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REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

ULVERSTONE.—Furness Lodge (No. 995).—The usual meeting of this excellent lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., within the Masonic Hall, Ulverstone—probably the most unique and best appointed Masonic room in the West Lancashire province. There were present on this occasion Bro. James Robinson, M.D., W.M.; Bro. Casson, S.W.; Bro. J. Hankey, J.W.; Bro. Harrison, I.P.M.; Bro. J. Case, P.M.; Bro. T. Dodgson, P.M. 995 and 1231, P.P.G. Pur. Westmoreland and Cumberland; Bro. Remington, P.M., P.P.G.J.W.; Bro. R. Pearson, P.M., P.P.G. Reg.; Bro. Brook, P.M. 311, Secretary, &c. The visiting brethren were Bro. John Atkinson, I.G., and Acting Secretary of the Liverpool Dramatic Lodge, 1609; Bro. Burgess, Assistant Organist, 1609; and Bro. Booth, Lodge of Concord, Preston. The First Degree was given by the W.M. most impressively, Bro. Burgess presiding at the harmonium, and giving the musical portion of the ceremony in a highly efficient manner. At the conclusion of the business, Bro. Remington, P.M., P.P.G.J.W., moved, and Bro. R. Pearson, P.M., P.P.G. Reg., seconded a motion to the effect that the lodge should vote a sum of 15 guineas towards providing a portrait of the late Bro. Roger Dodgson, P.M. 995 and 1231, P.P.G.S.B. Westmoreland and Cumberland, to be hung on the walls of the lodge-room, in recognition of his services to Masonry in the district and the Furness Lodge in particular. The motion was carried with unanimity. Bro. Pearson referred to the able manner in which Bro. Burgess had presided at the harmonium and stated that he had never heard the musical portion of the ceremony so well rendered. He therefore proposed that the thanks of the lodge be tendered to Bro. Burgess. The motion was seconded by Bro. Casson, S.W., and carried with acclamation. Bro. Burgess suitably acknowledged the compliment, and the business then terminated.

LIVERPOOL.—Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, (No. 1182).—As a pleasant sequel to the installation proceedings of the previous week, the brethren of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge held their annual picnic on Thursday, the 16th inst. About 200 ladies and brethren started from Lime-street Station of the L. & N. W. Railway, and proceeded to Broxton, a few miles beyond Chester, where, at a pleasantly situated farm-house, creature comforts were plentifully provided for the whole party. Unfortunately rain began to fall during the afternoon, and spoiled the complete pleasure of the day's "out." The ample tent fitted up served to shelter the pleasure seekers, who made the best and the most of the unpleasant circumstances, returning to town shortly after 9 o'clock. Amongst those who greatly promoted the pleasure of the day were Bros. John Williams, W.M.; R. Martin, jun., I.P.M.; J. Edginton, P.M.; T. B. Myers, P.M.; T. Davis, S.W.; G. Musker, J.W., and nearly all the other officers.

GREAT STANMORE.—Abercorn Lodge (No. 1549).—The fourth regular meeting of this young lodge was held at the Abercorn Hotel, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., Bro. Osman Vincent, W.M., in the chair. The following brethren were present:—Bros. Tidcombe, S.W.; Ebbs, J.W.; Veal, Secretary; Marshall, J.D.; Roy, I.G.; Garrod, I.P.M.; Helsdon, P.M., D.C.; and Middleton, Tyler; and several other brethren. Visitors: F. H. Fletcher, M.M. No. 12; F. G. Baker, P.M. 753. The lodge was opened by the W.M. at 3.30, and after confirming the minutes of the last meeting the ballot was taken favourably for Mr. E. F. di Pouchalon and Mr. G. H. Hall as initiates. Bro. W. F. Middleton, who proved his proficiency, was then passed to the Second Degree, and after resuming his lodge the W.M. also duly enlightened the above gentlemen into the First Degree of Freemasonry, this being the first occasion of the new W.M. shewing his ability in these ceremonies. It is sufficient to say, to his great credit, that during his junior offices he had ably prepared himself for good service; both were worthy of an old P.M., and gave general and hearty satisfaction; the new officers also gave evidence of admirable working. Four candidates having been proposed for next meeting, making the three ceremonies then necessary, the W.M. announced an emergency for that purpose on the 4th September. The lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 5.30, and the brethren passed an enjoyable evening at banquet under the able presidency of the Worshipful Master, assisted by many musical brethren.

SALTBURN.—Handyside Lodge (No. 1619). On Monday, August the 13th inst., the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. D. W. Dixon, took place at the Zetland Hotel, when there was a large attendance of members of the lodge and representatives of the district. The ceremony was performed in a most interesting manner by Bro. George Marwood, P.D.P.G.M. of the North and East Ridings, after which the following officers were appointed and invested for the ensuing year:—Bros. Charles Moore, I.P.M.; J. C. Simpson, S.W.; N. H. Ground, J.O.; A. B. Moss, Sec.; George Taylor, S.D.; Joseph Taylor, J.W.; H. Carruthers, I.G.; R. Deighton, O.G.; H. T. Adamson, S. After the ceremony the brethren dined together.

BRIDGNORTH.—Castle Lodge (No. 1621).—This lodge held its first annual installation meeting at the Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth, on Friday, August 10th, 1877. A lodge of emergency having been called for one o'clock for the purpose of raising Bro. Southwell, and to receive the report, of the audit committee, which was read, approved, and showed the lodge to be in a very good position considering that the whole lodge had to be furnished, the brethren, including the twelve initiated, passed, and raised, during the first year of the lodge, having very generously contributed to the fund for the purchase of the furniture. Several of the brethren, including Bros. H. B. Southwell, J.D., and F. F. Foxall, deserve the thanks of the brethren for their very generous gifts to the lodge. Bro. H. B. Southwell, always ready to render help and assistance, which required, very handsomely presented the lodge with a very beautiful harmonium (by Alexandre); Bro. F. F. Foxall, one of the three very beautiful pedestals which have been so much admired by the brethren. Bro. W. L. Southwell having been raised to the sublime degree of a M. Mason by the W. Master, Bro. Stokes, P.G.S.W. of Worcestershire, the lodge of emergency was closed in due form. The W.M., Bro. J. Stokes, immediately proceeded to open the regular lodge, which had been called for two o'clock, the following brethren and visitors present: Bros. J. Stokes, W.M., and P.G.S.W. Worcestershire; E. Jones Chitney, S.W. and W.M. elect; C. W. Lester, J.W., and W.M. 1120, Ironbridge; Hubert Smith, Treasurer and Secretary; H. B. Southwell, S.D.; Dr. A. Colles, J.D.; John Sewell, Organist; J. S. Vince, I.G.; G. G. De Lessent; T. Whitefoot, Clement Edkins, F. F. Foxall, T. M. Deighton, T. Pratt, C. Deighton, T. F. Nock, Elihu Price, A. S. Trevor, E. M. Southwell, and W. L. Southwell. Visitors: Bros. William Mansfield, P.M. 252, and D.P.G.M. Worcestershire; W. H. Spaul, P.M. 1134, and P.G. Secretary Shropshire and North Wales; James Fitzgerald, P.M. 337, P.P.G.D. of C. Worcestershire; Wm. Smith, P.M. 252, and P.P.G.P. Worcestershire; J. R. Harris, P.M. 773, and P.P.G.S.; Charles Britall, P.M. 252; W. Wearing, J.W. 252; A. C. Green, I.G. 252; J. Russell, S. 252; F. C. Chitney, Lodge of Charity, 1521, Birmingham; J. Nicholson, 252; W. Waldron, 572; Wm. Pritchard, 573; Thos. Tyler, Tyler. The minutes of the previous lodge having been read and confirmed, the lodge was then opened in the Second and Third Degrees. A Board of Installed Masters having been formed, Bro. E. Jones Chitney, S.W. and W.M. elect was presented by Bro. H. B. Southwell to the Installing Master to receive at his hand the benefit of installation, which ceremony was very beautifully performed by the retiring Master, Bro. S. Stokes, and deserves the highest praise. The working tools in the several degrees were presented to the newly installed Master, and the brethren saluted him in ancient form. The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year, and they were duly invested by the Installing Master. Bros. J. Stokes, I.P.M.; H. B. Southwell, S.W.; Dr. A. Colles, J.W.; Hubert Smith, Treas.; Thos. Whitefoot, Sec.; F. F. Foxall, S.D.; C. Deighton, J.D.; J. C. W. Lester, D. of C.; C. G. DeCessant, I.G.; J. Sewell, Org.; Thos. Deighton, Thos. Pratt, and J. S. Vince, Stewards; Thos. Tyler, Tyler. The addresses to the W.M. and his officers were given in an impressive manner by the Installing Master. Before the lodge was closed the newly installed W.M. presented Bro. Joseph Stokes, I.P.M. with a very handsome and valuable Past Master's jewel in recognition of his excellent services to the lodge during his year of office as its first Past Master. Hearty good wishes were given from the Prov. Grand Lodge of Shropshire and North Wales, the Prov. Grand Lodge of Worcestershire, the Lodge of Harmony, the Lodge of Charity, and several other lodges, and duly acknowledged by the W.M. Nothing further offering, the lodge was closed in ancient form, and the brethren adjourned to the banqueting room in the Agricultural Hall, kindly placed at their disposal by Bro. Clement Edkins, who, with the assistance of Bros. Whitefoot, Foxall, Deighton, and others had tastefully decorated the walls, &c., adding much to the comfort of the brethren. The banquet was supplied by Bro. Vince in his usual liberal style, and gave general satisfaction. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured. During the evening Bro. Sewell, assisted by his son, gave the brethren the benefit of their professional abilities of playing a selection of music, which was duly acknowledged by the brethren, who departed shortly before 8 o'clock; many, having come from distant towns, had to return early, thus ending the first anniversary of the Castle Lodge.

Red Cross of Constantine.

COCKERMOUTH.—Dykes Conclave (No. 36).—The annual assembly of this conclave was held on Wednesday, Aug. 15th, in the rooms of Skiddaw Lodge, Cocker-mouth. There were present:—Em. Sir Knights R. Robinson, P.S.; G. M. Tickle, P.M.; J. Pearson, P.S.; W. F. Lamonby, P.S., as Recorder and H.P. (Freemason); W. Shilton, P.S., D.C.; E. Tyson, V.E.; Sir Knights T.

Mandle, Treas.; R. Bailey, J.G.; J. Evening, S.B.; T. Bird, Herald; W. H. Lewthwaite, Organist; D. Titterton, H. Moncrieff, Jas. Quay, W. Lamonby, Jas. Gardiner, S. Thwaite, J. Pearson (Lorton), and W. Potts, Sentinel. Em. Sir Knight—occupied the throne. After the minutes of the previous assembly were read and confirmed, it was resolved that a copy of the latter part thereof relating to the great loss sustained to Masonry in West Cumberland through the death of Em. Sir Knight Rev. W. Beeby, M.A., the last Sovereign of Dykes Conclave, be forwarded to the family of the deceased. Sir Knight T. Mandle, V.E. elect., was then presented to the presiding Sovereign, and all below the rank of Viceroy having retired, a College was opened, when Sir Knight Mandle was re-admitted, and duly consecrated to the priestly office. Em. Sir Knight Edward Tyson, M.P., Sov. elect., was next presented, and all below that rank retiring, a Senate of the Princes of the Order was opened, when the new Sovereign was re-admitted, and duly and solemnly placed in the imperial seat of Constantine. After the closing of the Senate and College, the main body of the Sir Knights were summoned, and the new officers invested as follows: Comps. R. Bailey, S.G.; T. Bird, J.G.; W. F. Lamonby, H.P.; W. H. Lewthwaite, Treas. and Org.; J. Evening, Recorder; Jas. Gardiner, Prefect; J. Pearson (Lorton), Junior Prefect; W. Lamonby, St.B.; R. Robinson, Orator; Jas. Quay, H.; S. Thwaite, Almoner; H. Moncrieff, Steward; D. Titterton, D.C.; and W. Potts, Sentinel. Sir Knight W. H. Lewthwaite, in consideration of his valuable services as Organist, was unanimously elected as honorary member of the conclave; after which three notices of motion were put in by Em. Sir Knights W. T. Lamonby and E. Tyson, the first proposing to alter the termination of the financial year from January to July; the second to remove the place of assembly of the conclave to the new rooms of Skiddaw Lodge; and the last to reduce the installation fee from two guineas to one guinea. The conclave was then solemnly closed, when the Sir Knights adjourned to the Old Hall for refection. Em. Sir Knight E. Tyson presided, and Em. Sir Knight T. Mandle was in the vice-chair. The usual toast list was gone through, interspersed with a selection of music, under the direction of Sir Knight Lewthwaite, Organist, which included the new song and chorus, by Bro. Mahon, official reporter of the Grand Lodge of New York, entitled, "The Mason's Beacon," and which was here introduced by Em. Sir Knight W. F. Lamonby, who also sang a Masonic piece, comparatively unknown in England, entitled, "A Wee Drappie o't," the words evidently written by a Scotch brother, whilst the music and accompaniments are by Sir Knights Lamonby and Lewthwaite, who propose publishing it at once. In the course of the proceedings some very profitable discussions ensued as to the future prosperity of the conclave, and it was the general opinion that, with all the arrears of subscription collected, and a little more vitality thrown into the concerns of the conclave than has hitherto been exhibited, the knightly Order would enter upon an era of success it cannot be yet said to have experienced in Cumberland. We may add that Dykes Conclave was instituted in April, 1873, that it now has on the roll 46 members, three of whom are honorary, whilst during the four years of its existence there have been five deaths, and three resignations.

LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The monthly meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday evening at Freemasons' Hall.

The President's chair was occupied by Bro. J. M. Clabon, P.G.D., President of the Board; the Senior Vice-president's chair by Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B., Senior Vice-President; and the Junior Vice-president's chair by Capt. N. G. Philips, S.G.D. The other brethren present were Bros. S. Rawson, P.D.G.M. China; Henry Murray, P.D.G.M. China; John Hervey, G. Sec.; Chas. W. C. Hutton, P.G.D.; Henry Brown, P.G.D.; J. M. Case, P.G.D.; C. Edwin Willing, G.O.; H. Pullen, P.G.S.B.; H. G. Buss, Asst. G. Sec.; J. Smith, P.G.P.; C. A. Cottebrune, P.G.P.; Samuel Foxall, G.P.; E. P. Albert, P.G.P.; Griffiths Smith, William Stephens, P.M.; Charles Atkins, P.M. 27; Charles F. Hogard, H. Massey (Freemason), R. F. Gould, P.M. 92; Thos. Knott, W.M. 73; J. G. Defriez, W.M. 45; H. Higgins, W.M. 1381; W. H. Perryman, W.M. 3; Wm. Manton, P.M. 725; C. P. Cobham, P.M. 957; J. M. P. Montagu, P.M. 707; Col. Somerville-Burney, P.M. 1697; Richard P. Leeson, W.M. 1615; Geo. R. Corner, W.M. 1139; Geo. J. Smith, W.M. 1636; H. W. Hemsworth, P.M. 1193; Copeman W. Fox, W.M. 1326; Raphael Costa, P.M. 263; Alex. T. Hollingsworth, W.M. 59; John Seer, W.M. 1426; Alfred, 24; Black, W.M. 156; Wm. H. Myers, 34, P.M. 1445; Chas. Daniel, W.M. 65; W. Coffin, P.M. 189; Geo. Porter, W.M. 901; J. P. Cohen, W.M. 205; R. P. Davis, P.M. 1288; W. Toye, W.M. 1278; Nelson Reed, W.M. 1671; W. S. Whitaker, W.M. 1572; Geo. Gale, P.M. 548; Edwin Barr, W.M. 1685; Samuel Waters, W.M. 700; R. W. Gibbs, W.M. 76; S. R. Speight, W.M. 147; and Walter Hopekirk, W.M. 1586.

