptor of the Lodge will preside.

**Angel Lodge, No. 51.**—The members of this old and flourishing Lodge met for the first time after the summer recess on the 3rd inst. There being no ceremony upon the agenda, the attendance of the brethren was not large, but the new W.M., Bro. G. Gard Pye, was in his place, supported by Bros. A. Welch I.P.M., F. A. Cole P.M., W. P. Lewis P.M., C. Cobb P.M., S. Chaplin P.M., T. J. Ralling J.W., W. S. Sprunt Secretary, J. J. C. Turner Organist, T. A. Middleton, T. Mothersole, W. Ablitt, C. W. Atkins, &c. The minutes of the previous Lodge and Lodge of Emergency having been read, a candidate for initiation was proposed. Bro. F. A. Cole P.M. then called to the mind of the brethren the comparatively recent death of Bro. Samuel Darley Forbes, of Portsmouth (see FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, Vol. III., p. 143), and having remarked that, during his residence in Colchester, Bro. Forbes was a most active member of No. 51, stated that his daughter wished to present her father's jewel of P.P.S.G.W. Essex to the Angel Lodge, to be used as the brethren might direct. Bro. Cole read the inscription on the jewel, as follows:—"Presented to the Angel Lodge, No. 51, Colchester, in memory of the late SAMUEL DARLEY FORBES, P.M. and P.P.S.G.W. Essex, by his only daughter, JANE. June 1876." The W.M., on behalf of the Lodge, accepted the kind gift, and, after some conversation, it was decided that the jewel should be held in trust by the senior P.P.S.G.W. of the Lodge for the time being; to be worn by him as long as he continues a member of No. 51. The brethren afterwards adjourned for refreshment, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

**Bon Accord Lodge of Mark Masters.**—This Lodge met on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the Mark Masons' Hall, 2 Red Lion-square, when the following brethren, viz., R. Carr Woods P.D.G.J.D. from Singapore, Rev. Jas. Amos, W. Browne Kidder, solicitor, and Louis Whewell, were advanced and congratulated. The Rev. D. J. Drakeford was unanimously elected W.M., and Magnus Ohren F.I.C.E. Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

**Sincerity Lodge of Instruction, No. 174.**—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Monday last, at the Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7 o'clock. Present—Bros. Webb, Preceptor *pro tem*, W. Fraser W.M., Wells W.M. 174 S.W., Brookson J.W., Ellis Sec., J. S. Fraser S.D., Baxter I.G., and several others. Business—The W.M. worked the 2nd degree, Bro. Bennett candidate. The W.M. then resigned the chair in favour of Bro. Wells, who worked the 3rd degree, Bro. Cox candidate. Bro. Fraser having resumed the chair, Bros. Morgan were proposed, seconded, and unanimously elected members. Bro. Webb reminded the brethren that the 15 sections would be worked in this Lodge on the 30th inst., Bro. Crawley to preside.

**Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.**—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Saturday, 7th of October, at Bro. Fysh's, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, corner of Church-road, Islington. Present—Bros. Knight W.M., Halford S.W., Macarthy J.W., Killick Secretary, Millward S.D., Huggins J.D., Burr I.G. Visitors—Bros. W. T. Scott No. 9, Williams 177, Spencer 1366. Business—The Lodge was opened in the usual manner, and the minutes were confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Powell acting as candidate. Several of the sections were worked, by Bros. Percy and Stock. All the visitors were elected members. Bro. Halford was

chosen W.M. for the ensuing week. The fifteen sections will be worked here on the 28th inst., at 7 p.m. precisely.

