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MASONIC TEACHING.

OUR readers have doubtless noted with some degree of interest the first portion of a mislaid letter which appeared last week, while the remainder will be found in another part of our columns. This letter, which was forwarded to us under circumstances that are somewhat strange, is written by one Bro. Lionel Harrison, to his son and brother, whom, in ignorance of his proper designation, we will designate as Bro. Harrison jun. The point we are anxious to insist upon in connection with this letter is one that will have especial weight with our readers. It demonstrates, beyond all doubt, that Masonic teaching is not only perfectly harmless, but that it far transcends, in respect of value, the doctrines inculcated by the most illustrious teachers of morality of the past or any age. Nor is this its only merit. Of late, and, indeed, at various times more or less frequent, Freemasonry has been seriously attacked by sundry spiritual advisers, whose Christian charity should have induced them to avoid all hostility to an Order which, before all things, inculcates the divine virtues of brotherly love, relief, and truth. Not only this, they should have utilised the doctrines of Freemasonry to the common good of mankind. They should have striven to show that a Society, which struggled so persistently to unite men of all creeds and nationalities in one common brotherhood, was worthy of the greatest support possible; that while, for sufficient reasons, it veiled its teachings in language more or less mysterious and inappreciable by the profane, or outer world, it yet sought to inculcate the purest virtue, and a sincere and heartfelt belief in the Grand Creator of the Universe. Yet, in spite of the purity of our morality, we are constantly invited to believe that Freemasonry is dangerous, and likely to prove subversive of all that good and true and religious men deem most worthy of respect. Let us, then, take the text of this mislaid letter, written by our unknown yet worthy brother, Lionel Harrison.

Bro. Harrison is anxious that his son, who is also, in Masonic parlance, a Brother, should benefit to the utmost by the teachings of Masonry. He bears in mind the sacred nature of his own obligations, and, regardless, no doubt, that even in these days of progress the miscarriage of a letter is not only possible but probable, he is content to limit his paternal and personal instruction to sundry general directions, the value of which no man in his senses will venture to set at naught. Bro. Harrison, in the first instance, insists on the holy value of love. Love is instilled into the mind of every child, but the range of Masonic love, like that of charity, is universal. Masons love each other and all mankind, not merely as a whelp loves its dam, of sheer instinct, but as a matter of duty. Thus is set forth that love must be genuine, and from the heart; that is, there must be no hypocritical display of this brotherly love, and, as necessary to the attainment of this, Masons must have a firm faith in the merits of their system. "Faith," says Bro. Harrison, "is the foundation of justice, the bond of amity, and the chief support of society." How, otherwise indeed, could society exist without love in the first instance, and faith in the general excellence of human kind in the second. Charity, again, is urged with a solemn impressiveness. We bear in mind the doctrine of the Evangelist as to "Faith, Hope, and Charity, but the greatest of these is Charity." Whosoever ignores the just demands of Charity falls short of his duty, not only as a Mason, but as a man. Then again temperance is a virtue of which both heathen and Christian philosophers have spoken in the highest terms of praise

and commendation, and the observance of this is rightly insisted upon, not merely in its narrow, but in its widest signification. We are enjoined to be temperate in all things, not only in our affections, but in our passions, so that, by a strict governance of the reason, we may "be relieved from the allurements of vice." In order to attain temperance, however, we must be prudent, which is rightly described as "the golden mean between rashness and cowardice." Prudence enables a man to judge wisely, and to determine fully whatever pertains "to their temporal and eternal welfare." Besides prudence, the full value of justice is inculcated, for this virtue guides us to render every man his due. Honour, again, and virtue, and mercy—as illustrated by our greatest poet—are further inculcated, and in the teaching laid down, even the Pope himself, we venture to affirm, can find nothing which is in the slightest degree devious from the strictest code of morality. Lastly, mercy is insisted upon, with an eagerness that is highly commendable. Men are weakly by nature. They experience in their course through life many vicissitudes, many temptations. The result frequently is that they fall, yet *humanum est errare*. The best among us fall short in the performance of our duties, and for these shortcomings it is imperative we should crave indulgence occasionally. Thus mercy is "as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed—it blesseth him that gives and him that takes." So says Shakspeare, so says Freemasonry, so says Christianity, and with such a concurrence of opinion who shall gainsay the correctness of our view?

We shall not prolong this article much further. The casual finding of a letter, unintended for publication, has led us to make these remarks. We fully believe they are in keeping with our general teaching, and we express most firmly our opinion that if the *profanum vulgus* will but give heed to these few comments of ours there will never be the slightest doubt as to the efficacy of Masonic teaching.

We have offered these few remarks in the most genuine spirit. We are actuated by the purest motives. We feel that Masonry has no claim on the respect of mankind if it cannot show itself to be actuated, as it is in very truth, by the purest, the most disinterested, and the most virtuous of all laws, both human and divine. Care we, then, if others doubt our virtue? Yea, forsooth, for we pride ourselves, not unnaturally or unbecomingly, on the virtues we possess. At all events, till something more alarming than slander can be directed against us, we are content to remain as we are; charitably disposed towards all men, brothers or non-brothers, eager to do good wherever good may be done, or to allay differences where differences may have arisen. We strive humbly to cultivate charity, prudence, mercy, and the kindred virtues. If we fail, it is owing to the frailty of nature. But we trust continently in the help of the G.A.O.T.U. We believe in His power to aid us, and shall, sooner or later, be the better for our faith. May the doctrines laid down by our Bro. Harrison find a full responsive echo in the breasts of all Masons!

GENTEEL MENDICANTS.