Eleven grants, to the amount of £225, made at the former meeting of the Board, which required confirmation, were confirmed. There were twenty-four new cases on the list, but of these twenty-four cases three were deferred. Three were recommended to Grand Lodge for the sums respectively of £50, £75 and £200. Eighteen cases were relieved with sums varying from £5 to £40.

At the Board of Masters, held previously to the sitting of the Lodge of Benevolence, the agenda paper for next Grand Lodge was settled, and notices of motion for that meeting were given.

CHESHIRE EDUCATIONAL MASONIC INSTITUTION.

We have pleasure in publishing the following report of this Institution for the year 1876:—

To the Right Hon. the Lord de Tabley, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Cheshire, President of the Cheshire Educational Masonic Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed and Deceased Freemasons, and to the Vice-Presidents, Life-Governors, and Governors.

Your Committee have again great pleasure in presenting their annual report, being able to state that continued success has crowned their efforts.

The balance in hand at the close of the last financial year was £2500 19s. 5d., and after paying all requisite expenses, the amounts in hand, invested and otherwise, are £2858 13s. 10d., of which £270 has been invested on mortgage, and £250 in a bond of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board.

During the year nineteen children have been educated, one of whom has now finished; there were four old scholars who required assistance towards their advancement in life, which your Committee have extended to them, and there are two candidates for education.

It is a matter of congratulation that the report received from the various instructors of the children have been invariably satisfactory, and if any Life Governor of the Institution would like to see the reports, the Secretary will be happy to show them on application.

The Committee desire to convey their thanks to the brethren at Stockport for £17 8s., the net proceeds of a Masonic ball held in that town. They have also to acknowledge the receipt of £20 on account of the amateur performance held in Birkenhead, February, 1876, in aid of the funds of this Institution.

While expressing great satisfaction with the exertions of many lodges and chapters in increasing their subscriptions and donations, they would fraternally call the attention of all the brethren in the province to the great importance of adopting the recommendation of the R.W.P.G. Master, that a certain amount out of every initiation and exaltation fee should be appropriated to the funds of this Institution, for when a resolution of this kind is universally adopted, it will form a source of revenue on which your Committee can place more reliance than upon occasional large donations.

The following is the Treasurer's balance sheet:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
1875. To Balance brought forward; as per last Report...	388	11	7
1876. To Bro. the Lord De Tabley, R.W.P.G.M., Subscription...	5	0	0
To the Lady De Tabley, Subscription...	2	0	0
To Donation of proceeds of Masonic Ball held at Stockport, per the four Stockport lodges...	15	15	0
To Donation on account of proceeds of Amateur performance at Birkenhead, February, 1876...	20	0	0
To Fees from Lodges and Chapters, as per List...	45	19	0
To Donations from Lodges, Chapters, and Brethren, as per List...	233	14	6
To Subscriptions from Lodges, Chapters, and Brethren, as per List...	104	11	6
To Interests on Investments, viz:—			
£100 Birkenhead Commissioners' Bond, at 4½ per cent., less Income Tax...	4	9	1
£100 Birkenhead Gas and Water Bond, at 5 per cent., less Income Tax...	4	19	0
£500 Mortgage, House, Mrs Hewitt, at 5 per cent. ...	25	0	0
£350 Mortgage, House, Bro. Mulholland, at 5 per cent. ...	17	10	0
£270 Mortgage, Houses, Trustees of Mrs. Hutchings, at 5 per cent. ...	6	15	0
£100 Mersey Dock Bond, at 4½ per cent. less Income Tax ...	4	4	2
Five Grand trunk of Canada Equipment Bonds, 6 per cent., less Income Tax ...	29	12	6
Liverpool Gas Company's Stock ...	13	16	9
Interest allowed by North and South Wales Bank, less Bank Commission ...	1	14	9
	£923	12	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
1876. By Bro. E. H. Griffiths, printing 1000 Reports ...	11	11	0
By Brother Harbord, printing Circulars, &c. ...	1	8	0
By Expenses of Annual Audit and Committee Meetings ...	5	5	7
By Bro. Henry Bulley, Expenses in transferring Trustees ...	5	2	6
By Payments for Education for 19 Children, viz:—			
Lodge.			
941 Carter, Lucy...	3	6	3
295 Foden, Emily ...	5	0	0
537 Howard, Percy ...	5	0	0
721 Harrison, John R. ...	3	1	10
721 Harrison, Wm. H. ...	7	10	0
477 Jones, Samuel M. ...	8	0	0
320 Little Mary L. ...	5	5	0
320 Little, Thos. A. ...	6	0	0
477 Meacock, Walter ...	7	18	11
322 Meadows, John ...	4	0	0
1166 Middleton, Thos. H. ...	5	0	0
1166 Middleton, Kate A. ...	3	12	7
721 Morris, Wm. D. A. ...	10	0	0
368 Poynton, Denny ...	8	1	

	£	s.	d.
368 Poynton, George ...	8	8	0
425 Roberts, Hugh Thos. ...	10	10	0
368 Shaw, Eleanor S. ...	4	4	0
758 Sherratt, Richd. H. ...	10	0	0
487 Whyte, Elizabeth H. ...	7	19	0
By payments for Advancement for 4 Children, viz:—			
295 Foden, Samuel ...	4	4	0
477 Meacock, Louisa ...	6	1	11
447 Meacock, Elizabeth ...	4	4	0
477 Lenox, Henry ...	4	4	0
By Investment Mortgage, Trustees Mrs. Hutchings on two Houses at Oxtou, at 5 per cent. ...	270	0	0
By Stationery, Postage, and Incidental Expenses for the year, per Secretary, Treasurer, &c. ...	12	8	9
By Balance in North and South Wales Bank ...	345	11	9
By Balance in Treasurer's hands ...	130	14	3
	£923	12	10

The funds of the Institution were invested as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Birkenhead Commissioners' Bond...	100	0	0
Birkenhead Gas and Water Bond...	100	0	0
Mersey Dock Bond...	100	0	0
Mortgage on house at Liscard...	500	0	0
Mortgage on two houses at Great Crosby...	350	0	0
Mortgage on two houses at Oxtou, Birkenhead...	270	0	0
Ten Shares Great Western of Canada Stock...	191	10	0
Five Grand Bank of Canada Equipment Bonds			
£500...	505	0	0
Liverpool Gas Company's Stock...	265	17	10
Cash in North and South Wales Bank, waiting investment...	345	11	9
Cash in Treasurer's hands...	130	14	3
	£2858	13	10

The following are the qualifications and privileges of Governors:—

A subscription of five shillings per annum constitutes the subscriber an Annual Governor, with the privilege of one vote, and one vote for every additional subscription of five shillings.

A donation of five guineas or upwards, in one or more payments, within twelve months (or at two successive annual meetings), constitutes the donor a Governor for life, with the privilege of one vote for each guinea given.

A donation of twenty guineas in one payment, or in two or more payments within two years (or at two successive annual meetings), constitutes the donor a Vice-President.

A lodge or chapter making a donation of twenty guineas at one time, or in several payments within three years, is entitled to twenty votes during its existence.

A subscribing lodge or chapter has the same privileges as an individual subscriber.

A minister of religion, being a Freemason, who advocates the cause of this Institute from the pulpit, in the place of worship where he officiates, and has a collection made on its behalf, shall, in consideration thereof, be a Governor for life, with the privilege of five votes.

CONSECRATION OF THE FORT MARK LODGE, No. 206.

The R.W. Bro. Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., M.P., 32^d, attended at Newquay on the 16th inst., and as Provincial Grand Master of the Mark Province of Cornwall, consecrated and dedicated the Fort Mark Lodge, No. 206. There was quite a goodly gathering of Mark Masters in honour of the occasion, representatives being present from the following Mark lodges in the Province, many of whom had travelled many miles to take part in the proceedings, so much is the worthy Prov. G. Master respected by the whole Province, viz:—Meridian Lodge, No. 73, Redruth; Fortitude Lodge, No. 78, Truro; Cornubian Lodge, No. 87, Hayle; Live and Honour Lodge, No. 94, Falmouth; Boscawen Lodge, No. 101, Chacewater; True and Faithful Lodge, No. 175, Helston.

The Mark lodge was opened by the R. W. Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.M. 78, Past Grand Warden of England, at 11 a.m., when some eight candidates were advanced, who were anxious to witness the ceremony of consecration, and on the degree being completed the Prov. G.D.C. announced the arrival of the Prov. G.M. R.W. Bro. Hughan deputed W. Bro. W. J. Johns, P. Prov. D.G.M. (Prov. G. Sec.); W. Bro. W. Lake, Prov. G. Reg.; Capt. Michell, Prov. G.S.B., and others to escort Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., to the East, when he resigned the grand lodge to the hands of the Prov. G.M., and the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form, with R.W. Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.G.M., as Deputy Prov. G.M.; Rev. W. H. Bloxsome, M.A., Prov. S.G.W.; William James Johns, Prov. G. Sec., as Prov. J.G.W.; William Lake, Prov. G. Reg.; J. C. Polglaze, Prov. G.J.O.; Capt. Michell, Prov. G.S.B.; S. Mitchell, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Samuel Harvey, Prov. G.D.C.; Charles Truscott, S.W. 78, P. Prov. G.S.B.; William Johns, Prov. G. Steward, and many other Provincial Grand Officers and others.

The Prov. G.M. announced the object of the meeting, and throughout carefully followed the programme which had been circulated by the respected Prov. G. Sec., for the information of the members. The consecration was then formally accomplished, the elements being carried by the brethren in the procession as follows:—

Prov. G. Master.
Acting Dep. Prov. G. Master (with corn).
Prov. Senior G. Warden (with wine).
Acting Junior G. Warden (with oil).

On the first circuit of the lodge, the corn was presented to Sir F. M. Williams; on the second, the wine; and on the third, the oil; each time the usual remarks being made, and finally, after the customary prayers by the Acting Prov. G. Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Bloxsome, M.A., (who was ready throughout to discharge any part allotted to him), the consecration and constitution of No. 206 was accomplished by the Prov. G. Master in a most dignified and graceful manner.

The oration by the R.W. Bro. W. J. Hughan was considerably curtailed, to the evident regret of the brethren, but the business being considerable, he wisely shortened his discourse, but promised at another time to address the Province on the principles and customs of Mark Masonry.

The warrant was read by the Prov. Grand Secretary, W. Bro. W. J. Johns, P.M. and Treas. 78 (to whom all the arrangements had been entrusted by the Prov. G.M.) and the W.M. nominate, Captain William Edwards Mitchell, was duly installed by the R.W. Bro. W. J. Hughan, (senior P.M. of the Province, and the Wardens.) Bro. Bryant Wellington, Senior, and Thomas Hawker, Junior, invested.

The W.M., in a neat speech, congratulated the members of the new lodge on the day having passed off so successfully, and proposed that a vote of thanks be offered to Sir F. M. Williams, Bart. M.P., for his kind attendance as Prov. G. Master, which on being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation.

The principal officers of No. 206 were then appointed, viz., by the W.M., (the others previously mentioned being named on the warrant granted by the Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, M.W.G. Master of England) Thomas Hicks, M.O., W.M. 1529, Craft lodge; Henry F. Whitefield, S.O., S.W. 1529, Craft lodge; Thomas G. Prout, J.O., W.M. 1528, Craft lodge; Rev. D. C. Brown, Chaplain; Samuel H. F. Cox, R. of M.; W. H. Symons, S.D.; W. W. Howard, J.D.; T. Crapp, I.G.

A banquet was served at the close of the proceedings the W.M., Captain W. E. Mitchell, in the chair.

BROTHERS WELL MET.—A LANCASHIRE SOJOURN.

For my transgressions I was cast a week in the dull, dirty, wet city of Manchester—a place rendered all the more miserable to my southern eye from the fact that to reach it I passed through, in sunshine, the beautiful counties of Huntingdonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, and in entering Manchester passed from the most beautiful parts of England into clouds of smoke and showers of rain. Then, to add to the depression which will naturally fall upon a stranger, there is the great contrast between the city and some of its people. One stands before marvellous palaces, such as the New Town Hall and the Assize Courts, which rival in beauty of adornment even Westminster, and around the gazer at these creations of wealth are multitudes of alms-seekers in little ragged children, seemingly God-forgotten.

To whatever part of Cottonopolis I wandered in my week of enforced stay these wretched children were to be found, not in ones and twos, but in dozens, fearless of School Board officers, and evidently being trained to viciousness and crime. The sight took off all the gilt from the gingerbread of the splendid architecture, and let me tell the ratepayers and citizens of Manchester that the waste of "material"—to put it on no higher ground—in permitting these wretched children to be dragged up in the streets in this way will knock away a good deal of the gingerbread with the little gilt which may be left in a few years' time. As it is, the existence of the Lancashire "rough" is no mystery. I saw many of the Manchester poor children of past years in the ruffians who, on Bank Holiday, were too ready to attack unoffending strangers on the least pretence, and on no pretence at all. When the attack comes on property the political economists of Manchester will deeply lament that they had not an efficient School Board system.