**Lodge of Joppa, No. 188.**—A very large gathering of the brethren of this Lodge assembled on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, in lieu of the regular Lodge, this being the first meeting since the vacation. The chair was occupied by Bro. A. G. Dodson W.M., L. Lazarus S.W., — Miller J.W., L. Auerhaan Treasurer, E. P. Albert, Grand Pursnivant, Secretary, M. Spiegel S.D., A. J. Champion as I.G., R. Baker and H. P. Isaac Stew., P.M.'s Bros. L. Alexander, H. Berkowitz, J. Phillips, J. Abrahams, M. Alexander, H. M. Levy, S. Hickman and O. Roberts. The Lodge was opened and the minutes received confirmation. Bro. Morse was passed to the 2nd degree, and Bros. R. Collier, J. Rohman and Stransky were raised to the 3rd degree. Bro. A. Auerhaan, late a member of the Lodge, was unanimously re-elected. A notice of motion was given and unanimously carried, that no country member be eligible to serve on the Joppa Benevolent Fund Committee. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, 101 in number, sat down to a very sumptuous banquet, provided by the Albion Tavern Company, and superintended by Bro. W. G. Jennings. The W.M. then proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. E. P. Albert returned thanks for that of the Grand Officers. The Misses Parfitt and Bro. G. Allen sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales," Mr. C. A. Field accompanying on the piano. The toast of the Benevolent Fund was responded to by Bro. Alexander P.M., the President, who informed the brethren that the Benevolent Fund had reached nearly £1,200. Bro. Hickman I.P.M. then proposed the toast of the W.M. The manner he had presided over them, and had conducted the duties of the chair, merited their regard and esteem. The W.M. suitably replied, and proposed the toast of the Visitors. He was proud to see brethren so distinguished in the Order visiting them; one, a Grand Officer, was universally known and respected, while others had come from afar to visit the Lodge. They were pleased to extend the right hand of fellowship, and a hearty welcome to all. The Lodge of Joppa was always pleased to see and give visitors a hearty welcome. Bros. Robertson and Somers responded to the toast. Their remarks tended to show that the interchange of the kindly feeling exhibited by the Lodge was reciprocal, and that the mention of the name of the Joppa Lodge always showed the high estimate it was held in by the Craft. The toast of the joining member, Bro. A. Auerhaan, was then most enthusiastically received, and cordially responded to. The W.M. then proposed the Past Masters. Their Past Masters were second to none, and were always ready and willing to assist the W.M. in every capacity required. Bro. S. Hickman I.P.M. responded to the toast in his usual eloquent manner. The Wardens was responded to by Bros. L. Lazarus and Miller. That of the Secretary and Treasurer followed. The latter brother said that of so great and influential a Lodge, he felt pleasure in stating it was free from debt, and that every detail of Masonry was carried out satisfactorily. The toasts of the Junior Officers and Tyler followed. The brethren were gratified by the musical catering of Bro. Grove Ellis, who, in the absence of Bro. P. E. Van Noorden, the Organist of the Lodge, was assisted by Bro. George Allen, who was deservedly encored in his well-known songs. The Misses Parfitt also received well-merited applause. Mr. Ellis, a son of Bro. Ellis, also contributed to the harmony, while Mr. C. A. Field was an able accompanist. The visitors were, Bros. S. Foxall A.G.P., J. Copie 55, G. Wallace 95, C. F. May 780, N. Bassett 22, C. Killick 228, J. P. Cohen 205, H. Michael late 188, E. Isaacs 1263, W. T. Nell W.M. 315 (Brighton), — Baker 180, H. J. Hawkes 315, J. T. Robertson 55, L. Raphael, D. Nash 315, E. Somers W.M. 1602, &c.

**Lodge La Tolerance, No. 538.**—This Lodge met on Thursday, the 5th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Bros. C. Burmeister W.M., H. Wood S.W., H. L. Walters J.W., J. Quinman S.D., T. W. Cooper J.D., J. Marshall I.G., J. Kench P.M. Treasurer, G. Y. Simon Hon. Secretary, H. W. Lindus P.M., E. Wilson P.M., and Bros. C. Baymann, H. Swears, E. Humphrey, E. Child, T. Brown, J. Skinner, J. Shubrook, D. Yearsley and E. Knoppell. The minutes of the emergency and the last Lodge meetings were confirmed. Bro. S. Yearsley, of the Faith and Unanimity Lodge, No. 417, Dorchester, also Bro. C. Hickling, late of this Lodge, were balloted for and unanimously elected joining members. Mr. E. Knoppell was initiated into the Order. Bros. Humphrey and Swears, of the Royal Union Lodge, No. 382, Uxbridge, were, by the courtesy of the W.M., raised to the sublime degree. The following notice of motion was proposed by Bro. Thos. W. Cooper J.D., and seconded by Bro. Quitman:—"That, considering the increase of members to the Lodge, and also the great want felt by the Craft in general, it is thought desirable that this Lodge should give its sanction to the establishment of a Lodge of Instruction, to be held at the West End, on Saturday afternoons, and that a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the same." The Committee to consist of the W.M., Senior and Junior Wardens, the proposer and seconder, and to report thereon at the next Lodge meeting. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, by kind invitation of the W.M., adjourned to the Café Royal, Air-street, Regent-street, where they partook of a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Nicol. The W.M. proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts; some capital songs were given by Bros. Kench, Davis, Shubrook and Hornblower. The visitors were Bros. R. W. Stewart Past Grand Deacon, H. Hemsworth P.M. 190, Rev. P. M. Holden W.M. elect City of Westminster Lodge, E. Hornblower W.M. 435, C. J. W. Davis W.M. 382, S. Cooper 382, W. B. A. Gerdes 1198, Madras, F. Faith 25 and J. Tidmass.

**St. John's Lodge, No. 795.**—The members met on Tuesday last, at the Raymead Hotel, Maidenhead. Bros. J. H. Sadler W.M. occupied the chair, C. N. Harvey P.M. as S.W., Pinto Leite J.W.,

C. Gammon P.M. Treasurer, H. H. Hodges P.M. Secretary, J. R. Foulger P.M., G. Bubb P.M., W. Sharpe, &c. After the formal opening of the Lodge, the minutes were confirmed. Bro. Pinto Leite, W.M. elect, was presented, and duly installed by the retiring Master, Bro. J. H. Sadler. The W.M. then invested his officers. A sum of £7 was voted from the funds for the purpose of presenting Bro. Sadler with a P.M.'s jewel: The resignation of several members was announced. After the Lodge was closed, the usual banquet was served. The customary toasts were given, and the brethren returned to town.

**Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.**—The weekly meeting of the above Lodge took place at Bro. Allen's, "Royal Edward," Triangle, Hackney, on Tuesday, 10th October. Bros. Worsley W.M., Cambridge S.W., Hogarth J.W., Weige S.D., Johnson J.D., Smith I.G., Wallington P.M. Preceptor; also Bros. Dallas, Watkins, Williams, Perrin, Turquand, Davies, Crouch, Crosby, Marsh, Toy, Crook, &c. The minutes of the last Lodge meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Davies acting as candidate. Bro. P.M. Turquand worked the 1st and 2nd sections of the lecture. The Lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and closed down to the 1st; Bro. Turquand worked the 4th section of that lecture. Bro. John Watson, of 1524, was unanimously elected a member of this Lodge. Bro. Cambridge was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week. The 15 sections will be worked in this Lodge on the 24th inst., by the following brethren:—

#### FIRST LECTURE.

1st Section by	...	...	Bro. Dallas 1524
2nd "	"	"	Bro. W. J. Smith 860
3rd "	"	"	Bro. E. T. Worsley, J.D. 860
4th "	"	"	Bro. Allen, S.D. 733
5th "	"	"	Bro. Brown, S.W. 1607
6th "	"	"	Bro. Horsley 933
7th "	"	"	Bro. Turquand, P.M. 1556 & 890

#### SECOND LECTURE.

1st Section by	...	...	Bro. Cambridge, J.W. 15
2nd "	"	"	Bro. Hogarth 1107
3rd "	"	"	Bro. Hewlett 141 [1607]
4th "	"	"	Bro. Webb, 1196, I.G. 174, & J.W.
5th "	"	"	Bro. T. Austin, P.M. 933

#### THIRD LECTURE.

1st Section by	...	...	Bro. Wallington, P.M. 860
2nd "	"	"	Bro. Ashburner, P.M. 1278
3rd "	"	"	Bro. Perrin, W.M. 1056.

**Upton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1227.**—This recently formed Lodge of Instruction held its first meeting after the summer recess on Friday evening, 6th October, at Bro. Bolton's, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, at 8 o'clock. Present—Bros. A. W. Fenner W.M., Gros Preceptor, Scales S.W., Pennell J.W., Bolton S.D., R. Percy J.D., Lane I.G., H. Townsend Sec.; the following members were present:—Lupinsky, Crellin, Cleverley, M. Barnett, H. Isaacs and others. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Lupinsky being candidate; after which the first and second sections of the lecture were ably worked by the Preceptor, assisted by the brethren. A unanimous vote of thanks was awarded the W.M., this being the first occasion of his occupying the chair here. A high compliment was also paid him by the Preceptor for the very correct manner in which he had performed the ceremony. It was also proposed that Bro. Gros should be appointed Preceptor to the Lodge. This office Bro. Gros kindly agreed to fill, and we feel sure the members will derive benefit from his instruction if they attend regularly. All business being ended the Lodge closed in due form.

**St. Marylebone Lodge, No. 1305.**—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, 11th inst. at the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood. Bros. G. Draper W.M., J. L. Baker S.W., G. Fowler J.W., W. B. Botting Treasurer, G. White Secretary, C. A. Smith S.D., Morgan J.D., Tyler I.G., and Past Masters S. Foxall and Stringer. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Macintosh, Dyke and Norminton were raised to the third degree. Bros. Page and W. Smith were passed to the second degree, and Messrs. Samuel Stace and A. Chapman were initiated into the Order. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a capital banquet, where the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. Bro. E. P. Albert, Grand Pursuivant, as a visitor, returned thanks. The toast of the W.M. was given and responded to. The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close.

**Baldon Lodge, No. 1545.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Tuesday, 10th Oct., at the Masonic Rooms, Baldon. There were two initiations, two passings, and one raising. The brethren met early, so that notwithstanding the great amount of work, the ceremonies were not curtailed, as is oftentimes unfortunately the case. This little Lodge, now numbering 18 members, was consecrated 17th August 1875, and met then at the Angel Inn; 18th August, 1876, just twelve months after, the brethren had the extreme pleasure to celebrate the completion of their new private rooms, which are conveniently situated, well and prettily fitted-up, and comfortably arranged.

**Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at York, on Monday last, Bro. Thos. Cooper P.M. W.M. in the chair; the rest of the officers being all present. The ballot was taken successfully for Mr. John Clarke, who was duly

initiated. Bros. Blenkin and Morgan were passed to the second degree, and Bros. Millington and P. Pearson were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Names were proposed of several candidates for initiation. This Lodge is making very rapid progress, and its *raison d'être* has been thoroughly justified by the results.

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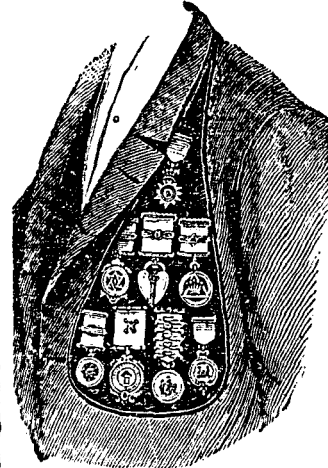
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