THE society for the repression of Mendicity is, we believe, doing a great and good work. It is endeavouring so to organise charity that our old and absurd fashion of indiscriminate almsgiving may be, in a

measure, discredited. It has already done much to expose the crowd of hungry needy beggars, who will starve rather than work; but, as far as we can judge, it has done little to repress that vast mass of genteel mendicancy which finds a home in a great city like London. We are not speaking of the professional begging letter writers, or of the rogue, of gentlemanlike manners, who has seen better days. These harpies, without character, having been through the gamut of villainy, must, sooner or later, come within the clutches of the law. By genteel mendicants we mean those persons who, with characters apparently unspotted, make begging a profession. We are thinking of the widows of clergymen and schoolmasters, who imagine all the world is bound to help them. Of the needy half pay officers and their wives, who, in obscure country towns, beg credit of poor little tradesmen, and never pay until they are compelled; who run bills with the butcher, and turn up their noses when they meet him in the streets. We are, in short, thinking of people who are capable of any dirty or mean action which will save them from the necessity of working for their bread. Here, for example, is a genteel beggar, who has been the round of half the genteel charities in the metropolis, and she finds the game a paying one. She is a lady of "irreproachable character." Her husband was a clergyman, and during his long career he never obtained a larger stipend than £120 per annum. She is the sister of a colonial bishop, one of those poor and much despised preachers of the Word, who, when they do visit our shores, appear to be in a state of perpetual wonder at the magnificence of their own gaiters and aprons. Our heroine learned the trade of a genteel beggar whilst she and her family were starving on a pittance of £80 per annum. Like very many of the educated, and so-called refined classes, she is utterly devoid of fine feeling. A poor charwoman would blush for shame to be caught importuning the mistress of the house for a few cast-off clothes, but our fine lady, who can rattle off a symphony of Beethoven and speak French with the accent of a Parisian, has no such *mauvaise honte*. When she, or rather her husband, was curate of Dunder-cum-Puddenhead, she had managed to make her woes known to all the grand people in the neighbourhood. She had always some bill to meet, or the brokers to pay out of the house, or a baker's bill to settle; and if cash came in but slowly to her urgent and masculine appeals, she was quite ready to accept payment in kind. When her husband obtained a better post, far away in the north of England, she canvassed her friends, and actually contrived to raise enough money to pay *second* class fare for the family. Of course she could not ride in the third class. She, a clergyman's wife, and sister of a "colonial," could not think of "pigging"—that was her refined way of putting it—with artisans and labourers, in those horrid carriages, which railway companies provide for the common herd, who pay their way with hard earned money. She had to think of her girls, whose morals might be contaminated by the "creatures" who might chance to be their fellow travellers. She had to think of her own dignity, as the wife of the new curate of Slocum Podger, and so the family travelled second class, on charity. Her boys were educated at charitable institutions, and grew up to manhood with the fixed impressions that they would never be compelled to sully their genteel fingers by hard work, but that light and agreeable employment would be found for them by the good people who had so kindly provided mamma with ways and means. Our enterprising heroine was in active treaty with certain powerful friends, who had half promised to help the lads in their first battle with the world, when her husband unfortunately died; and his widow was now enabled to throw in her weeds as an invaluable portion of the stock in trade of the genteel mendicant. Letters were written to all and singular who might be interested in so charming a family circle. The bishop of the diocese was dunned; the clergy were importuned for help, the Poor Clergy Relief Society heard of her misfortunes; and the ground having been thus carefully prepared the crop of alms began to come in. A subscription, amounting to a respectable sum, was invested for her benefit. The Poor Clergy Relief Society sent her, from time to time, large boxes of cast-off clothing. The best of these articles, and some of them were really excellent, were at once sold for ready cash, and the charming widow, who, during her husband's lifetime, had never known what prosperity was, now found herself on the high road to that agreeable goal. She discreetly made the metropolis her head quarters, and plenty

reigned at her table. Her benevolent friends had kindly paid all her debts, but it was impossible for a lady who all her life had had her leisure enlivened by duns to avoid getting on the wrong side of the tradesman's ledger. Fresh liabilities were immediately incurred, and the family rioted in plenty, while the begging epistles were daily going out to excite the compassion of the charitable. Nothing came amiss to this bold veteran mendicant; her husband, in his early days, had become a freeman of a City Company, and this body was importuned for cash, and not, we are sorry to say, in vain. A place in the Civil Service was found for the eldest son, and the other was taken into the counting house of a soft-hearted merchant, who was overcome by the vivid picture of the colonial bishop which his mother conjured up before his pitying eyes. The lad, it is true, in spite of his educational advantages, could not spell, or cast up a column of figures, but our merchant, a big parvenu, pleased himself with the idea that a lad with high connections was grinding in his commercial mill. Our widow tried desperately to get up a flirtation between her daughter, a girl gifted with red hair and an enormous appetite, and the son of an old college chum of her husband, but the affair came to grief, and the charming young lady left the parental nest to take charge of the education of the children of a friend. Thus far all had gone swimmingly with our heroine, she had indeed made strenuous efforts to change her own condition, but a widow devoid of personal charms, and encumbered with seven children, is heavily weighted in the matrimonial race. With responsibilities lightened, a certain but small income, and such help as her boys could afford, she should at least have found it possible to make both ends meet; but some people, as the Frenchman remarked, are never happy unless they are miserable, and at this moment she is working all the charitable agencies in the metropolis with a view of lightening in some measure her vast load of debt. We are of opinion that such persons as the widow of the brazen face and resolute heart should be summarily suppressed. It is scandalous that such a person should be permitted to trade upon charity, and make a good thing of the calling. We are happy to know that our Masonic charities are not so shamefully abused as some that we could name. The brotherhood have indeed made it impossible for an adventuress such as the lady we have sketched to live upon the charity of the Order, but if the husband of our heroine had been a Mason she certainly would have tried her arts upon the directing spirits of Grand Lodge. One contribution she might have obtained, but she certainly would not have received a second.

PLAGIARISM.