But it is not of Manchester streets and evils that I wish to speak. It is of those in the "Craft" I met there. It was a week of science we had, for I was there with the British "Med's." among whom there are no lack of brothers of the right sort, and their experience as "P.M.'s" was brought into requisition in being the organisers of the "Mess" which found favour in most of the hotels during that week in that noisy city. For instance, there was Dr. T., of Leamington, who gathered round him at the Royal a jovial crowd, filled to the brim with kindness and happiness—and most of his gathering were freres. But it is not of Bro. and Dr. T., of Leamington, that I have to speak, but of a little romance in real life—real existing life. In London some years ago I had a kind friend (and brother), a clever advancing medical man, whose devotion to the sick poor was only equalled by his talents and that sincerity of character which always marks the true man. Suddenly I heard that Dr. B. had broken down in health, had been obliged to resign his practice. I had been forced to travel; years had rolled by since then, and my joy was great on finding at Owen's College a letter from my long lost friend and brother. Soon after I received the letter we clasped hands, and then I learnt that visiting the Lancastrian shore in search of a health resort he fell among brothers, who discerning his talents urged him to stay. His health improved, and practice coming rapidly in, he had decided to found his home anew, and then he was an accepted among the accepted, who had found in him one of the worthy. He could not stay in Manchester, and I could not then leave, and he urged me to come over to the coast on the end of the week. Science ended its holiday in the grimy town, and I sped me away from the murky town of Manchester, not shaking the dust from my feet, for the dust stuck too thick, and then I made my way with a friend to Southport. The change was marvellous. The depression which had been cast over us departed as if by magic, as we walked that night in the

sweet ozonic air of Southport, and late as time was, tired as we were, we walked up and down the long promenade, listening to the music of the rolling sea, and striving to get from our lungs some of that Manchester carbon which the manufacturer so wastefully distributes from his chimneys, and with which the lungs of every Manchester citizen are so charged, that a doctor told me a post-mortem will reveal the exact number of years a person has lived in the city, the thickness of the carbonic deposit being a sure guide to this fact. Well, now about Southport. We were taken in and done for most hospitably, and for the first time for a week awoke to sunshine. Out in the balmy air early, and we wandered across the deserts of sand, with the Cumberland Hills rising in the distance, and then come to Bro. Deussen's, who has the Queen's Hotel at Southport—Bro. Deussen being the well-known wine grower, of continental fame, whose products were specially appreciated by our lamented Prov. Grand Master of Staffordshire, the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose kindly letters to "Dear Bro. Deussen" are an honour to both. Our Bro. Deussen, let me say, gave up his whole morning to our company, for the doctor was on his professional visits to those poor patients who sought at Southport the health sacrificed at the shrine of Mammon in the Lancastrian towns, where sanitary appliances are disregarded and abhorred, as being opposed to the "interests of trade"—poisoned rivers and poisoned air thus being free to work their ill. To Southport—forty miles from Manchester and eighteen from Liverpool—the people flock like panting harts to pellucid streams, and to great natural beauties the energy and capital of men like Bro. Deussen have added many charms, until Southport stands pre-eminent as perhaps the finest and most enjoyable health resort in England. It has a constant wind from the sea—the south-west; a mild air in winter; never has snow or fog; and its created attractions include the finest series of baths in the world—all the swimming baths being filtered sea water—a winter garden, a glaciarium, a town built upon the continental system of boulevards, but without continental smells—for Southport is scientifically drained, and the sewage disposed of naturally and inoffensively. All these things were shown to the medical visitors from Manchester, whose fares were paid by the medical men of the town, and there is but one thing of which complaint can be made—Southport gave too much hospitality. A dozen places to visit in the course of a day and something to eat and drink at each, and a journey to sea in a steamer (from the end of a pier a mile long), was likely to prove upsetting to any ordinary visitors. There are at least two visitors who will remember Bro. Deussen's "extra sec." and his German biscuits. May his shadow never grow less, and long may this brother of a Southport lodge live to join hands with his freres; long may he wave his rod over his adjacent river, and may his memory never grow green among those whose town he has helped to glorify and improve by wisdom, strength and beauty.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AND THE FREEMASONS.

The Freemasons of Plymouth on Monday gave a reception to the Masonic members of the British Association at the Hayshe Temple, in Princes-street. Bro. L. P. Metham, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Devon presided, and a company of about two hundred brethren, including Bros. J. Wordall, P.P.G.S.W. of North and East Yorkshire; H. Pullen, P.G.M. of Egypt, &c.; J. Glashier, P.S.G.D. of England; R. R. Rodda, P.P.G.S.W. of Cornwall; L. Latimer, P.P.G.W.; F. Aubrey Thomas, P.P.G.S.D.; E. A. Davies, P.P.G.S.W.; J. P. Gover, P.P.G.A.D.C.; L. D. Westcott, P.P.G.S.W.; J. Dupre, P.P.G.D.C.; the Rev. W. Whitley, P.P.G. Chap; H. G. Hearle, P.P.G.A.D.C.; C. Godtschalk, P.G.J.D.; F. P. Tomes, P.P.G.D.C.; C. Stribling, P.G.S.; J. J. Avery, P.G.T.; J. P. Bell, P.G.D. of England, and D.P.G.M. of North and East Yorkshire; P. G. Clemens, P.P.G.O.; J. Hele, P.P.G.O. Cornwall; W. K. Mitchell, P.P.A.D.C. Past Masters—R. C. Bird, 70 and 1550; J. Gidley, 1205; T. Goodall, 954; R. B. Triplett, 156; J. Rendle, 1247; J. P. Rogers, 1550; G. Bignell, 105; J. R. Lord, 1247; W. Harries, I.P.M., 1205; D. Box, 156; J. C. Fly, I.P.M. 1247; H. Rance, Cambridge; T. Kingston, 862. &c. Worshipful Masters—J. Y. Ayrey, 156; R. Pengelley, 70; C. Philip, 1550; J. H. Keats, 1247; J. Pearce, 1255; J. H. Stephens, 159; R. N. Fowler, 626. Senior and Junior Wardens—T. J. Smith, J.W. 1255; A. S. Stuart, J.W. 1550; S. Roach, J.W. 70; J. H. Thomas, S.W. 101; F. H. Varley, S.W. 1656. Visiting and other brethren—B. H. Paul, 778; P. Braham, Sec. 41; D. Banks, J.W. 156; L. J. Sydenham, 223; E. Hawkins, 70; J. H. Blackmore, 1650; C. D. Steniford, 159; C. Mitten, R. G. Tippet, S.D. 1550; F. B. Westlake, 70; J. K. Bond, A. D.C. 1247; G. Mitchell, 70; T. E. Peek, 1205; A. E. Leau, S.D., 70; E. P. Popkiss, 70; Odam, Tarrant, &c.

The lodge was opened with Bro. Pengelley, W.M., of Lodge St. John, in the chair, and Bro. G. Y. Avery being in the S.W. chair, and Bro. Keates in the J.W. chair. The lodge was opened in due form, and the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, with the distinguished visiting brethren, were then received with the customary salutations, Bro. Gover ably acting as D.C. The formalities over,

Bro. Metham took the chair, and after expressing his gratitude at his recovery from a serious illness, and the pleasure which it afforded him at being present on such an auspicious occasion, he said he was extremely pleased that the first time which he had had the opportunity of meeting them should be to introduce to them the brethren who had come from so many parts of the country, and who had been attracted here by the great scientific meeting which was now being held in the town—a meeting with which all Masons in England and elsewhere ought to

feel the deepest sympathy, because the questions broached there were questions which affected not only the progress of science, but, as a consequence, the happiness of the world—(applause). He might almost say that it was through the distant brethren themselves that the present meeting had been brought about, they having expressed a desire to meet their Masonic brethren of the neighbourhood, and it was impossible to have thrown cold water upon such a proposal. Accordingly they were now assembled, and he did not know that he could say any more than that they were most heartily welcome—(applause). He, perhaps, of all the brethren in the room, had the greatest reason for giving them a hearty welcome, because he had been most hospitably entertained when he had visited other parts of the country, and he should be indeed an ingrate if he did not, when the opportunity was afforded, join in exhibiting the same fraternal feeling now that they had so many brethren in their midst.

Bro. Professor Glashier acknowledged the heartiness of the reception which had been given him and his brethren from a distance, and offered some valuable advice as to the internal discipline and conduct of Masonic lodges, pointing out that private feeling ought to be sacrificed to the general welfare of the Order.

Bro. Bell followed, and mentioned that he had an old book in his possession (which he handed round to the members present) of lodges that existed in the last century, amongst them being three in Plymouth—the Oxford Inn Lodge, No. 67, in Plymouth Dock, in 1734; No. 233, the Three Crowns Lodge, in Southside-street, in 1758; and No. 237, the Second Division of Marines Lodge, Plymouth, in 1759. It appeared that Plymouth had been for many years past far in advance of other towns as a Masonic town, and he was exceedingly glad to have had the opportunity of fraternising with the brethren in the district.

Bro. Hyde Clarke also thanked the brethren of Plymouth for the cordiality of their reception, and said he was glad to find that the ritual of the Order was so closely observed as it was in this province, because it kept before the brethren the records of the past, and showed them the importance of maintaining and preserving them in the future.

Bro. Varley and other brethren also spoke, and before the lodge separated, cordial thanks were given to the Masonic body for their reception, as well as to the choir—Bros. Hele, Fly, Firks, Rendle, Bond, Harries, Goodall, Barter, Peek, and Clemens—for the excellence of their musical arrangements. During the evening refreshments were provided, and this department, together with other arrangements, was admirably controlled by Bros. Whitley and Aubrey Thomas, who did all that was requisite to contribute to the comfort of the brethren. The refreshments were provided by Bro. Thorn, who, as usual, performed his task in the most satisfactory manner, and altogether the evening was most agreeably spent.

DEUTSCHER - GEMUTLICH FREIMAUEREI.

By fortuitous circumstances and my good tutelary saint I happened to be on the frontier of Westphalia, and in the midst of that hive of industry called the Wupperfeld, which is the chief gem in the crown of Germany's Emperor. This part of Rhenish Prussia is, and truly may be, called the "Stockport of 'Unservaterland,' from Schwelm to Elberfeld, with the smaller towns being near Bei. A person knowing the district around Manchester might be led to suppose that he suddenly had dropped into this quarter, through the countless shafts reaching from the valley to the mountain's top, as far as the eye can stretch, looking from the Johannisberg to Schwelm, or, which is better, from the tower recently erected (in remembrance of those who fell in the late Franco-German war) in Barmen-Rittershausen—here on its top is one of the prettiest sights that the eye can behold. Down the deep Wupperthal, from mountain side to top, this long valley is studded with factories and mills, of unnumbered kinds, producing merchandise which is shipped to every quarter of the inhabitable globe. The people are very industrious, of the highest order of intelligence, and keen competitors with "Old England" in most of the markets in the world.

The river which passes through these centres of labour, viz., Barmen-Rittershausen, Unter Barmen, and Elberfeld, near to which town is Solingen, known for its cutlery and swords, is called the Wupper, and it is only some twenty yards to thirty yards wide. Sometimes it overflows its banks; at other times you could walk over it as you would a country ford in summer time. Be this as it may, this tiny river has made the wealth and continues to build up the fortunes of the inhabitants living in the aforesaid towns from its chemical properties; but it is larger in proportion than the small stream which produces the beautiful Lyon's black, and other colours, which are the admiration of the angel mundane sphere. This Rhenish-Wupper river is generally as black as midnight, and I doubt if the Styx on which old Charon plied his boat can approach it for blackness. But to continue my happy coincidence, for the nonce I was staying at the grand Hotel-Vogeler in Barmen, and on Thursday evening, 7.30., whilst busily engaged in my chambers, there came three gentlemen, unknown to me, with the customary knock at the door, when the reply was, as usually is, "Herein," and in they came.

"Gentlemen, to what am I indebted for this visit, and let me ask what is the nature of your business?" "Permit us to enquire if you are Herr Yeoman?" "Yes, that is my name—but why this question?" "You shall soon learn, Lieber Herr. We three are given to understand that you are an Englishman (Dass ist wahr), and what is better, that you are an English Freemason?" "Yes; both statements are true; still I am at a loss to know the purport of your interrogations." "Well, mein Lieber Herr, we are three Freemasons. Our good brother, the host,

having informed us that he knew you to be an English Freemason (my best thanks to him), and that no doubt you would like to be present in lodge to-night, more especially so through the gathering being an extraordinary one; to-night is a grand festival (some four years back I left with the proprietor of this hotel a 'Cosmopolitan Masonic Diary')—we have been deputed to come and invite you to honour us with your society, which we trust you will accept, for the meeting and the occasion is 'Ausserordentlich.'"

I accepted their generous and complimentary invitation, in the following words, "Brethren, for your courtesy and kindness, permit me to thank you most heartily." On thus accepting their invitation, one of the three brethren said, "Permit me to introduce you to the Worshipful Master." This brother afterwards I found to be a merchant captain, who had informed me that one of the three was the "Meister Vom Stuhl."

For this voluntary information I at once said "Would you like to prove me, worshipful sir." My reason for saying so was that I had a latent doubt that he would like to prove me. Somewhat delicately, and with a twinge of diffidence, he said, "Yah, lieber Herr." No sooner affirmatively expressed than I placed myself in position, when he seized my hand, and the three regular grips were given, which were supplemented by another when he said "That will do, brother." I pressed for further proof. "No, I am satisfied, brother, we heartily greet you and invite you to join us on this very extraordinary occasion. I thanked the W.M. and brethren, at the same time asking at what hour. They replied, at 8 p.m. On being so unexpectedly invited, I was rather perplexed what to do, because the brethren were in full dress, which gratified me to see it, but I simply was attired in travelling gear, and had no "flacks" in my portmanteau, to my chagrin. I stated this fact, and they kindly said "Of your attire have no regard, we will receive you." At this announcement half my trouble was allayed, with myself I was not satisfied. At last I said I would be ready in twenty minutes; they left and stated they would return at that time. On leaving my chambers, once within a minute again a knock—"Herein" my salutation was. "What a happy 'Puck' you are." Why? "Because I am in a dilemma, and require your aid to get me out of it." What's the difficulty?" Stated my case by relating to him that I had been invited by the W.M. of "Lodge L-sing," just now, that I had accepted, but was not in regulation order, being without any "schwarze pump-hosen," can you assist me? "Yes, I can—I have just received a new pair from London, I will run and fetch them." He brought them, I was soon into them, I was out of purgatory. To the tick of time the brethren returned, and straightway I was ushered into a large ante-room, capable of holding some 200 people; there were some one hundred and twenty to fifty or more brethren present. After a pro forma "introduction," I was led to a seat and received every attention. I was then challenged—all present being charged—acknowledged the salutation, chatted for a short time where we were, was soon summoned by the "Tyler" to enter the lodge. Prior to this I registered my name in the lodge book, &c. We entered to sound of sweet music, which was solemn and stately; every brother was gloved and every one kept his hat on his head, which was very strange to me. When the brethren were all within the Temple, so full was it that they sat four deep, and amphitheatrically. The door was closed and the ceremonies began, and in the midst of breathless silence and profound attention the W.M. began. Some slight difference was noticeable, but the old Landmarks of the Royal Craft were all beautifully made manifest. These were most acceptable, and testified to me the universality of our rites, and the oneness of the Order. The ritual was read, and impressively so—even the late Sheridan Knowles could not have thrown more pathos and charm into the utterances. I was delighted with the speech of the "orator," there was a volume of thought and a freedom of words which no spoken ritual can convey; not even a syllable awry, all was in conformity with the object and purpose of the Order. Permission was given for two others to speak, and they did so from out of the fulness of their hearts, with fervour and zeal. Whatever may be the divergence of opinions on this point, it at least intellectually shows the "orator" to be a man of thought, and by his power of speech to hold the brethren to attention; there was no apparent weariness nor noticeable yawning, neither leaving the lodge. I was pleased with all—charmed, delighted, spellbound. There was pervading the features of the brethren present a union of soul and mind. Music to hymns were sung, there was also a select choir.