OUR readers must remember that among the games of their boyhood one appropriately known as "Follow my leader." The boy selected as leader usually possessed, in a pre-eminent degree, the qualities of skill and courage, combined with a certain amount of humour and fertility of expedient, judgment, of course, being necessary in the exercise of these qualities. For instance, the leader having first gauged, or already knowing, perhaps, the powers of those who were to follow him, would hardly attempt or do what it was impossible for them to repeat. His feats must be pretty well within the limits of their ability, or the game would resolve itself into leading only, without the followers. Now this following a leader is one of those boyish things, which as men, we do not cast aside, only what was done for pastime in our boyhood is become a business or a duty in our manhood. Some one marks out for himself a particular line of conduct, others, from a variety of motives, think it their duty, or make it their business to adopt such line of conduct for themselves. Some one originates a new system of ethics, or he inaugurates a new theory respecting the planetary system, or he invents a patent; immediately there is a goodly number of people who adopt his views or follow in his footsteps. Others again denounce these systems and theories, and invent counter systems and theories of their own. These, too, find a multitude of followers. All this is natural enough, and, in the main, proper. Yet is there one kind of lead the following of which is generally reprehended. We mean that adoption or imitation of ideas which is known in journalism, and generally throughout the world of literature as plagiarism. One man racks his brains with a view to writing a book. The book is written, and then, forthwith, some one else

helps himself more or less, yet generally more than less liberally, to the contents of the work, appropriating them to his own ends. Another writes an article for some newspaper, whereupon another article, almost, if not *verbatim*, the same, makes its appearance in some other newspaper. One editor lays down for himself a particular kind of programme, which, in his opinion, will most conduce to the success of his journal or periodical. Another editor, too lazy or too incapable to initiate a programme, adopts the former's, without the slightest hesitation or scruple. In all these cases the man who follows is a plagiarist, or appropriator of his leader's ideas, and the press, indeed the whole world of literature, has set its face strongly against the practice, and condemns it with just severity. As Freemasons we, of course, view any Appropriation Act of this kind with the most fraternal tenderness, but as journalists we feel bound in duty to object on principle, when our ideas or contents are copied or adopted without acknowledgment. We are careful, however, to express our objections as courteously as possible, we remonstrate only in the most friendly spirit imaginable, we do our utmost to observe, not only the laws of journalism, but its amenities likewise. Thus, whenever we feel called upon to express our concurrence with, or disapprobation of the policy pursued by our Masonic contemporaries, we do so cordially in the former case, in the latter gently, and with all the courtesy we can command. Thus the week before last we drew attention to a most marvellous coincidence, none other, in fact, than the appearance, with one or two verbal differences only, in two journals, ours and the *Hebrew Leader* of New York, of the very same article on a certain Masonic charity—not simultaneously, but in these columns on the 31st July, in those of our contemporary on 27th August. A few weeks previously we noticed that an article of ours on the late Dr. Oliver had re-appeared, after a brief interval of rest, in the columns of the *Keystone*. In both these cases we suggested, with becoming courtesy, that the omission of the usual acknowledgment was the result of an oversight. We gave them credit, in fact, for those good intentions which they had previously extended to us when quoting from our columns, which in the case of the *Keystone* have been most handsomely extended to us since, and which the *Hebrew Leader*, if it should do us the honour to utilise any of our articles, will doubtless put in practice for the future. These are the only two cases of the utilisation by other journals of articles which made their first appearance in our paper, to which we have directed our readers' attention, but they are very far from being the only ones that have occurred. Thus far have we dealt with our American Masonic contemporaries. Coming nearer home, we find that sundry of the main features of our programme are not unfrequently followed by an English contemporary. To give one or two illustrations of our meaning. After the presentation of chairs by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to the Lodge bearing her name, we had a leader on the subject, entitled "What Next?" wherein we discoursed pleasantly about this novel episode in Masonry, and pertinently inquired, "What next is going to happen?" The week following, our contemporary had also an article entitled "What next?" We will do him the justice, however, to say there was this difference between the two leaders. Ours was *à propos* of something very particular, while his was *à propos* of nothing in particular, and would have borne any other title just as well. With a very slight change

"The rose, by any other name, had smelt as sweet."

Again, as we have never seen any just cause or impediment why our readers should not have a digest of the week's news, or why that digest should not contain mention of the events, political, scientific, social, athletic, &c., happening from day to day in the outer world, we introduced and commented upon, among other matters of public interest, various athletic achievements. No long time passes, when our contemporary, once careless about such mundane trifles, follows suit, and discourses pleasantly, if not scientifically, of similar matters. In our issue of the 11th inst., we gave an account of the Lodge *Les Sages d'Héliopolis*, our authority being Bro. Caubet's article in *Le Monde Maçonnique*, which we reproduced, according to the best of our poor ability, in English, in the belief that our readers would be pleased to note the difference in working between a foreign Lodge, under the Grand Orient of France, and our English Lodges. Last week our contemporary gave a summary of the same article. We might go on multiplying these instances in which our contemporary has, to use

a common phrase, taken a leaf out of our book, but these will suffice to show that, while some of our Transatlantic Masonic contemporaries have thought our articles worth utilising, our Cisatlantic contemporary is not too proud to copy our ideas. Yet, funnily enough, this same contemporary has calmly ignored us from the very first moment of our existence, and persistently describes himself in his advertising columns, as *The Masonic Journal* of the period in this country. But there is something funnier even still. In one of our earliest numbers we quoted something from *Pomeroy's Democrat*, with the usual acknowledgment. For so doing a correspondent of our contemporary took us somewhat severely to task, a week or two afterwards, calling in question our Masonic good faith. We shall not describe this writer's onslaught as a vulgar attack on an inoffensive journal. We are not called upon to express any opinion on the character of the letter, nor is our contemporary responsible for the opinions of his correspondents. It is enough that his attempt to ascribe a fault, had any been committed, to the wrong journal was a complete failure, and doubtless the writer has long since repented in sackcloth and ashes the error of his ways. Grave inconsistency of human, to say nothing of Masonic human nature, that any English contemporary should suffer us to be attacked in its columns, nor hesitate to utilise our titles and ideas, yet not even acknowledge our existence.

After all, though we have felt these few remarks are not uncalled for, we have made them in all good nature. It is impossible to be otherwise than courteous and contented when so many of our Masonic contemporaries so often pay us the graceful compliment of quoting our articles and adopting our ideas. We are fairly entitled to regard the frequent adoption or imitation of some part of our weekly issue as a tribute of respect to such humble merit as we may have given evidence of possessing. We necessarily feel that such slight services to Masonry as it has been in our power to render have not been wholly unrecognised or unappreciated. When the most youthful Masonic journal in the world is thus liberally quoted, when its views find favour with its elder brethren in journalism, we may be pardoned if we unconsciously yield to a slight yet delicious feeling of self complacency; we should be less than human, indeed, if we did not. We are quoted often abroad, mostly with, yet occasionally without acknowledgment; we are respectfully imitated at home. Our place in the periodical literature of the Craft is everywhere recognised, either directly or indirectly. We are grateful, and express publicly our gratitude. What more in the way of thanks it is in our power to render, will be rendered willingly, even to the uttermost "thank."

CAMBRIDGE SLANG, A.D. 1795.

TURNING over the pages of the *Freemason's Magazine* for February 1795, I lighted on a very amusing account of the slang then in vogue at Cambridge University, written by one who signed himself "A friend to *Alma Mater*, but an enemy to all ambiguity." This brought a rejoinder, the month following, from "A Cantab," and as a sketch of the two letters may be interesting to your readers, I have jotted down the following details.

The writer of the first letter, having occasion to visit Cambridge on business, accepts an invitation to dine at the rooms of an old Yorkshire schoolfellow, in the expectation he should hugely enjoy, as he says, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." He first introduces to his readers' notice the company in which he finds himself. These included a *Harry Soph*, a *fellow-commoner* and *senior soph*—occasionally also "called an *empty bottle*; whilst, *à contra*, a bottle decanted was, from time to time, denominated a *fellow-commoner*—a *junior soph* and *pensioner*—who "talked much of his independence, of his having refused *exhibitions*, and (what gave me no good opinion of his learning) declared he had no pretensions to either *scholarship* or *fellowship*—a jolly fat fellow—"by nature formed 'to lard the lean earth as he walked along'"—who was a *non ens* and had not yet been matriculated; and, lastly, a *sizer* and *questionist*. His next experience is that those who go in for honours come out *plucked*, *senior* or *junior optimè* and *senior* or *junior wranglers*, having previously *kept* all their *acts*. Their names are printed on a *tripos*—"a long piece of whited-brown paper, like that on which our commonest ballads are printed." When the cloth is removed, one of those present exclaims, "D—n those *retros*! My *Jip* brought one in this morning, faith! and told me I was *focussed*. I resolved in this dilemma to *smite my tutor*; but, as I lately *came over him* for a good round sum, I was forced to *run the rig upon him*. Luckily, I *crammed him* so well, that at last *honest Jolliw tipped me the cole*." Another

said "he had just been convened in the combination (query commination) room, and was very near rustication, merely for kicking up a row after a beakering party. 'So ho, Jack!' briskly rejoined another, 'almost presented with a travelling fellowship? very nigh being sent to grass, hey?'" He next learns that the men at the different colleges are known, some as *Jesuits*, some as *Christians*, some as *Johnian Hogs* or *Trinity Bull-dogs*, some as *Clare Hall Greyhounds*, others as *Sidney Owls*, &c. But he can make nothing of the uses of the words *cut* and *sport*. A man is *cut* in hall, *cut* at afternoon lectures, *cut* at a ball, &c., while, on the other hand, he *cuts* a figure, *cuts* chapel, *cuts* gates, *cuts* examinations, &c. Some, says the writer, even "cut their tutors. I own, I was shocked at the latter account, and began to imagine myself in the midst of so many monsters." But his horror is increased when he hears "a lively young man" assert "that, in consequence of an intimation from the tutor relative to his irregularities, his own father came from the country to *job* him: 'but, faith!' added he, carelessly, 'I no sooner learned he was at the Black Bull (an inn so called, in High Street) than I determined to *cut* the old codger completely.'" Still worse is "one most ferocious spirit," who declares that he is "resolved to *cut* every man of Magdalen College; concluding, with an oath, that they were a parcel of *rippish quizzes*." As to the word *sport*, he learns that men "*sported* knowing, and they *sported* ignorant; they *sported* an *agrotat*, and they *sported* a new coat! They *sported* an *ewe*, they *sported* a *dormiat*, they *sported* their *outer*, a *lion*, a *lioness*, a *cat*, and a *levant*." The astonishment of "A friend to *Alma Mater*, but an enemy to all ambiguity," may be more easily imagined than described.

In the rejoinder, "A Cantab" first of all remarks on the absence of all mention of the *Wooden Spoon*—the last on the list of the *junior optimès*, the third and lowest class of those who have taken honours. Even the lowest of the *hoi polloi*, who are his inferiors, make him their butt, and reiterate the stale and perennial remark, "that *wranglers* are born with gold spoons in their mouths, *senior optimès* with silver, *junior optimès* with wooden, and the *hoi polloi* with leaden ones." As to the *hoi polloi*, he says, if there be one only, he is "a *Bion*, who carried all his learning about him, without the slightest inconvenience;" if two, they are dubbed "the *Scipios*, *Damon* and *Pythias*, *Hercules* and *Atlas*, *Castor* and *Pollux*;" if three, "the *three Graces*, or the *three Furies*, or the *three Magi*, or *Noah*, *Daniel* and *Job*;" if seven, "the *seven wise men*, or the *seven wonders of the world*;" if nine, "the *nine unfortunate suitors of the Muses*;" if twelve, "the *twelve apostles*;" if thirteen, "they deserved a round dozen, or, like Americans, should bear *thirteen stripes on their coat and arms*;" and so on, in addition to which they were known also as "constant quantities and martyrs." "A Cantab" then explains the titles of the various undergraduates—the fellow-commoner, pensioner, izer, &c.—with only one of which I need trouble your readers. He says, "a *Harry* or *errant Soph* I understand to be either a person four-and-twenty years of age, and of an infirm state of health, who is permitted to dine with the fellows, and to wear a plain, black, full-sleeved gown; or else he is one who, having kept all the terms by statute required previous to his law-act, is, *hoc ipso facto*, entitled to wear the same garment, and thenceforth ranks as bachelor by courtesy." Later on he adds, "The *Jesuits* are the inhabitants of *Jesus College*; the *Christians*, those of *Christ's*; the *Johnian hogs* were originally remarkable, on account of the squalid figures and low habits of the students, and especially of the *sizers*, of *St. John's College*; *Catherine-Puritans*, inhabitants of *Catherine Hall*, so punningly called from *Kathairo*; they are also yclept *Catharine-doves*, for the same reason—*doves* being emblems of *purity*. Hence, perhaps, we derive the epithet of 'a plucked puritan.' *Trinity bull-dogs*, from their ferocious deportment, in consequence of peculiar immunities attached to their college, and of their remarkable dress. I am yet to learn the etymology of *Sidney Owls* and of *Clare Hall Greyhounds*." He closes his letter with two stanzas from a poem by Kit Smart the poet, himself of *Pembroke*—written in 1741, while yet at college—and "intituled *The Pretty Bar-keeper of the Mitre*." They are as follow:—