This gathering was, as I have before said, an extraordinary occasion, for there was to be an initiation, and the gentleman was a man of note, Herr Traeger, the member of Parliament for Nordhausen, in the German House of Commons; in politics, "Sukunft-partei" a poet of the first order. On his entrance through the Temple doors in the usual form (accompanied by two) a solemn dirge was played, and all the brethren stood, after which the rites proceeded. The ceremony materially differed from our own, being more elaborate; in short, it reminded me of cathedral service, highly coloured. Before sealing the O.B. there was chanted a long kind of funeral solo, in very slow, measured time, and it appeared to me as if the voice came from the tomb; the effect was most singular, darkness was all around, the voice ceased to intone, and it died away gradually into a sound that could not be heard. The effect was that of awe. On restoration (all standing), he was kissed thrice by the W.M. (who on this occasion was no less a person than the well-known German poet, Emil Rittershaus, whose sonorous and magic voice gave a charm and attraction to the whole proceedings. The orator now delivered himself of his oration, another recited a poem written to greet the newly-made,

and a third had permission to speak. All of their remarks had a tendency to show the beauties and soul grandeurs of the Order and unity of the brotherhood, its usefulness, its fraternity, its charity, and its Divine foundation. The initiate was warmly greeted; he was told prior to the finishing of the labours, that the reason why hats were worn, which might appear at first sight out of place in so sacred a spot, was because it was the sign of equality and freedom. Lodge was closed in usual form, but before which a hymn was sung, led by the choir; and in which every brother heartily joined.

Banquet was announced, and in a very short time the great company was seated. To myself personally every attention was paid by three brethren, my seat being reserved for me to which I was led, and I was visited during the night on two or three occasions by the W.M., to know how I fared. I must here remark, that previous to soup being served attention was called, and the toasts began; these were much after our own fashion, to each personage from Kaiser Wilhelm and Vater, whose name was received rapturously, and each had his due meed of praise. It seemed rather strange and out of place to me, I must admit, to commence the toasts before banquet, after labour, like the student at college, I wanted to get at the pudding, at any rate it was not in accordance with my education, Masonic or otherwise. The usual routine of toasts were duly honoured, but some were exceptionally more so than others. That of the W.M. acting, Emil Rittershaus, who replied in an extempore poetical speech. The sound of his name drew forth much applause; it was an ovation. No doubt this special occasion added much to the greeting, because many brethren had come several hundred miles to be present, the D.G.M. from Berlin, and there were present many Grand Officers. There were brethren from Nassau Westphalia, Thuringen, and other distant states and kingdoms, to do honour to this meeting and its attraction, the making of the brother, the initiate, Herr Traeger. He was highly honoured and held in esteem. In reply to his health, he made a speech full of common sense, and replete with wit; he kept the company in continual laughter; he was both a powerful and an attractive speaker. Several brethren spoke. My health was proposed, and with it English Freemasonry. I replied, and my remarks were graciously listened to, and well received. There was some splendid singing and speech-making "ad libitum." In conclusion I was formally introduced to Bro. Emil Rittershaus, and received his thanks for having translated a poem of his, "Dem Papste." To all the brethren my hearty thanks, and more especially to those who paid me such profound and constant attention.

FREEMASONRY IN JERSEY.

A spontaneous, hearty, and sympathetic welcome was given to Bro. Dr. H. Hopkins (Bath), by his admiring friends and brethren, on Wednesday, August 16th, at the Masonic Temple, Bro. Dr. J. Le Cronier, the esteemed D.P.G.M. in the chair, having on his right Bros. Dr. H. Hopkins, P.P.G.S.W. (Warwickshire); A. Schmitt, P.P.G.S.W.; J. O. LeSueur, P.M. 491, P.G. Secretary; W. H. Chapman, W.M. 958, Assistant D.C.; Ed. Martel, P.M. 958, P.P.G.D.C.; on his left, Bros. F. Le Feuvre, W.M. 877, P.P.G.S.B.; J. Oatley, P.P.S.G.W.; J. Duell, P.P.S.G.W.; G. J. Renouf, P.P.S.G.W.; Ph. Binet, P.P.G.S.W.; Jos. O'Flaherty, P.M. 958, P.G.S.D.; Wm. Metherell, P.M. 1003, P.G.S.B.; F. G. Baker, P.M., P.G.D.C.; P. Bois, W.M. 1003; C. Kingsnorth, P.M. 245, P.P.J.G.W.; C. D. Bishop, S.W. 1003; T. L. de Bourcier, J.W. 958; Taylor, S.D. 958, and others. Bro. J. Th. du Jardin, P.M. 590, P.P.S.G.W., occupied the vice-chair.

The cloth having been removed, and after "The Queen and the Craft," the Chairman proposed in highly complimentary terms "The Health of the Guest of the Evening," pointing out his valuable services rendered to the Province during a period of several years of his residence in Jersey, his activity and usefulness in disseminating the fruits of his intellectual labour, his being the first Master of the St. Aubin's Lodge, No. 958, and discharging the duties thereof with ability and credit to himself, devoting his heart and soul to Freemasonry. What to another, said the Chairman, would have been an arduous task, was to him a labour of love; with him the points of fellowship have not been a dead letter, but an active principle inspiring every action of his life and guiding him in his conduct towards his brethren. Such a brother is well worthy of any honour and admiration which we can bestow upon him. The health was enthusiastically drunk, three times three and one more. Bro. Dr. H. Hopkins, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, felt at first much moved, but soon gathering his usual composure, addressed feelingly his brethren, briefly stating his past and always fresh connection with the Province of Jersey, by his joining the La Cesarée Lodge, No. 590, and founding afterwards St. Aubin's Lodge, No. 958, so much so that he could not but co-operate with his brethren to promote the best interests, both moral and material, of the Province. In the course of his address Bro. Dr. Hopkins favoured the brethren with some remarks as to his Masonic experience in other Provinces since he left Jersey, and entered on some comparisons arising therefrom. In conclusion, said he, may I reckon on your permitting me to say, that this evening's fraternal reception, while stamping this occasion as one of the white days of my life, will ever be prized and regarded with ardent gratitude as one of the brightest souvenirs in my Masonic career, never to be effaced from my memory. I tender you once more my sincere thanks, and I entreat you to believe that to retain the favourable position I have the happiness to hold in your goodwill will be ever the end of my endeavours, and the highest object of my ambition;

and, finally, I pray the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe to bless you and smile upon your families, your wives, and your children, concluding by a most effective and instructive recitation of "The Masonic Vows."

On resuming his seat, the distinguished guest was loudly cheered, and for several minutes the room was the scene of pleasurable excitement.

Bro. Dr. Hopkins, in a few well chosen sentences, proposed "The Health of the Chairman," reminding the brethren of the valuable services he has, and is still, rendering to the Province of Jersey, as its de facto ruler, and pointing him out as an example of truthfulness, fidelity, and charity.

The health was received with the greatest warmth by the brethren.

In the course of the evening several songs were admirably sung by amateurs belonging to the fraternity, but particularly Bro. Campbell charmingly entertained the company by his inimitable performance on his instrument, the concertina, and his highly melodious songs, and when to o'clock arrived the brethren separated.

The day was one of unmixed enjoyment, and nothing could have been more grateful to the feelings of the guest than to find himself surrounded by so large and distinguished a body of brethren, all of whom were anxious to testify by their presence how highly they appreciated his conduct and character in every relation of life.

IN THE SHADE.

By BRO. CORNELIUS MOORE.

From the VOICE OF MASONRY for August.

I wonder, Bro. Brown, if the hewers on the hill-sides of Lebanon, or those who wrought in the quarries of Zeredatha, endured such weather as this! With the thermometer at ninety-five, what could those old Craftsmen do in the great enterprise in which they were engaged? The hewing and squaring and marking required a good deal of physical effort: and if the heat were as intense as it is just now where your correspondent writes, though it be in the shade, the Temple would not have been completed in two or three times seven years. I received your request to-day for an article on the 10th inst., and this is the 9th in the afternoon, with the mercury standing at ninety-five. But I am in the shade, yet even there the heat is enough to disqualify any one from mental or physical effort. The demand is sudden and unexpected; the "conditions" are unfavourable; and the time too limited by half. Better, far better, repose in the shade of some gigantic cedar on the side of Lebanon, than make an effort to please or instruct your readers under such conditions as these. And yet the workman must not rest or the watchman slumber, when the "good of Masonry" requires his services.

Never, Bro. Brown, in all my varied experience of forty years of active membership in the Order, has there been more urgent need of tireless effort against the enemies of an institution, whose sole object is to benefit humanity, improve society, and make men better and wiser and more philanthropic. Editors of Masonic journals must be on the qui vive, Masters of lodges should feel the heavy responsibilities pressing upon them, and every Craftsman in the ranks should stand at his post, or labour incessantly "for the public good." We need not look abroad for the enemy; they are not filing up Lebanon with secret step and on evil intent, to entrap the faithful and prevent the work; they are not approaching by hidden paths the busy scenes of Zeredatha to drive the workmen from their toil, but they are domestic foes, not foreign foes, who are most to be dreaded at the present juncture.

Freemasonry, nor indeed any other good cause, is never so much in danger from avowed enemies as from its own professed friends. We can take care of the former; the latter are far the more insidious and dangerous. May I venture the assertion that popularity is more to be dreaded than avowed opposition? Yet it is so with all associations and ever has been.

The Order never stood higher in public favour than today. Why? In England it is increasing in a ratio never witnessed before; but is it solely because of its moral and social influence, its practical exemplification of its ancient teachings; or the éclat which results from the favour and patronage of the Royal Family? The Prince of Wales—his heir apparent to the throne—is the Grand Master, and his brother, a younger scion of the family, occupies a prominent position in the Craft. The reflections of light and influence from this source crowd the corridors of the Temple with earnest petitioners, each anxious to become a "brother" to "his Royal Highness," and thus bask to some extent at least, in light reflected from the throne.

How is it in our favoured country? Each one who makes application to become a Freemason declares that he does so from no mercenary motives, but in order that he may be useful to his fellow men; yet how many of these declarations are sincere? They seem to be so, and possibly are intended to be so at the time when made; but if you could analyse the promptings of the movement, is it not possible that other motives and other objects too often suggest the action? I would not like to question the sincerity of these professions, but the after-glow, instead of throwing a halo around these preliminary actions, too often covers them with doubt and insincerity. The future frequently reveals the fact that underneath these glowing and apparently sincere professions there was (possibly unconsidered) a desire to add to the number of personal friends with a view to an increase of business or personal popularity, a position in society, or a vote at the elections!

You may smile at the suggestion, but I am persuaded that the real motive which induces an application for initiation is often hidden and unexpressed. There is a compliance with the form prescribed—an adoption of the verbal formula written or printed, but the secret purpose is behind all this—covered and concealed from the knowledge of others. This is not always the case—I would gladly be-

lieve not in a majority of cases; and yet the applicant's record in the future too often betrays the hidden motives which prompted his signature to that formal declaration. I will give an amusing instance, by way of illustration, and as an evidence of the truth of my averment.

Nearly forty years ago I was Master of a lodge when a young man made application for initiation. I had no personal knowledge of him, but he came "well recommended," and seemed to be a young man of good character and good common sense. His application was accepted, and he was elected to receive the First Degree. At the proper time he was initiated, but he did not appear to be pleased with the ceremonies attending his reception. I could not understand it, and subsequently enquired of his personal friend, who had brought in his application. He told me that the young man had acquired some peculiar notions about the personal identity and appearance of his Satanic Majesty. He had read the goblin stories published by the anti-Masons, then fresh in the minds of young men, and was infatuated with the idea that Masonry must have some kind of connection with the supernatural. He therefore expected, and hoped, at his initiation, to get a sight of "auld clooty;" and because he did not, he never applied for another degree! Such was the difference between the secret motive which moved him to make application and that expressed by his lips in the ante-room of the lodge. Others are moved by other motives, not expressed, instead of the correct ones; and, in the after years of their Masonic connection, give evidence that their first profession was false. And yet, after all, may it not be, in part at least, the fault of those who bring in the applications? Should they not, in advance, explain to the friends who desire admission the nature of our Institution, and what will be expected of all those who become members of it, and, in addition, advise them, if they have any other motives than such as are expressed in the declaration they will be required to make, that they had better remain "outside the Tyler's door?" We might not receive so many applications, and we should have fewer members of the Order, but we should have far better ones, and the Institution would be much stronger in every element of social and moral strength, and of far greater usefulness and influence in community. Indeed, it would be well if Masters of lodges were required to see that such explanations were carefully made in advance to all who proposed to become applicants for admission to our mysteries.

Charity is said to be the foundation and cope-stone of our mystic edifice, and every initiate is taught that, in addition to a strict morality, the exercise of a broad and liberal charity will be expected of him. Indeed, Freemasonry is supposed to be a great charitable institution, "doing good to all, but especially to those of the household of faith." But I utter it, not so much in the nature of a complaint, as in the statement of it as a fact—that a large percentage of our initiates in after life are, in this regard, "no better than other men." Where are the great institutions of benevolence we have founded for the widow and the orphan, for the aged and the infirm? "and echo answers, where?" Of all the Grand Lodges in the United States, I know of but one which has in this regard redeemed its implied promise to community. Kentucky has laid the foundations, broad and deep, of an institution which is an honour to the Freemasons within its jurisdiction; and though but partially completed, already provides for the care and education of more than a hundred orphans of deceased indigent Freemasons. In this great and good work she has excelled all her sisters on the continent, and won a distinction which may be her pride and boast in all the future. Her members remember the pledge and promise they gave when about to be initiated.

Ohio attempted to achieve the same "noble and glorious undertaking" before Kentucky. The membership at large were in favour of it, and were willing to give liberally for the establishment and support of a home for widows and orphans of deceased Freemasons, but the scheme was ultimately killed in Grand Lodge by men who, having ample means themselves, did not seem to care for the woes and wants of the helpless and destitute. They had forgotten that "sincere wish to be serviceable to their fellow men," the widow and the orphan were ignored in the scramble for place and power.

And now, how is it with Illinois? You have the largest Grand Lodge in America, with one exception, and that one has incurred a fearful debt in the effort to erect a magnificent structure for a Grand Lodge Hall. The intention, as expressed, was to provide a source of revenue for the orphan. I hope it will be accomplished, as it ought to be, with the large resources of that fraternal body; but I fear another generation will have passed away before the work is accomplished. There are noble men, genuine Masons, and vast resources among the Craft in New York, and the work should have been accomplished in one generation at farthest.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS. SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATION.

DRAWING:—Model Drawing—W. Barrett, A. E. Grimes, J. Hazeland; Freehand—A. Pearson; Geometry—W. Booser, E. Pawley, A. Watkins, G. Howard, P. Healside; Perspective—A. C. R. Heeley.

FULL CERTIFICATE.—(For four subjects) C. R. Heeley.
PRIZES.—E. Pawley, G. Howard, C. R. Heeley.

Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, containing the Charges Regulations, E.A. Song, &c. A copy should be in the possession of every brother. It may be obtained for 2s. at the office of the Freemason, or will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of twenty-five penny stamps. Address, Publisher, 198, Fleet-street, London.—ABVT.

Masonic and General Tidings.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE THUNDERER.—The "Thunderer," 4, double-screw iron turret-ship, armoured-plated, Captain John W. Wilson, which has been lying for some days in Cowes Roads, in company with the "Lord Warden," as a guardship, on the 11th of August got up steam and left her moorings for the purpose of proceeding up the Solent to Osborne Bay, where she dropped her anchor, in anticipation of a visit from Her Majesty, who drove down from Osborne House for the purpose. The Queen arrived at the Royal Pier soon after three o'clock, and was rowed to the "Thunderer," where she was received by Captain Wilson, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, and the other officers of the ship, while the "Lord Warden" fired a royal salute. Her Majesty, who was here joined by the Prince of Wales, was conducted over the whole of the ship, which she minutely examined, expressing her great satisfaction with all the arrangements. After spending about an hour on board, Her Majesty returned to Osborne. In the morning the Prince of Wales went on board, when some torpedo practice was done. Each torpedo was charged with about 100 lb. of gunpowder, and when the discharge took place a mountain of water was projected high into the air, preceded by a rumbling noise like distant thunder, and so severe was the explosion that hardly a vessel lying in any part of the roadstead but felt the shock. The Prince of Wales and a distinguished party again visited the ship on the 13th. His Royal Highness went on board at a quarter-past ten, and in fifteen minutes afterwards the ship was under way. After manœuvring in order to show her steering capabilities, she proceeded at a speed of eleven knots to the eastward, and on reaching the back of the Wight she cleared for action, and dropped a target formed of three flags fastened to three barrels lashed together. Steaming round a circle with the target as a centre, she fired four rounds from each of her great guns, namely, three empty common shells and one Palliser shell with full charges of powder. Although the target was not hit, yet, had the object fired at been an enemy, the practice was so excellent that the ship would have been hulled at every round. The target was also fired at by both of her Gatling guns and also by small arms, the practice being also very good. An electric broadside, consisting of two 38-ton guns and two 35-ton guns, loaded with Palliser shells and battering charges, was next fired by his Royal Highness from the pilot tower. The shot fell close to the target, the noise of the discharge almost stunning the spectators on the hurricane deck. The target was next rammed by the "Thunderer" for the purpose of showing in miniature the manœuvre of ramming an enemy in action. The vessel then returned to Cowes.—*The Broad Arrow.*

DECEASED SEAMEN.—The balance unclaimed arising from the wages and effects of deceased seamen was, as appears from a Parliamentary paper just issued, on the 31st of December, 1875, £12,061 11s. 7d. cash, and £50,000 in Exchequer bills.

The directors of the London and North-Western Railway recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of six per cent. per annum, being at the same rate as that for the corresponding period of 1876.

MR. RUSKIN AND MR. LOWE.—We take the following "morceau" from the *Times*:—Mr. Ruskin's periodical *Fora Clavigera* contains the following letter from Mr. Lowe:—"My Dear Ruskin,—Thank you, for yours, which I have read eagerly, but without being able to make out what you are at. You are hard on Mr. Keble and the poor lady who 'dresses herself and her children becomingly.' If ever your genuine brickmaker gets hold of her and her little ones—as he very likely may do some day—he will surely tear them to pieces, and say that he has your authority for thinking that he is doing God a service. Poor lady!—and yet dressing 'becomingly and looking pleasant' are a great deal harder and better worth doing than brickmaking. You make no allowance for the many little labours and trials (the harder to do and bear, perhaps, because they are so little) which she must meet with, and have to perform in that trivial round of visiting and dressing. As it is, she is at least no worse than a flower of the field. But what prizes would she and her husband become if they did actually take to dilettante (i.e., non-compulsory) brickmaking! In their own way almost all 'rich' people, as well as the so-called 'poor'—who, man, woman, and child, pay £5 each per annum in taxes on intoxicating drinks—do eat their bread in the sweat of their faces; for the word you quote 'is very broad,' and more kinds of bread than one, and more sorts of sweat than one, are meant therein." "A letter, this," Mr. Ruskin says, "which every time I read it overwhelms me with deeper amazement."

Another attempt has been made by Mr. Cavill to swim across the Channel, and with success. He started from Cape Grénec at forty minutes past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and arrived within fifty yards of the English shore about forty-five minutes past three on Tuesday morning, but could not land in consequence of the roughness of the water. After a short rest at Dover he appeared none the worse for his trip.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—On Thursday night there was a total eclipse of the moon, visible at Greenwich. The first contact with the penumbra took place at 8.4 p.m., and the first contact with the shadow at 9.14 p.m.; middle of eclipse, 11.11 p.m.; last contact with shadow (Friday morning), 1.9 a.m.; with penumbra, 2.19 a.m.

THE MANCHESTER NEW TOWN HALL.—It is stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary will take part in the ceremony connected with the opening of the Manchester New Town Hall on the 12th of September.

The Suburban Lodge, No. 1702, will be consecrated at the Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore, early in September, the exact date not having yet been fixed. A full report of the proceedings will duly appear.

The Earl of Carnarvon has presented the Rev. G. F. Morgan, M.A., to the rectory of Teversal, Notts.

The Mayor of Limerick, Mr. James Spaight, formally opened the People's Park in that city, and handed it over in trust for the citizens. Lord Emly took part in the proceedings. The park, which is one of the prettiest in Ireland, is laid out as a tribute of respect to the commercial integrity, enterprise, and philanthropy of the late Mr. Richard Russell, brother of the late Francis Russell, who represented Limerick for many years. The ground was given by the Earl of Limerick.

Hospital Saturday will, this year, be on September 1st.

Her Majesty the Queen has contributed £500 and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales 500 guineas to the Mansion House Indian Famine Fund, which now amounts to upwards of £16,700.

Bro. Dr. Vincent Ambler, one of the physicians to the National Hospital for Heart Disease and Paralysis, has been appointed Physician to the Japanese legation.

PENNY STAMPS.—In the year ended March 31st, as appears from a return just printed, the penny stamps realised in gross £816,991 19s. 3d., and in net £789,129 9s. 1d.

The Great Western Railway Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent., carrying over a balance of about £14,700.

The death is announced, at Rugby, at the advanced age of 82, of Major Archibald Chisholm, who has thus only survived his wife, known as the "Emigrants' Friend," a few months.

We are informed that nearly 30,000 persons have visited the Margate Jetty extension, during the past week.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn return to town on Friday, from visiting the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, R.W. Prov. Grand Master for Cornwall, and family at Mount Edgcumbe, Devon, in order to be present at the nuptials of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Lady Beatrix Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham, and granddaughter of the Duke and Duchess.

CHANCERY LANE.—A correspondent writing to the *Daily Telegraph*, calls attention to a "petty abuse of power" by the Strand Board of Works, who, he says, refuse to meet the Holborn and City of London Boards, in completing the system of wood pavement; so that one-fourth of Chancery-lane is left with a stone roadway.

We are informed that Lord Skelmersdale, Seneschal of the Order of the Temple, has been appointed Great Prior of England in the room of the late Earl of Shrewsbury. The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master, could not have made a better appointment, or one which would be more universally popular.

A great fete in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place on Wednesday at the Alexandra Palace. The programme of amusements included performances on the great organ, a vocal and instrumental concert, and performances by eleven City Police bands. The amusements terminated with a grand firework display and illumination of the grounds.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Prince Leopold will visit Lord and Lady Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle on Thursday, the 13th of September; and that the Duke of Connaught will visit Taymouth on the 28th or 29th of the same month.

Lady — requests Messrs. Garrard to send her plate-chests—and the request is sent on a post-card! Thanks to an honest letter-carrier the newspapers have not yet recorded 'another mysterious robbery in the West-end.' But they might have been called on to do so.—*Mayfair.*

Sir Edward Lee has undertaken to manage the Dublin Exhibition Palace for one-and-twenty years. The worthy knight intends to approach his work with spirit. With his experience and influence, added to the fact that his hands will be unmanacled by amateurish interference, a pleasant and prosperous future may be predicted for the institution with which Sir Arthur Guinness's name is only less intimately indented than with benevolence and brown stout.—*The World.*

EVENING STAR LODGE.—The consecration of this lodge will take place on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, at Freemasons' Hall, Gt. Queen-street. The ceremonies will be performed by Bro. John Hervey, assisted by Bro. H. G. Buss, and the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.G.C., as Chaplain.—A report of the proceedings will appear in our next.

The *Times* announces that the illness of Prince Albert Victor is at length approaching a favourable termination. The relapse, which occurred on the 11th inst., subsided after five days, and since Friday, the 17th, the course of convalescence has been satisfactory. It is hoped that the Prince may be able to leave for Osborne on Saturday next, and although the fever has been protracted, there is every prospect of a complete recovery without any permanent injury to the health. There must still, of course, be a long period of weakness to be passed through.

The Bavarian contingent having at last adopted the Mauser rifle, the whole of the German Army will shortly be equipped with that weapon.

We learn from the *Daily News* that at Toulouse the Prefect has dissolved all the Masonic lodges, on the ground that they had become centres of political propagandism.

NOTES ON ART, &c.

The dispersion by auction, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, of the old family library founded by Sir Edward Nicholas (Principal Secretary of State to King Charles I.) brought to light some unique and otherwise rare books, among others—lot 225, Blaeu, "Le Grand Atlas," 11 vols., 1662, £23; lot 228, Book of Common Prayer, 1662, the "Sealed Book," probably Charles II.'s copy, having the Royal arms on one side, £48; lot 517, "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," the third edition, 1664, with an additional copy of the verses by Ben Jonson printed separately on a fly-leaf, £107; lot 528, "Sully's Memoirs," two vols., 1638, a presentation copy to Sir Edward Nicholas, £30; lot 553, Earl Coningsby's collections concerning the Manor of Marden, privately printed 1722-27, £100.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Tamworth, in Staffordshire. While a man was engaged in excavating for the erection of a wall near the Board Schools, he came upon a small leaden box, which on being opened was found to contain some 300 coins. Some of them bear the impress of Stafford, Berwick, and Hereford. They appear to belong to the time of William I. and William Rufus, but it is intended to submit the coins to competent authorities for examination.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Kew has been convened, to ask that the gardens may be opened earlier. The *Surrey Comet* says that on the last Bank Holiday about 500 persons were congregated before 11 o'clock in the morning in front of the principal entrance, waiting until the gate should be opened at 1 o'clock. There was a great deal of drinking and roystering in consequence of this delay, and many of those assembled could not have spent a happy day in the gardens. The Kew people have abandoned a request for the opening of the glass houses before 1 o'clock, as it is understood that this would interfere with the scientific work which has to be performed there, and they simply ask for admission to the grounds at an earlier hour. It is also intended to request the authorities to abandon the work of raising the existing wall. It is already ten or 12 feet high, excluding all view from the road, and the intended addition of three feet would materially add to its ugliness, without answering any useful purpose.

THE TELEPHONE.—"Practical Telegraphist" writes:—"In your report of the account given of the telephone by Mr. Preece, at Plymouth, on Friday last, it is stated that conversation could not be carried on at Exeter because the wire on which the telephone was being worked would come in contact with other wires used for business purposes. Will you allow me to suggest that what was probably intended to be conveyed to the minds of this highly scientific audience was, that a certain inductive action would be set up, which would neutralise or destroy the currents sent through the telephone wire? For this reason I imagine the telephone will never be workable on submarine cables of more than one wire; and if, as has been stated, its use on land lines in England will necessitate the erection of independent wires, its value for commercial or even practical purposes must be very doubtful. In America, with long lengths of single wire, and a fine dry climate, the telephone may perhaps come into use practically. But in England, with most of the telegraph lines already overweighted, and a damp moist climate, it is hardly likely to become more than an electrical toy, or drawing-room telegraph, or at most a kind of electrical speaking tube."

SWEDENBORGIAN RITE.

It may be interesting for our readers to learn what progress has been effected within a few months in the above rite, which is now gathering strength in this country.

The rite itself is only of recent re-introduction in England, but unquestionably was practised in London a century ago by the immediate Masonic friends of Swedenborg himself, and it contains much to interest members of the Craft who look philosophically into Masonic science. Past Masters and companions of the Royal Arch will especially gather many suggestive ideas from the very elaborate ceremonials of this rite, which is strictly conferred on Master Masons only. The Ritual is much longer than that of Craft Masonry, of which it is the complement, inasmuch as the lectures are incorporated into the ceremony, and require close attention in order that they may be appreciated.

The following lodges and temples now exist in the United Kingdom: 1, Emanuel, at Weston-super-Mare; 2, Egyptian, Masonic Hall, Manchester; 3, St. John's, at Baddon, Shipley, Yorkshire; 4, Swedenborg, Havant, Hants; 5, Edina, Edinburgh; 6, Liverpool, at Liverpool; 7, Cagliostro, Keynshaw, Somerset; and 8, Hermes, London, each of these lodges being under the government of an experienced member of the Craft as Worshipful Master. Several other lodges are being formed, under dispensation, and the coming Masonic season will no doubt show a large increase in their strength.

A cheque for one hundred guineas has been received at the Mansion House from the Princess of Wales as a contribution to the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The Countess of Leicester on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of a convalescent home at Hunstanton, which is about to be erected as a memorial of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness a few years ago.

We hear that Mrs. Craik, the authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and other well known works, has been bitten by a dog. Although the wound was rather a severe one, the patient is doing very well, and no vil results are anticipated.—*Medical Examiner.*

NOTICE.

THE HOLIDAYS.—Brethren leaving town for the holidays can have the *Freemason* forwarded to any new address on communicating with the Publisher.

Non-Subscribers can have copies forwarded for two or more weeks on receipt of postage stamps at the rate of 2½d per copy.

TO OUR READERS.

THE FREEMASON is a sixteen-page weekly newspaper, price 2d. It is published every Friday morning, and contains the most important, interesting, and useful information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Annual Subscription in the United Kingdom, Post free, 10/6. P.O.O.'s to be made payable at the Chief Office, London.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The FREEMASON has a large circulation in all parts of the Globe, its advantages as an advertising medium can herefore scarcely be overrated.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in current week's issue should reach the Office, 198, Fleet-street, by 12 o'clock on Wednesdays.

NOTICE.

To prevent delay or miscarriage, it is particularly requested that ALL communications for the FREEMASON, may be addressed to the Office, 198, Fleet-street, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

COLONIAL and FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS are informed that acknowledgments of remittances received are published in the first number of every month.