"Her snuff-box if the nymph pull'd out,
Each *Johnian*, in responsive airs,
Fed with the tickling dust his snout,
With all the politesse of bears.
Dropt she her fan beneath her hoop,
Ev'n stake-stuck *Clarians* strove to stoop.
The sons of culinary *Kays*,
Smoking from the eternal treat,
Lost in ecstatic transport, gaze,
As though the fair was good to eat;
Ev'n gloomiest *King's men*, pleased awhile,
Grin horribly a ghastly smile.

Q.

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MASONIC TEACHING—WHAT IT REALLY IS.

(Continued from page 180.)

I have no desire to attempt an addition to this, it embraces all that could well be said, but having learnt another form more particularly appertaining to ourselves, I may be permitted to repeat it. So refined a virtue, if possessed by a monarch, adds lustre to every gem that adorns his crown; if by the warrior, it imparts unfading freshness to the wreath that shades his brow. It is the companion of true honour and the ameliorator of justice, on whose bench, when enthroned there, interposes on behalf of the victim a shield of defence impenetrable by the sword. As the vernal showers descend to refresh the vegetable creation, so mercy acting upon the heart returns nature to its source in a purer stream. It is the attribute of the Deity on whom the best of us must rest our hopes and dependence, for at the final day, when arraigned at His bar, and the actions of life are unveiled to view, though justice may demand the fiat, let us hope His mercy will avert the awful doom.

My object was to have sent this to you last mail, but finding the task longer than anticipated at the outset, anxiety to complete it must plead an excuse for delay. The second portion combines various subjects more or less symbolical, and were I to give details of them your patience would be sorely tried, and I fear my integrity impugned; hence reference must again be made to those skilled in the liberal arts and sciences for more particular information. I may, however, proceed with what may be termed the moral advantages of geometry. It is one of the first and noblest of the sciences, and the basis upon which the superstructure of Masonry is erected. By geometry we may trace her various windings to her most concealed recesses, discover the wisdom, power and goodness of the G.A.O.T.U., and view with delight the beautiful variety which decorates and graces the vast machine; by it we may discover how the planets move in their orbits, and mathematically demonstrate their various revolutions; by it also we may rationally account for the return of seasons, and the mixed and beautiful variety of scenes each season displays to the discerning eye, and how numberless worlds all formed by the same Almighty being, and governed by his unerring laws roll around in the vast expanse of space. Whilst such objects engage our attention, how ought we to improve, with what grand ideas should such knowledge fill our minds? It was a survey of nature and an observation of her beautiful proportions which first induced man to imitate the divine plan, and study symmetry and order. This gave rise to society every useful art. The architect began to design the plans then laid down, and having improved by time and experience, produced those beautiful works of art which have secured the admiration and imitation of every succeeding age. Knowing that your Biblical knowledge is extensive, I shall merely refer you to the portion of the sacred volume respecting the building of the temple, and content myself by observing it is from the plans of K.S. to carry on and complete that structure that we deduce the origin of our system of government. The two great pillars placed at the entrance to the temple were intended as a memorial to the children of Israel of the happy deliverance of their forefathers from bondage, and in commemoration of the miraculous pillars of fire and cloud, which had two wonderful effects, the fire having given light to the Israelites and facilitated their escape, whilst the cloud proved darkness to Pharaoh and his host, and retarded their pursuit. K.S. ordered them to be placed at the entrance to the temple that the children of Israel might have the happy event before their eyes in going to and returning from divine worship.

You may not perhaps concur in the general opinion that speculative Masonry, as practised, has arisen out of operative; be that as it may, it is not my intention to enter the arena of discussion upon such a point, or say one word disparagingly of those worthy students of the Craft whose efforts may be accepted as proofs of erudition and zeal to promote the interest of the Order. Suffice it for me to say that architecture has gone hand in hand with civilisation, while for the rise of the various orders (laying aside our interpretation) consult your books of reference.

Ere this you will have gained some information as to Masonic symbolism. A prominent feature therein is that in connection with the seven liberal arts and sciences, and of these I purpose giving a definition so far as my memory will serve.

Grammar teaches the proper arrangement of words according to the idiom or dialect of any particular country or people, and is that excellency of pronunciation which enables us to read or write a language agreeable to reason, orthography, and the strict rules of literature.

Rhetoric teaches us to speak fluently upon any subject, not merely with propriety, but with all the advantages of force and eloquence, wisely contriving to captivate the hearer by strength of argument and beauty of expression, whether it be to entreat, exhort, admonish, or applaud.

Logic enables us to guide our reason discreetly, and to direct

our inquiries after truth as well for our own improvement as for the instruction of others. It consists of a regular train of argument, whence we infer, deduce, and conclude according to certain premises laid down, admitted, or granted; in it are employed the faculties of conceiving, reasoning, judging, and disposing, and through the whole of which we are led on from one gradation to another, until the point in question is finally determined.

Arithmetic treats of the powers and properties of numbers as they are variously expressed by figures, tables, and instruments. By this science reasons and demonstrations are given for finding out any number, the relation and affinity of which to another number is already known and determined.

Geometry treats of the powers of magnitude in general where length, breadth, and thickness are separately and collectively considered. By this science, the architect is enabled to form his plans and carry out his designs; the general to arrange his army, the engineer to mark out ground for the intended encampment, the geographer to give us the dimensions of the world, delineate the extent of seas, and specify the divisions of empires, kingdoms, and provinces. By it also, the astronomer is enabled to make his observations, calculate and fix the duration of time, seasons, years and cycles. In fine, geometry is the foundation of architecture and the root of mathematics.