It is very necessary for our readers to advise us of all money orders they remit, more especially those from the United States of America and India; otherwise we cannot tell where to credit them.

NEW POSTAL RATES.

Owing to a reduction in the Postal Rates, the publisher is now enabled to send the "Freemason" to the following parts abroad for One Year for Thirteen Shillings (payable in advance):—Africa, Australia, Bombay, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Demerara, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Malta, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Suez, Trinidad, United States of America, &c.

Answers to Correspondents.

The late lamented Bro. Merzdorff's important work, "Die Geheim-Statuten des Ordens des Tempelherren," will be reviewed in our next issue.

HEROEWALD—and A TRAVELLER in our next.
H. B.—Letter received under consideration.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"Michigan Freemason;" "Masonic Review;" "Key-stone;" "New York Dispatch."
Music—Oh! were I a Spirit; B. Turner, Manchester.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements, not exceeding four lines, under this heading.]

BIRTHS.

COX.—On the 14th inst., at Huyton, near Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. Henry Cox, M.A., of a daughter.
SMITH.—On the 17th inst., at The Vicarage, Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, the wife of Urban Smith, jun., of a son (Albert Urban).

WALTERS.—On the 19th inst., at 372, New Cross Road, New Cross, S.E., the wife of Bro. Frederick Walters, P.P.G.D. Middx. P.M. 73, &c., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWES—ST. AMAND.—On the 18th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by licence, John Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle, county of Durham, to Madame Alphonsina Marie de St. Amand, Comtesse de Courten, of the Valais, Switzerland, and 44, Rue de Clichy, Paris.

WILKINSON—ELLIS.—On the 18th inst., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Croydon, by the Rev. G. Moon, B.A., John Wilks, younger son of Joseph Wilkinson, of St. George's-road, Southwark, to Fanny, second daughter of the late C. J. Ellis, Esq., of South Hackney, and Mrs. Ellis, of Addiscombe, Croydon. No cards.

DEATHS.

BURRELL.—On the 11th inst., at Annett's-crescent, 290, Essex-road, Islington, London, Eliza Burrell, late of 29, Brunswick-road, Brighton, deeply and affectionately lamented. Friends please accept this intimation.

DARBY.—On the 18th inst., at 42, Burlington-road, St. Stephen's-square, London, Eliza, fifth daughter of the late Geo. Darby, Esq., of Leghorn, aged 73.

HARTLEY.—On the 19th inst., at Buxton House, Highbury-hill, Fountain George, eldest and dearly-loved son of George Hartley, of Aldermanbury, E.C.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

THE SPECIAL COURT OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

By an unanimous resolution the proposed increase of the Boys School, at an approximate expenditure of £3000, to take in 32 boys, was agreed to on Monday last, and measures will at once be taken to carry out the present needful and proposed extension. We are glad to state that it was distinctly understood that if the necessities of the Institution demand it, the School could be still further increased by another 100 boys, and we feel persuaded that in about two years the School will have to be enlarged to that extent, as the yearly demands upon it are increasing instead of diminishing. Then will be the time to consider both the admission of fresh orphans, and the need of a preparatory school. Both these contingencies are, in our opinion only a question of time, and when the requirements of the School and the Craft imperatively ask for such an addition, we have no fear or doubt what the response will be. But just now this moderate extension will suffice for our pressing wants, and we think it better to look always at the good old motto, "festina lente," than by unadvisable haste to arouse the complaints of the captious, or the opposition of the fault-finding. We may add, from all that we hear, never was the School so flourishing or so thoroughly efficient as now. Under Bro. Dr. Morris, it is rapidly attaining a character for steady progress and good work. We believe that there is but one wish in the Order, namely, to afford to it a warm, a generous, and an united support.

A FEW WORDS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AUTHORITIES.

We wish to ask these right reverend and sapient gentlemen whether they really think that any good can possibly accrue to religion or Roman Catholicism by the repetition of such acts of intolerance as disgraced the good town of Macclesfield on Monday? For there it was, it seems, that Canon Walker, (such was the good man's name), refused the rites of a religious funeral to a Roman Catholic Freemason, T. Tynan Delany, an excise officer under supervisor Purchas, in the Macclesfield District. Delany, who was 27 years of age, was only seized with illness on the previous Saturday, and he had attended the Roman Catholic place of worship a fortnight ago. Orders were given by the deceased's family for the preparation of a grave in the Roman Catholic portion of the Macclesfield Cemetery, and Canon Walker was requested to officiate. It appears, however, that it had come to the knowledge of the rev. gentleman that Delany was a Freemason, and he therefore refused to commit the body to the grave, remarking that it was contrary to the rules of his church to inter a member of any secret society. Now we are quite aware what the Roman Catholic reply will be, to our complaint of intolerance, namely, that they are bound by the various allocutions of Pius the Ninth, based professedly on the anterior Bulls of Pius VII. Leo, Benedict, and Clement. The Roman Catholic position is this—"we are compelled to obey the orders of our superiors," and this, if true, is one, no doubt, which deserves every consideration. But two points come in here, which we beg to press upon the attention of the Roman Catholic authorities. Is not the Bull of Clement, now among the Bulls "non usitata," even in the Roman Catholic church, for many of the Bulls of the Roman Catholic Popes are admittedly in this category? Under the Bull of Clement not only are all Freemasons to be handed over to the Inquisition and the secular arm and their property confiscated but the master of the house in which the lodge is held is to be heavily fined, imprisoned, and his house pulled down. We apprehend that no Roman Catholic canonist, and no Roman Catholic lawyer would hold such a bull to be "foro conscientiae," or obligatory. It is

in fact altogether, "caput mortuum," a deceased bull in as far as Roman Catholic authority and discipline are concerned, and cannot be revived by the allocutions of Pius IX. The infallibility of the occupant of the see of St. Peter comes in here "proprio vigore," to render what is defunct, living, what is obsolete, new. And secondly have such Bulls any force in England whatever? We doubt it greatly, even on Roman Catholic teaching, inasmuch as they are illegal "ipso facto." The laws of Edward III and Richard II, as regards bulls and premonition have not yet been repealed; and no Roman Catholic Bulls, except under pain of premonition can legally be promulgated in England by any Roman Catholic authority. In consequence of their actual illegality, these Roman Catholic Bulls have never been published in England, nor can they be, and therefore, according to Roman Catholic canonists, they can have no binding obligations on the clergy or laity of the Roman Catholic obedience within this "Realms of England." "Lex non est nisi promulgata." We say nothing here of the scandal caused by such acts of unreason and intolerance to all who reverence religion and admire the divine teaching of pure charity, by the refusal of the last rites of the Roman Catholic Religion to Freemasons qua Freemasons. The only effect of such unwise perversity is to shake the authority of the Church of Rome over its own people, because such harshness to a Roman Catholic, only because he is a Freemason, is felt to be alike impolitic, unjust and even irreligious. We know of a case, for instance, where a poor foreign Roman Catholic Freemason was denied the rites of Christian sepulture by the Roman Catholic Authorities, because he refused to give up his Order, and where the whole Roman Catholic community, turned out and reverently listened to the service of the Church of England read over our deceased brother, by a Clergyman of the Anglican Church, a distinguished dignitary of our Order. So in the present case, Roman Catholics accepted the services of a clergyman of the Church of England, Mr. Hurst of Hurdfield, who we hope to hear, is also a brother of our Order. In the interests of common sense and true religion we protest against the disrespect to their own religionists thus evinced by the Roman Catholic Clergy, but as they are apparently in their present "scare" in respect of Freemasonry, lost apparently to the sense of what is kindly, what is even decent, and as moreover they are intent in their blindness on cursing the living that we cannot expect them to exhibit (as a recent South American case has shown us), either mercy or good feeling towards the dead.

THE ATROCITIES OF WAR.

We recur to this subject, because since we wrote, horrors seem to be accumulating on horrors, and disgrace upon disgrace to the sacred cause of civilization and humanity. Let our readers think over the following two paragraphs from a letter of a correspondent of *The Times*, under date August 3, and we feel sure that the one sentiment which will animate their minds, as it did ours, will be that of strong loathing and indignant shame at such fearful crimes, at such detestable barbarism. "Yesterday I visited a large Bulgarian village of upwards of 300 houses that had been sacked, burnt, and the people massacred by the Bashibazouks on the 30th of July. The village is called Kara-atli, about 16 miles from Tirnova, towards Philippopolis. The place is a total wreck, hardly one stone standing on another. It is more completely destroyed than any other I have visited. The people had all fled, so it is difficult to say what became of them, though the account of the survivors seems probable enough. This is that a great many of them had left before the 30th, and gone to Philippopolis, but about 900 remained, chiefly women and children. They all ran away into the woods and fields on the approach of the Bashibazouks, and many were caught and slaughtered at once, and others are roaming about until a similar fate overtakes them. Of the few corpses I saw, the most shocking was a woman with her head half hacked

off, her clothes all torn away at the waist, and the body half burnt. Dogs and pigs were devouring the bodies, while donkeys and cattle strayed through the roads ownerless. The school had not been burnt, and had evidently been the scene of a terrible fray. Blood on the floors and doorposts, and all kinds of household gear, school-books and other things in the greatest confusion, told the same dreadful tale. The spelling-books and childish copy-books appealed powerfully to every human instinct within one. This affair of Kara-atli, however, sinks into insignificance before the appalling horror of the massacre at Geula-Mahilisse. It appears that on the 26th a strong force, under Raouf Pasha, made a reconnaissance from Yeni-Saghra, and spent a night near the village above named, which is situated a little off the line of rail between Yeni-Saghra and Tirnova. After the force had left, a large body of Circassians returned to the village, and in the first place carried off an immense number of young girls, whose fate can only be guessed at. They then returned to the village, and found that the remainder of the women and children had fled for protection to the church. There they slaughtered them all, and from that church Col. Lennox and Lieutenant Chermiside, R.E., military attachés, and Messrs. Leslie and Meyrick, of the Aid to the Sick and Wounded Society, brought out and buried 175 bodies of women and children. Besides these there were many others killed in different places about the village, and 36 wounded had their wounds dressed by the above-named medical officers. These eye-witnesses describe the scene in the church as something indescribably awful. The dead and the dying were piled in suffocating heaps, little children crawling about looking for their mothers, wounded mothers trying to move those ghastly heaps to find their children, and when found hardly able to recognize them with the fearful sword cuts about their little heads. Many women had been violated and subjected to fearful barbarities, pregnant women ripped open, while others had their breasts cut off, or their hands chopped off at the wrist. A mother lay stone dead and her baby was vainly endeavouring to get the food for which it was starving, while an older child was calling and pushing the dead woman to try and make her awake. Even while these gentlemen were in the village the murdering was going on at another part, and so threatening were these ferocious ruffians that their lives stood in very great danger. A Circassian from behind a hedge took a deliberate shot at Mr. Meyrick, but missed him." Now we do not insert this from any love of the "dreadful," or any tendency to sensationalism, but simply in the interests of that common Humanity so dear to our Masonic Order. Without entering into affairs of State or political complications, we cannot, but as Freemasons and lovers of humanity help expressing fervently the hope, that the day may not be far distant, (if the Turkish Government continues to allow the excesses as *The Times* correspondent says, of such "vermin,") when Lord Derby will think well to protest against such unmitigated atrocities, by the withdrawal of their representative at Constantinople of that great and generous Country, which has ever been foremost in the march of civilization, and in zealous endeavours in the holy cause of philanthropy and benevolence, and has no wish to participate, even by implication in deeds which are a dishonour to God and a horror to man.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

We quite agree with our contemporary *The Times*, alike in the need of enquiry, and in the general tenour of its leader. But we wish to point out a few considerations to day which may be lost sight of in the general excitement and "scare" on the subject. We must be on our guard against exaggeration and the deliberate "animus" of those closely and intimately mixed up with the criminal population. The great difficulty which the police of the metropolis have to contend with is the "Fence System," and it is evident that as many receivers of stolen property, many aiders and abettors of the swindler and the smasher, and the burglar, and the common thief, are in apparently reputable positions, and live on

the "per centages," which necessarily are enormous, the business being properly considered "hazardous," the obstacles in the way of successful detection are increased a hundred fold. We do not then join in the public outcry, because we feel persuaded that it is essentially in the interest of those who do not object to spend money for the purpose of circulating any sort of report tending to the depravation of the Police Force in order that in the confusion they may "improve the occasion." But we confess that we think there are one or two points to which enquiry should be directed, and to which attention should be paid. We have long been among those who have thought that our detective force never would be what it ought to be, for the mere purpose, mind, of criminal detection, so long as a great change did not take place in the system under which it is formed, and the remuneration which is offered to the skilled detective. We hold it to be a radical mistake, at the bottom of much of the present dilemma, that all detectives should have served as efficient members of the divisional police, bound to be active policemen previous to being placed on the list of officers in "plain clothes." There are many men, born detectives, so to say, who will not go through the drudgery of day and night work; there are many men, per contra, whom you may call detectives if you like, but nothing will ever render them really detectives. Detection is, per se, a great art. It requires coolness of head and clearness of vision, a good character and sound judgment; a resolution to attend carefully to evidence, not to listen to prejudice, and above all, a thorough understanding of the constitutional position of a policeman, on the one hand, and of an English citizen on the other. Such men as these are to be found, and when found they are to be valued and made much of. For the real great defect is the insufficiency of pay. To ensure the services of such "skilled detectives" as we have hinted at, the rate of pay must be considerably increased, in order to enable them to be entirely independent of all external influences, and especially that "squaring" process, which, owing to other circumstances to which we will subsequently allude, is rather fashionable just now. Of course it is true that those "who will be squared," as some one has said, will be "squared," whatever their income may be, but as a general rule, we apprehend, when this regrettable state of things exists, it arises from circumstances over which detective officer Jones has no control, or rather from circumstances which control detective officer Jones whether he will or no. We think, therefore, that to a superior class of men, with a higher rate of pay, the detection of crime should at any rate be committed, and that the whole of our detective system requires re-organization and re-adjustment, especially on the two points we have mentioned. But there is, as *The Times* most justly reminds us, another system which has cropped up of late years, namely that of counterfeit police work, amateur detection, secret or special agency. That distinguished judge, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, originally pointed out the evil and degrading tendency of this pernicious system, and each year since he spoke has only served to show how true were his words, and how dangerous the profession in itself is to both the liberties of Englishmen and the administration of justice. We have no doubt of its absolute illegality. We feel sure, for instance, that we are laying down the law on the subject correctly when we say, that no one has a right to follow about an English citizen professing to be a police-officer, except on duty legally as a police-officer, and that any such conduct is "tending to excite a breach of the peace," and would be restrained by any of our police magistrates when properly stated to them. For the law happily assumes a citizen to be innocent until he is found to be guilty, and it is most unconstitutional for any special agent to assume as an amateur the functions alone belonging to the police, and to subject any Englishman whatever to the pain of "surveillance," the appearance of police observation. Sheriff's officers, and police officers have alone the power of carrying on such a process by the law of England. Many of the special agents are old police officers, naturally on terms of familiar acquaintance with the force, and as they are not

particular as to what they spend if only they compass their ends, it is not to be wondered at that many a zealous police officer, many an able detective is unable to refuse the offers of bowls of "swiftly flowing champagne," or seasonable offerings of shining sovereigns and comfortable offers of crisp if slippery "flimsies." Owing to the mistaken "camaraderie," (for some of these "amateur policemen" bear the worst of characters—enquire at Scotland Yard) the line of demarcation between the police officer and the special agent is easily obliterated, and many deeds of wrong and robbery are constantly committed by those, who for the nonce assuming "leave and licence" pass themselves off as respectable detective officers, when they are nothing more and nothing less than disreputable special agents. We have written all this, in the best of feeling towards our Metropolitan Police Force, whether divisional or detective. We hope and believe that when this temporary cloud has passed away, it will resume its normal character, of energy, of zeal, of skill, of uprightness, and of steadiness, and retain, as we feel sure it can do, the good opinion of all classes in this great metropolis, to which it has rendered such signal services in times past, and of which it is alike both the watchful guardian and the effective protection.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.