Music is the art of forming concords, so as to produce delightful harmony by a mathematical and proportionate arrangement of sounds. This art, by a series of experiments, has been reduced to a demonstrable science with respect to tones and the interval of sound; it enquires into the nature of concords and discords, and enables us to find a due proportion between them by numbers, nor is it ever heard to greater advantage than when employed in the praise of the G.A.O.T.U.

Astronomy is that sublime science which enables the contemplative mind to soar aloft, and there read the wisdom, power and goodness of the G.A.O.T.U. How nobly illustrative of the Supreme being is the celestial hemisphere. It is the most magnificent herald of His glory, it speaks to the whole creation, and there is no people so barbarous, or nation so far distant, but its voice is heard amongst them. Assisted by astronomy, we obtain a knowledge of the laws governing the heavenly bodies, ascertain their size, and determine their distance, become acquainted with the general phenomena, whereby we are enabled to correct the fallacy of the senses by the light of truth. Can anything be more wonderful than these observations? Yes! there are truths far more astounding, scenes far more extensive, for as there is no end to the Almighty's goodness, so can no imagination set a limit to his creative hand. Could we soar beyond the moon, pass through the planetary choir, wing our way to the furthest apparent star, and there take our stand upon the loftiest pinnacle of heaven, we should see the sky constantly expanding before us, other suns darting their inexhaustible beams; other, perhaps nobler, worlds in unknown profusion through the illimitable expanse of space. Nor do the dominions of the Grand Geometrician of the Universe terminate here, for at the end of even this vast tour we should find ourselves no further advanced than into a suburb of creation on the frontier of the Great Jehovah's Kingdom. Thus, what an august idea of the Creator's power does astronomy afford! As it scarcely admits of doubt that the fixed stars are suns, so is it rational to infer that each sun is the centre of a system, hence ten thousand times ten thousand worlds burst upon the mental eye all arranged like our planet in beauteous order, rapid in motion, yet harmonious and serene, and invariably keeping the bounds the great law giver first prescribed. Surely, then, it is not too presumptuous to conclude, as the all wise Creator has made nothing in vain, that each world in every system is peopled with myriads of intelligent beings, candidates like ourselves for the dominions of bliss and capable of endless progress in felicity and glory; then, as so much wisdom is displayed throughout the universe, how great! how glorious! and how worthy of adoration must He be who created, sustains, and controls the whole?

In conclusion, let me beg of you always to remember the sacred retreat of peace and friendship.

Amid all cares and employments, forget not the sacred duties which have been inculcated and so strongly recommended; therefore, be discreet, prudent, and temperate.

Remember also that you have voluntarily and solemnly vowed to befriend and relieve every brother who shall need your assistance, that you have promised to remind him in the gentlest manner of his failings, and to aid his reformation, to defend and vindicate his character whenever wrongfully traduced, and to suggest the most favorable circumstances, even when it is most liable to reprehension and blame: thus shall the world see how dearly Masons love one another. But, my dear Son and Brother, you are to extend these noble and generous sentiments even further; let me impress upon your mind, and let it be instilled into your heart that every human being has an undoubted claim to your kind offices. I therefore, strictly enjoin you to do good to all, while I more particularly recommend to your care the household of the faithful, so that by diligence and fidelity in our various avocations, by liberal benevolence and diffusive charity,

by constancy and sincerity in your friendship, by being uniformly kind, just, amiable and virtuous in your deportment, you may prove to the world the happy and beneficent effects of our ancient and honorable institution.

Let it not be said that you have laboured in vain, for your work is before God, and your recompense is with Him.

Finally, My dear Son, live in peace, and may the God of love and mercy delight to dwell with you and bless you evermore.

I shall reply to your letter in a mail or two with full domestic particulars. Meantime, be assured of our undying love, and believe me,

My dear Son and Brother,

Your affectionate Father,

LIONEL HARRISON.

THE DRAMA.

"Flamingo" at the Strand—Recent Changes.

IF any unsophisticated playgoer is desirous of seeing how a bright and amusing French comedy may be metamorphosed into a dull and meaningless English burlesque, he will best satisfy his wish by going to see *Flamingo*, at the Strand. *Gavant, Minard et Cie*, of which *Flamingo* is supposed to be an adaptation, is not quite what would be called a moral play, in fact it would hardly, at first glance, be considered a fit subject for production on the English stage; but, at least, it is amusing, and deserves a better fate than that of being converted into a weak imitation of *Nemesis*. It is difficult to appreciate the humour displayed in the invention of such names as Rumb the Renown, and Soldi the Simple, in place of the original Gavant and Minard, and the laughter gained by the exhibition of grotesque dresses is not such as is likely to assure the success of any play. *Flamingo* affords parts for most of the leading favourites at THE STRAND. Mr. Edward Terry, as the senior partner, acts with all his amusing eccentricity, and sings one capitally written song on the perplexities of arithmetic; Miss Claude, always looks charming, and plays the servant, Allserina, as well as has been her custom to play lately. The chief success in the piece was gained by Miss Lottie Venne, an immensely improved actress, whose vivacious acting and quiet fun would have saved a worse piece than *Flamingo* from failure. M. Marius also acts well, as, indeed, he invariably does, and, owing to the efforts of these clever artistes, the piece was well received; but it must be acknowledged that their talents are, to a great extent, wasted, and that the fountain of success at THE STRAND, which opened so well with *Nemesis*, has, apparently, run dry.

Money again opens the season at THE PRINCE OF WALES's, and, judging from appearances, its attractions are undiminished. Little change has been made in the cast, with the exception that Mr. A. Wood plays the part of Graves, in place of Mr. Honey. The comedy is most admirably acted all round, and two particular performances in it will bear comparison with any acting of the present day. Mrs. Bancroft as Lady Franklin, and Miss Ellen Terry as Clara Douglas, affords a real treat to all admirers of good acting. The piquancy and finesse of the one, combined with the womanly feeling and passion of the other, afford a series of charming scenes. Whenever time shall necessitate a change in the programme at this theatre we shall lose a general performance which does credit to the English stage.

The production of *Macbeth*, at THE LYCEUM, announced for last Saturday, was, at the last moment, postponed until to-night, when Mr. Irving's numerous and enthusiastic admirers will assemble in great force, to witness, we hope, another great success.

A change in the programme at THE MIRROR is promised for Monday next, when *Self*, the new drama by Messrs. Oxenford and Wigan, will be produced, preceded by a new comedietta, by Mr. J. M. Morton.

Mr. J. S. Clarke has been playing in *The Toodles*, and *Among the Breakers*, during the week at THE HAYMARKET, where a new comedy, by Mr. Byron, is promised for speedy production.

GOOD NIGHT.

(To be sung at the Closing of Lodge.)

Good-night! the spirits of the blest and good,
From Masons walls go with you and abide
In hours of sorrow, hours of solitude;
Or, when the hosts of melancholy brood
And cloud your mind, may angel-spirits glide
From the WHITE THRONE, and give you great delight,—
Dear Friends, Good NIGHT!

Good-night! good-night! and joy be with you all!
May sickness never blight, nor poverty;
May slanderous breath your spirits ne'er appal;
May no untoward accident befall—
But all things prosperous and happy be;
May morning's sun rise on you fresh and bright—
Dear Friends, Good NIGHT!

Good-night! and when the shadows of the grave
Close in around you; when the labouring breath
Draws heavily; and unto Him who gave,
You yield the spirit; be He strong to save,
Who is our GUIDE and MASTER unto death!
Then may dear friends and heavenly hopes unite
To say Good NIGHT!

Canadian Masonic News.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, 87 Barbican, E.C.

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Memoir of the Life of Admiral Sir E. Codrington. Edited and abridged from the larger work, by Lady BOURCHIER. London: Longmans. 1875.

To a maritime nation like England, the lives of its great admirals must ever possess a deep and abiding interest. The names of Drake, Howe and Nelson can only be forgotten when the country, whose flag they so often bore to victory, has fallen from her position in the scale of nations. The Memoirs of Sir Edward Codrington offer peculiar features of interest, covering, as they do, one of the most thrilling periods of England's naval history. Almost the first engagement in which he held command was the ever memorable Battle of Trafalgar. It is interesting to note with what eagerness the officers of the fleet awaited the arrival of Lord Nelson during the few weeks which preceded this great engagement. Admiral Collingwood is described as a "Stay-on-board," and the question is repeatedly asked, in our hero's letters, "Is Lord Nelson coming out to us again?" On September, the 4th, he writes, "I anxiously hope he may be coming soon." Again, on September the 20th, "For charity's sake send us Lord Nelson, oh, ye men of power." At last comes the intelligence, "Lord Nelson is arrived! A sort of general joy has been the consequence." The great battle follows close after this, and Lord Nelson is no more. Glorious as the victory was, the death of its hero seemed to nullify the disposition to rejoice over it. Codrington commanded the "Orion" in this action, and greatly distinguished himself by his coolness and vigour. The letters of Sir Edward, from which there is a large number of extracts, prove him to have been a man of very keen perceptions, and kindly sympathies. All who take a pleasure in reading of England's triumphs by sea will hardly fail to enjoy a perusal of the volume.

Plea for Mercy to Animals. I.—Claims of the Lower Animals to humane treatment from man. II.—Various forms of needless suffering inflicted by man. III.—Means of prevention, legal and educational. IV.—Vivisection and other experiments on Living Animals. By JAMES MACAULAY, A.M., M.D. Edin. Editor of the *Leisure Hour*. London: Religious Tract Society, 56 Paternoster Row.

WE feel confident that no appeal for mercy to the lower animals will be made in vain to Freemasons. Those who make it their chief delight to cultivate all the kindlier feelings of our nature are sure not to confine the practice of human kindness to men only, but will extend their consideration even to the humblest among the lower animals. How can we picture to ourselves a genuine Mason who spends all his days in a state of peace and goodwill with all mankind being otherwise than humane in his treatment of animals. A Mason who could beat unmercifully a horse, or a dog, or would work the former when ailing, were certainly a paradox. Kindness to our fellow-creatures, must surely include kindness to cats, dogs, horses, and other members of the animal world. Besides, the folk who are not kindly disposed towards animals, are not usually kind towards their fellow-men. Just as we have pointed out that a truly kind man could not maltreat an animal; so, it seems to us, must the converse proposition hold good—that one unkind to animals cannot be a truly kind man towards his fellows. It is, however, becoming more and more recognised every day as a duty we owe to humanity—to place it on no higher ground—that all animals should receive the gentlest treatment at our hands. And with the rapid strides that are being made in educational improvement, we shall soon begin to find a higher and more refined tone of feeling developed among the lower classes of men. Not, indeed, that cruelty towards animals is unknown among educated people, or kindness towards them among the uneducated. But the preponderance of virtue in this, as in all other respects, will be found among the former, and of vice among the latter. Undoubtedly education softens the minds of men, and helps to eradicate the brutality that is innate in them. We must first, therefore, as Dr. Macaulay very properly points out, look to education to aid us in developing a kindlier treatment of animals among all classes. Our next help will be from wise legislative enactment. The idea that we shall succeed in making people either kind or virtuous by Act of Parliament is, of course, ridiculous. But the mere fact that Parliament recognises more stringently than it does now the claims of animals to kind treatment cannot fail to have a general deterrent effect. But Dr. Macaulay is not content with pressing only the above points. He adduces the example of some of the most civilised nations of antiquity in support of his plea. He cites for instance, the case of the Egyptians, among whom very many animals were held sacred, and again that of the Jews, among whom a love for animals was strictly enjoined by the Mosaic law. We are glad, indeed, to find that the author brings forward so gallant an array of reasons in support of his thesis, the justice of which, however, is self-evident. But there are still further reasons, as the author points out. Those animals which are brought more immediately into contact with man possess a very high order of intelligence. The horse, the ass, the dog, the cat, these soon become attached to man, and it is surprising that folk after knowing this to be the case should not be more urgent in pressing their claims for merciful treatment. Yet, as we remarked the other day in relation to Barret Horse Fair, we invariably find the greatest human brutes associated with the gentlest and most intelligent animals, the horse and dog being notable instances in evidence of our assertion. Other grounds are urged, but many of them will probably suggest themselves to the minds of our readers. However, in any case, we commend this *Plea for Mercy to Animals* to their notice in the firm belief that

having once read it they will direct their minds towards the attainment of that object which Dr. Macaulay is so strenuously seeking.