We are glad to think that the Albert Medal has been most properly conferred by Royal authority on those gallant Welsh miners who so nobly laboured to extricate their comrades from a living grave. We are among those who have often thought that it would be well if there was some decoration by which civil merit might be recognised, and which, somewhat different from military rewards might well appeal to a chivalrous sense, both of honour and patriotic duty. We are therefore glad to record the grant of the Albert Medal to Welsh Colliers, and we call attention to a characteristic letter of one of the recipients. We do not see why the Albert Medal may not be more extensively utilized, and receive a wider application.

BRO. DR. MORRIS.

We are glad to hear that the Canadian authorities have made the English Grammars of Bro. Dr. Morris (Head Master of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys) the standard works on that subject in Canadian schools. We learn, to, that Dr. Morris' "Primer of English Grammar" has had a very extensive sale in India. Dr. Morris has in the press an exercise book, to be used with the "Primer."

Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even as approving of the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.—Ed.]

OUR GREAT METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I quite concur, for one, in the opinions you have, as Editor, expressed on this subject, and also with the general sketch you have given of the question.

Archæologically, it may interest your readers to know what the mediæval provision for hospitals, &c., was. Some of them seem to have been founded at "places of pilgrimage," others along the high roads, for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers, while a large portion seem to have been conjoined with the monastic institutions.

Thus at St. Edmundsbury a hospital existed at the four gates of the town. At Reading there was the hospital at St. Mary Magdalene for leprous persons, and leazar houses existed at all the ports of embarkation, and there were many famous like houses, as at Sherburn, in Durham, and elsewhere.

There was a hospital at Fountains Abbey for poor persons and pilgrims, and a well-known one at Glastonbury for the same purpose. At one time there were 370 of these receptacles for the poor, suffering, and wayfaring, scattered up and down England. The earliest actual hospital, purely for certain brethren and sisters, the sick and infirm poor, and lying-in hospital for women, is St. Bartholomew's, which was founded in the 12th century, by "Rahere, first Canon and Prior."

It was not, however, as you have said, until the last century that the infirmary and hospital movement took firm foundation and actual development in England. Abroad, as some of us may know, the hospitals for the sick poor are of early date and long continuance. The whole theory of the hospital and infirmary is of gratuitous

medical treatment as an act of humanitarian and personal kindness, and any proposal to change such a system is alike revolutionary and absurd. It is change for change sake.

Yours fraternally,

ARCHÆOLOGIST.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

A. is a subscribing member to a lodge; B. a visitor to the said lodge. A. objects sitting in lodge with B., and his reason for acting as such is that, having been libelled and grossly insulted, it is a thing impossible. C., the W. M., requests that the two brethren retire and settle their difference. A. declines to retire. C. rules that the two brethren remain in lodge; if this don't suit, A. may retire from the lodge. A. protests against the ruling of the W. M. and asks to retire.

The question arises, is the W. M. "censurable" by the Grand Lodge of England, for the partiality shown to the visitor?

In my humble opinion a visitor cannot claim entry to a lodge if the subscribing member finds it impossible to sit with him.

Yours fraternally,

E. M.

EXPRESS FOR THIRD CLASS FARES.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I was much pleased to see your paper had given notice of the above movement, which has been talked of in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire.

There is no doubt that the public generally owe Mr. Allport, of the Midland Railway, a debt of gratitude for what he has done in reducing fares and adding to the comfort of railway travellers. Besides which the directors of the Midland system act with more liberality to their servants and their wives and families in giving them free passes during the excursion seasons, to enable them to enjoy themselves at the sea side or elsewhere as their inclinations lead them.

I have been a railway servant about twenty years, and have always had a pass for myself and wife until now; when, through some freak of the directors (not the Midland) I have been mulcted of the one for my wife this year.

I suppose railway servants ought not to have wives.

I do hope the public will respond to the proposition you have made in your journal.

Yours fraternally,

H. W.

THE TYNEWYDD COLLIERS.

[We take the following characteristic letter from *The Times* of August 17th.]

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would be so kind to put these few lines in your newspaper. I wish to thank Her Majesty the Queen for the First Class Albert Medal which Lord Aberdeen was commissioned to present. And next, I thank Major Duncan for presenting me with the Medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Then I wish to thank the Lord Mayor and the subscribers to the Mansion House Fund and others for the money I have received from them; and I wish to thank the Members of Parliament for their kindness in presenting me with a watch and chain. I wish to say I am very proud of the rewards that I have received, and little did I think the public would take as much interest in it as they did when we were working to rescue the men.

Porth, Rhondda Valley.

ISAAC PRIDE, Collier.

THE RUBENS TRICENTENARY.—The Queen has permitted photographs to be taken of the Rubens pictures at Buckingham Palace for the Antwerp Exhibition of copies of works of the master, which begins on the 19th inst. The King of Sweden, the Madrid Museum, the galleries of Oldenburg, Munich, Dresden, Cassel, the Hague, Dublin, and several French galleries have contributed copies of their pictures, as have the Duke of Buckingham and Earl Spencer. The Madrid Museum has sent not less than 30 new photographs. There are 1500 pictures known as the works of Rubens in existence, and the catalogue of the Exhibition shows the variety of subjects treated. It is in the following sections:—Old Testament, New Testament, sacred history and allegory, virgins, saints, fable, profane history and allegory, portraits, hunting pictures, landscapes, miscellaneous subjects. There are very many different treatments, which it will be interesting to compare, of the Adoration of the Magi, the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Descent from the Cross, the Assumption of the Virgin. Besides the photographs and engravings of Rubens, some relics of the master will be exhibited, such as the sword given him by the Emperor, his collar, the diamond he wore in his hat, his autographs, and remarkable tapestry belonging to him at the time when, in the character of a leading citizen of Antwerp, he arranged the triumphal entry of Ferdinand of Spain. About 500 pictures by divers artists will be exhibited, with objects of ancient art, besides the Rubens exhibition. The Plantin-Moretus exhibition, in Plantin's house, illustrating the history of printing and engraving in the Low Countries for two centuries and a half, will be opened. The choir for the cantata was to consist of 1000 voices. It is now announced that there will be 1200 performers, and that the chimes of the ancient city and a peal of cannon will be laid under contribution by the composer (Paul Benoit) to increase the volume of sound.

WELSH SPEAKING CLERGY.—The Bishop and the Dean of Bangor have put forth an appeal for £1500 per annum to educate Welsh students at Bangor and Oxford (giving a course of eight years, instruction), to secure a cultured clergy speaking Welsh.

Reviews.

"Deeds of Daring Library.—The Victoria Cross in the Crimea." By MAJOR KNOLLYS, 63rd Highlanders. Dean and Son.

Major Knollys is an agreeable writer, and his works are popular and interesting. We all of us, whatever our age may be, delight in reading feats of heroism, of danger bravely encountered, of perils nobly overcome, and Major Knollys also appeals to an Englishman's pride in the acts of a gallant and devoted army. As Freemasons, we do not lose our sense of patriotism or our admiration of the heroic, and to none do the records which describe how men have won the Victoria Cross in a great war, come with more personal and abiding sympathy than to our many readers, Freemasons though we be all. We need not recur to an "oft told tale" to day, neither will our space permit it. Suffice it to say that to all who like to pore over the accounts of individual gallantry and soldierly daring and which have won the sovereign's approval and the most honourable of distinctions, the Victoria Cross, Major Knollys book will be both acceptable and very readable. We recommend it to those of our numerous friendly subscribers who have not yet forgotten, (let them never forget), their old admiration for the brave, or parted with their pleasure in the annals of the chivalrous and true, like those who compose that fine army we are proud to call our own. People often talk to-day of the degeneracy of the age, but we are among those who firmly believe that wherever the English Army may be, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt" our gallant hosts, they will always manfully do their duty, deserve the approbation of the Queen, and uphold the honour of Old England.

"Eight Years a Blue Coat Boy; or Dundalk's School Days." Dean & Son.

We have read this publication with much pleasure. It is no doubt one of those numerous gay and fluttering little "brochures" which the present "crisis" in the history of the school has called into the full blaze of daylight and which probably otherwise would have been born to "blush unseen and waste their sweetness in the desert air." But still, like Bro. Blanch's work, to which we alluded last week, we are glad to have read it as we think, just as in the former case that it does all credit to the writer, and is likely to do much good in removing prejudice and obviating injustice. It is very amusing in its individuality, so to say, and we think we can fairly predicate for it much popularity and many patrons. We cannot unfortunately, deal with it in detail, but the account of the medical partnership between Dundalk and Gablot will raise in many of our readers a hearty laugh, though some of us perhaps may think that those eminent practitioners, like some of our acquaintance, have skillfully traded on very little indeed. We shall perhaps be inclined to say that, like the partnership between Bob Sawyer and Mr. Allen, of immortal memory, there was something very "rum" in the whole transaction. To all our readers who have not lost all memories of pleasant school-days and sturdy mates,

The forms, the books,

The glories, the disgraces,

The presence of kind friends,

The looks of old familiar faces,

this little work will be very welcome. We are most glad to note that the writer manfully states that the "training and education" he had received at Christ's Hospital are an invaluable preparation for the great battle of life.

"The Church of England Pulpit and Ecclesiastical Review." No. 85, Vol. IV. R. H. Mason, 160, Fleet Street.

We have received this number of a well-known theological journal, which contains two sermons specially deserving attention, namely, one by our esteemed Past Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and the other by Canon Liddon. It is of course impossible in the *Freemason* to review as only they can properly be reviewed, sermons, qua sermons, at all, except purely Masonic ones, inasmuch as they impinge on the limits, which in our peaceful Order restrain us carefully and confessedly from all religious controversy and speculation. But we may be permitted, we think, to observe that the sermon of our worthy Past Grand Chaplain is an able and eloquent production, and one which to many will appear alike most effective and convincing; of course, such is the inevitable consequence of all theological positions, that it is almost impossible to dilate upon any point on which the "rabies theologorum" or the "odium theologorum," will not lift up its unhealthy voice. It is a very curious fact per se, account for it how you may, that in nothing do men's minds differ so much and so widely as in religious teaching, and in the assumption of religious dogma, and we shall not, we think, exceed the truth when we say, that with very few exceptions indeed, there is scarcely any assertion of religious doctrine concerning which we do not differ, and must agree to differ now. That it will always be so we do not say; but so it undoubtedly is "pour le moment," regret it as we may, deny it as we will. All that we can say, therefore, is, (for if we said more we should be outstepping the goodly line of demarcation which Freemasonry lays down for all its alumni), that our brother the Past Grand Chaplain maintains effectively, in the sermon we have mentioned, his well-known reputation as a zealous and eloquent preacher.

We need hardly add anything here, as indeed, we equally are estopped Masonically in respect of Canon Liddon's remarkable discourse. His fame as an almost unequalled ecclesiastical orator in his generation is well known in the city of London, and those who venerate the "sanctitas loci" of old St. Paul's may be glad to feel that they are able, within its venerated walls, to listen to arguments alike weighty, striking, logical, and which, while they challenge the admiration of the intellectual and

the critical, also strike a most harmonious chord in the sympathies of the believing and the associations of the earnest and religiously minded of those vast congregations who admire his great gifts and listen with rapt attention to his moving words.

"Death of Saul and other Eistedfodd Prize Poems." By J. C. MANNING. J. C. Manning, Swansea.

We have perused this collection of poetry with a great deal of gratification, and we only wish that our space permitted us, (which it does not), to give some specimens of very unique extracts, and some (as we hold) true poetry to our many indulgent readers. We are, however, happy to learn that a full review of this little work will appear in the *Masonic Magazine* for October, and to it we refer our friends; we have, however, no hesitation in saying that we augur very favourably of the future promise of the writer, and that we shall look forward to still more elaborate representations, both of his power and his ability. Unfortunately so many are the demands on the pages of the *Freemason* that we have been compelled, despite the pleasing temptation, sternly to proscribe all poetical contributions from our hebdomadal columns. And while we sincerely regret that we cannot give those who honour us with their patronage any selections from Bro. Manning's book, we emphatically recommend it to their favourable notice and perusal. We trust that the review in the *Masonic Magazine* for October will do full justice to Bro. Manning's meritorious little volume.

"Industry and Idleness: A Moral Contrast." Williams and Son, Eton.

We have received and read with pleasure this useful and interesting little tale. It is alike well put together and suggests a very valuable moral, especially for our young men, who are rather apt to think just now, that others have worked like bees in the hive, and laid up a goodly store of honey, and that, therefore, they may act the part of spendthrift wasps, or idle drones. No greater mistake was ever committed than to suppose that any of us were intended by the Great Architect of the Universe to live in sybaritic idleness here below. It is true that we do not and cannot all walk in the same way, for some must work with their hands and others with their brains, if the fabric of society and of the world is to be safely kept in order, is to move on aright for the happiness and well-being of all classes, the most severed and the most contrasted, rich and poor, all alike. In our opinion no more sad social heresy was ever propounded than that which would maintain the absence of a golden link of brotherhood and common interest running through all classes and all conditions of mankind, and, above all, which would encourage the tendency to make the labours and stores of the past, minister to the selfishness and hurtful habits of a relaxed morality, or the idle follies of the dissipated and the thoughtless. All, remember, have to do something for the common welfare of mankind, be they who they may, "pro bono publico," and nothing is so sad to note in the aimless lives and garish follies, often of all classes amongst us, but especially of far too many of our younger generation, a forgetfulness of their solemn responsibility in this respect. We thank the writer of this effective little tale for calling our attention carefully to the condition and consequences of industry and idleness, as affecting the "morale" of society and the happiness of the "home," and we trust that his ingenious and interesting narrative may have much success and many readers.

Multum in Parvo; or Masonic Notes and Queries.

ACCOUNT OF THE BUILDING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

I have always heard that among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian are to be found many of the accounts of the building of St. Paul's Cathedral. Will any kind brother amuse himself during the long vacation by looking over them, and noting their contents.

LELAND'S MSS.

In a history of London it is stated that Leland's MSS. were formerly in the Library at St. James's Palace. If this should meet the eye of our esteemed Bro. Holmes, the Royal Librarian at Windsor Castle, he perhaps might tell us where they are now. I do not know whether there is a library at Buckingham Palace. I have in the meantime asked at the British Museum if they by any chance they are there.

MASONIC STUDENT.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHÆOLOGY.—At a recent meeting of the Christchurch Philosophical Institution, President Haast gave an account of the discovery of remarkable ancient rock paintings in the Weka Pass Ranges. He exhibited careful drawings of them. Some of them are 15 ft. long; they represent animals of foreign countries, weapons, and dresses of semi-civilized people; underneath are characters like those of the Tamil language, and those on the ancient hill found in the North Island. The *New Zealand Herald* has been informed by a gentleman who has lately returned from Rotorua that a notice has been issued by the natives prohibiting any persons from taking photographs of the scenery unless they pay £5.

MASONIC SONGS.—A selection of Masonic Songs set to popular airs, written by Bro. E. P. Philpotts, M.D., F.R.G.S., is now ready, forming a handsome volume, bound in cloth, with gilt edges, 3s. Sent post free from the office of this paper on receipt of stamps or post-office order value 3s. 2d.—ADVT.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION
FOR BOYS.

A Special General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution was held on Monday, at Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the General Committee that the report of the House Committee on "extension of accommodation," as submitted to the General Committee, be approved and confirmed, and that in accordance therewith the building at Wood Green be enlarged for the reception of 32 additional boys, at the estimated expenditure of £3000. The chair was occupied by Bro. John Symonds, Vice-Patron, and among other brethren present were Bros. Col. Creaton, Joyce Murray, R. B. Webster, John Dennison, S. Rawson, Hyde Pullen, Rev. Dr. Morris, (Head Master), H. Massey, (Freemason), C. F. Matier, A. Durrant, S. B. Wilson, John Healey, John Dence, and F. Binckes (Secretary).

The Chairman said he supposed the Institution had sufficient money to carry out the object proposed without trenching on the invested funds.

Bro. Binckes said they had.

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford thought there were some other points which should be brought before the attention of the brethren besides the simple increase of accommodation. If the brethren were going to decide to make an extension of the building, it would be fair to the school to look a little further. It would be advisable that the brethren should see the plans of the proposed new buildings in order that they might clearly understand that if at a future time a greater extension was necessary, there would be room at Wood Green to erect the necessary buildings.

Bro. Binckes said that the present scheme did not interfere with any future scheme.

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford said that if two or three years hence the brethren should decide on a further increase in the number of boys to be admitted to the school, they should now understand that it would be possible to add to the building so as to admit altogether 300 boys.

Bro. Binckes observed that the scheme now before the Court would not interfere in any way with such a proposition.

Bro. S. Rawson thought the most serious part of the proposal now before the Court was that it would interfere with the playground.

Bro. Binckes said it was only fifty feet, and it was proposed to give additional playground room from the kitchen garden from the back; and this kitchen garden had always been intended for a playground.

Col. Creaton said that in that case there would be a quid pro quo.

The Chairman asked whether there was space sufficient to give the boys a swimming bath.

Bro. Binckes said there was already a large plunge bath.

The Chairman said that with 180 boys in the school it was necessary there should be a large swimming bath.

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford thought the brethren should really know what they were going to do, and not legislate in the dark. This was a special court to select the plans, and the brethren had not yet seen them and knew nothing of them.

Bro. Binckes thereupon left the room and shortly afterwards returned with Bro. S. B. Wilson and the plans. These having been submitted to and examined by the brethren were explained by Bro. Binckes.

In answer to Bro. Webster, the Rev. Dr. Morris said that there were 170 boys already returned to the school, but there were eight who had not yet come back.

The motion before the Court was then proposed by Bro. H. Browne, seconded by Bro. R. B. Webster, and carried unanimously.

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford said that before the meeting separated he thought it should go forth, as he knew a great many brethren were anxious about it up and down the country, that if it should be necessary to increase the school, there was plenty of room for an additional wing, which would admit of another 100 boys being placed in the school.

The Chairman ventured to hope that the House Committee would not lose sight of his suggestion, to endeavour to provide swimming baths for the boys.

Bro. Joyce Murray said this was a very important point.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

Bro. Binckes requested the press to take notice that the candidature of William James Parker had been withdrawn.

Experiments have been made with the electric light apparatus on board the Temeraire, at Chatham. The apparatus worked well, the whole of the Dockyard, the Medway, and the surrounding country being illuminated for a considerable distance, so that it would have been impossible for any hostile vessel to have approached within a mile or two without being seen.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—In the year ended the 25th of March last, armorial bearings yielded £82,478 11s.

Roan, Gilt Edges, elastic band or tuck, price, post free, 2s. 2d. The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar Diary and Pocket Book for 1877. It contains lists of Lodges, Chapters, Encampments, Conclaves and Grand Councils, with the names of Officers in England, Scotland, Ireland, and all parts of the World. Single copies ordered by letter may be paid for by stamps; orders for more than one to be accompanied by Post Office Order, payable at the Chief Office, London. Address Publisher, 198, Fleet Street, London. (Advt.)

FREEMASONRY IN THE UNITED
STATES.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

The triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, was to be held in Buffalo on the 21st of August. The triennial assembly of the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters was to be held in that city at the same time. The members of the four Chapters and two Councils in Buffalo were making preparations to give their distinguished guests a hearty welcome. The reception will include a procession of the Royal Arch Masons of the city, escorted by the two Commanderies. The public reception was to take place at St. James's Hall, and it was understood that the Hon. George W. Clinton has been invited to deliver the address of welcome. The session will continue three or four days, and the arrangements for entertaining the visitors include a grand banquet and an excursion to Niagara Falls. About two hundred prominent R.A. Masons of the country were expected to be present.

These representatives are eminent in the councils of the fraternity, and will be called upon to deliberate upon several important subjects of more than ordinary interest.

THE NEW JERSEY CONSISTORY.

This body began its quarterly session on Monday, July 30, at 3 p.m. A large amount of business was transacted, occupying several hours. In the evening, after a long and spirited balloting, Ill. Marcus Higginbotham, 33°, was elected First Lieutenant, the vacancy caused by Ill. J. W. Cosad, 33°, succeeding, by virtue of the Constitution of the rite, to the position of Commander-in-Chief, on the death of Ill. Daniel W. Wyman, 33°.

The illustrious brother who thus takes the second office in this Consistory was greatly surprised at his election, he not having been a candidate. Neither party, after many shifts and ballots, being able to maintain a majority, his name was brought forward and obtained it. His acceptance was urged by those who stood from the beginning to the end solid for Ill. Bro. M. M. Drohan, 32°, and by Ill. Bro. Drohan himself.

The selection gives universal satisfaction, and means a compliance with the late amendments to the Constitution, in respect to the number of degrees to be worked before advancement to the 32°, that is, in plain language, that the material for work in this body enlarges, and that half a dozen new men are ready to step forward, to share the honours of the increased labours of the body.

The Thirtieth Grade was conferred on four initiates in the same unrivalled manner and spirit with which Ill. Bros. John H. Ackerman, 32°; John G. Watkins, 32°; C. D. V. Gibson, 32°; Peter Dobbs, 32°; and their fellow workers have done it before.

The attendance was good for so warm a day. A splendid banquet, under the charge of Ill. Bro. Hardford Lindsey, 32°, was had at 6.30, and those who felt tired, or arrived later, kept the waiters moving till 11 p.m. Visitors were present from Elizabeth, New Brunswick and this city.

In the important business of the afternoon, Ill. Bro. George Scott, 33°; Jerome B. Borden, 32°; Perry Seymour, and McIlhenny, participated.

The Grand Sentinel of this body is William Grice, 32°. His labours are arduous, and his method merits all commendation.

Ill. Bro. J. W. Cosad, 33°, Commander-in-Chief, though in very delicate health, was at his place from the beginning to the end of this long session. He will find in his new Lieutenant a safe and tried counsellor and a skilled officer, who has no ambition to gratify, so far as rank goes, and whose ambition will be, we trust, the calming of waters disturbed, and the harmony and continued progress of the body in the power it wields.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK.

The Rochester *Sunday Herald* has the following, which is of interest in this latitude:

Through the courtesy of R.W. Jacob G. Maurer, D.D.G.M., Twenty-second District, we have before us a copy of the proceedings of the recent annual communication of the Grand Lodge. There are a few facts which will be of interest to the fraternity. There are thirty-three lodges in this district, with an aggregate membership of nearly 4000. We give the number of the five lodges in this city, as returned to the Grand Lodge:

	Members.
Valley, No. 109.....	418
Yonondio, No. 163.....	302
Genesee Falls, No. 507.....	337
Rochester, No. 660.....	320
Germania, No. 722.....	128

While this district is large both in territory and membership, there are several others that exceed it in numbers. The smallest district is the Fifty-seventh—taking in only the lodges on Staten Island or Richmond county—and embraces just five, with an aggregate membership of 400. The District Deputy has comparatively light work in contrast with the like official of the Fifteenth District, who has three counties (St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton), and 34 lodges, aggregating 2800 members.

In the report of D.D.G.M. La Rue, of Dansville, to Grand Master Hustod, we find this just statement of facts:

"The Masonic Temple at Rochester reflects great credit upon its founders for their spirit of enterprise and liberality, and is commensurate in its magnitude and convenience with the growth and prosperity of one of the most flourishing cities of the Empire State—a city in which our fraternity embraces among its members shining lights in the professions, men of the highest order of talent, and who are themselves living illustrations of the morality they teach."

R.W. Bro. La Rue tells us "that at the last annual election throughout the district a remarkable change occurred in the selection of officers, whereby in upwards of

three-fourths of the lodges new men were placed in the East, and others advanced to stations of responsibility." From actual observation and correspondence he feels warranted in saying that the lodges have not suffered by the change, and are officered by brethren of intelligence and good moral character, well skilled in the standard work of the jurisdiction, and "whose skill and fidelity to the interests of the Craft are above question."

After a careful examination of the statistical tables, we have discovered only one lodge in the State which reports a larger membership than Valley Lodge, No. 109—namely, Commonwealth, No. 409, in Brooklyn. The latter reports 465, and the former 418—the only two returning over 400 members. The total number of Master Masons in the State is 78,913, holding membership in 718 lodges.

SKETCHES OF MASONIC CHARACTER.
No. I.

BRO. JENKINSON AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Our worthy and esteemed friend and brother, Jenkinson, P.M. of the well-known Lodge of Amiability, No. 2244, is now happily at the seaside, with the wife of his bosom and the little Jenkinsons, male and female.

He is supremely happy doing nothing, and in this his agreeable family kindly and conscientiously help him.

Jenkinson, in a straw hat, and a light blue pea coat, and white trousers, and white shoes, looks very well indeed, and one of the Coast Guardsmen is said to have touched his cap to him, taking him for a naval officer in "mufti."

Sister Jenkinson is also supremely flourishing and radiant, of course, and intent on making everything pleasant; though she says the quantity that everybody eats is simply extraordinary, and that even baby is quite voracious since she has been at the sea-side.

If you meet Jenkinson, you find him cheery and elate, smoking a mild cigar, and looking carefully through a pair of Callaghan's opera glasses at the distant shipping, and must we confess, a party bathing. One only drawback affects his manly bosom, only one affliction lies heavy on his waking thoughts and nightly dreams, and it is this, that when he reached the South Eastern Station, he found, that in addition to the family party, "all a mort" as the old writers have it, and very lively indeed, he saw that his excellent mother-in-law had come, with four bonnet boxes, a French poodle, and an elderly maid. Bro. Jenkinson, is a good fellow, but Jen says, though we do not believe him, that our worthy friend and Bro. made some rather startling remarks, of course sotto voce, to his smiling and affectionate wife. Bro. Jenkinson's kindness is proverbial, but as he says to his friend and Bro. the W.M., who is also at Spylleby with a pleasant wife and a blooming daughter, "now I did not bargain for this."

She is a first-rate old gal, when at home and by herself, but she will interfere with everybody and everything when she comes to the sea-side, and my wife hardly knows what to do, for she is, as you know, so considerate for everybody. "The old gal," he continues (we think Bro. Jenkinson might speak a little more respectfully of a lady, and so near a relative), "means well I know, but she worries every-body—she worries the children, and she worries the servants, and they are always catching it. She is a good one for talking and blowing up." Still, as Bro. Jenkinson says, "Freemasonry teaches us to be philosophical, and we cannot expect the sweets of life without the bitters, therefore we must do as well as we can," though we confess that like many other of our friends, we, as well as Jenkinson, have to suffer somewhat from "Mother-in-law on the brain."

Thus even our distinguished Bro. P.M. Jenkinson, who lays down the law "ore rotundo" at his lodge, has to succumb, we note, at home, to his determined "Mother-in-law." Such is the fate of mortals. Well, this life of ours is made up of sweets and bitters, and, as Bro. Jenkinson himself observes, Freemasonry teaches us to be patient and enduring. Yes, says sister Jenkinson, with a little touch of feminine sarcasm, though very pleasantly, it is always the part of a true brother "to suffer and be strong."

If Bro. Jenkinson's cup is somewhat mixed just now, if there is a little "fennel" floating at the top, so to say, making the draught somewhat bitter, let us hope that he will be none the worse for it.

We have no doubt that he will survive his heavy trial, the more so, as like many other mothers-in-law, the "bark" of the good lady is probably worse than the "bite."

We feel bound to compliment Bro. Jenkinson for his expression of patience and assurance, by pointing out that mothers-in-law, like everybody else, except editors, must have a holiday, and that they naturally go where they are likely to be best done by, and we also think it right to point out that that well abused and persecuted section of the community has its merits, as well as its defects. If it is a little talkative and imperious, fond of management, yes, and meddling, it is very affectionate and very confiding, very tender-hearted and very kindly disposed. We have found many agreeable and, we deem it only proper to add, good looking mothers-in-law. Sam Weller saw some excuse for mothers-in-law under such circumstances, and so should we. Very often they are not by a long way so bad as they are described, and we recommend our brethren now rejoicing in "rus," though we are still perforce, in "urbe," and who may be dreading the advent, or growling at the presence of a too "exigent" and interfering mother-in-law, to remember that the chances are, if they are agreeable to their "mothers-in-law" they will find, as many a "fellow" has found before them, that there are worse things in this world than a mother-in-law; and that at any rate in the truest spirit of Masonic wisdom "the least said is the soonest mended;" "what can't be cured, must be endured."

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Dec. 1, 1864."

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor
of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say,
had been sworn to.—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

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