We need not dwell longer on the *Plea*. We have shown that it is earnestly written, that it naturally commends itself to all right thinking people, and that in the course of time, the advocacy of such writers as Dr. Macaulay, and the example of such eminent persons as the Baroness Burdett-Conlts and the late Sir Arthur Helps, will certainly be productive of good. Meanwhile, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals deserves our warmest sympathies and support, and we trust it will find itself at no distant date in a position to carry matters with a far higher hand against those brutes in human form, of which the number, even in these highly civilised days, is legion.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Look to your Health.—Any abrupt change in the weather always causes much disordered action in the human body. It is a matter of primary importance to rectify every irregularity without delay, which it is in the power of every one to do by taking Holloway's Pills. These Pills are the best preventives of indigestion, and the mildest aperients ever prescribed. They purify and cool the blood, and equalise the circulation through the system, even to the minutest vessels of the skin. They act admirably on the liver and kidneys. By these salutary effects many ailments are averted, and more serious illness prevented. Persons subject to bilious attacks, flatulency, gout, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout, will be benefited by this treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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OUR FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Like your correspondent who signs himself a "Neophyte," I have been hoping that you would continue your articles on the "Archæology of the Craft." I am sure you can throw great light upon this subject, and I am quite certain that a very large body of the brethren are interested in antiquarian researches having for their object the elucidation of obscure beginnings of the Order of Masonry. I have myself devoted some little time to the study of the archæology of Egypt, and I am of opinion that the monuments of that mysterious land will, if carefully studied, throw great light upon the early history of speculative Masonry. You have already directed attention to the fact that the Egyptian Osiris and the Greek Bacchus are one and the same, and this fact, carefully sifted, should afford a clue to matters of the deepest interest. It is well known that the Egyptians excelled in practical Masonry. Their works were the wonder and admiration of the Greeks, in the days when the Greeks had themselves achieved a high degree of skill in the constructive arts. When Manetho wrote his summary of Egyptian Chronology, the wonderful past upon which he expended his learning and skill had become invested with all the characteristics of a hoar antiquity. Egyptology has, in these days, assumed the dignity of a science, and it is possible that we may soon know more of Egypt and its wonderful artificers than was known to Herodotus; at all events, the works of Bunsen and others should afford material for the study of the place which Masonry held in Egyptian social life.

Trusting that you will further elucidate the Masonic past,

I remain, Sir,

Yours fraternally,

London, 23rd September.

G. J. L.

DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Discipline is justly placed in the foremost rank of Masonic qualifications, and, as a rule, irregularities find no place in our proceedings. The spirit of loyalty reigns supreme among Craftsmen, and no one ever willingly or knowingly deviates from the path laid down for our guidance in the regulations of the Order. Exceptions do, however, sometimes arise, probably from the fact of carelessness or neglect on the part of some whose business it should be to make themselves perfectly acquainted with the laws of the Constitution. A Worshipful Master, whose position imposes upon him the government of his Lodge, should be sufficiently learned in what may with propriety be termed Masonic Common Law to enable him to check even an approach towards illegality. I have been led to enumerate these trite remarks by a report which has reached me, the authenticity of which I have no reason to question considering the reliable source whence it emanated. A very youthful suburban Lodge, whose name I will for the present forbear to mention, elected a W.M. for the ensuing year, in the usual course. At the next regular meeting the majority refused to confirm the minutes, therefore the W.M. could not be installed. So far the proceedings were right, according to law. Under these circumstances, the existing Master is bound by his obligation not to vacate his position until "the next regular period of election within the Lodge, or until a successor shall have been duly elected and installed in his stead." Now, the "next regular period" cannot again occur until after the lapse of twelve months. This our sapient brethren either did not know or

ignored. Seeing that, without the confirmation of the minutes, the W.M. elect could not be constitutionally installed, they decided upon the anomalous course of proceeding to election *de novo*. I need not point out the irregularity of this act, which I am sure can never be sanctioned by the authorities. I trust the brethren will perceive the error before it is too late to escape the penalties which must of necessity follow should so clear a breach of the laws of the Constitution be persisted in.

Yours fraternally,
E. GOTTHEIL.

A MASONIC LIST.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I observe a letter in your impression of Saturday, 18th September, we may presume to be written by a member of Lodge Upton, No. 1227, Upton, Essex, in which he advocates the propriety of printing and publishing, not only the names of the officers, but every member of each Lodge, &c.; and, in addition, he suggests that Grand Lodge would sanction such a proceeding.

I venture to say, the brother has had little experience in Freemasonry, or he would never have made the suggestion. I do not know what advantages would arise from such publication, but I do know what it would do in a contrary direction. Itinerant vagabonds, calling themselves Freemasons, and trading upon the liberal and careless members of the Craft, find sufficient means already to extract contributions, till the more prudent brethren have found it necessary to use great caution; and, so far as I have been able to ascertain the custom prevailing here, relief is seldom given without due enquiry, and no one is allowed to give the name of another brother but the one appointed by each Lodge to attend to applicants for relief. By inserting these few hastily written lines, you will greatly oblige a

WEST YORKSHIRE FREEMASON.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W.—According to the Book of Constitutions, no person can be initiated under the sum of five guineas, but many Lodges have lately increased the initiation fee, and also restricted the number of members.

VERAX.—No jewels are permitted to be worn in Grand Lodge, excepting Past Masters', Presentation and Royal Arch, and those only in connexion with the two former degrees.

MARRYING A MASON.

"Had I known you were a Freemason, I should never have married you."

On a snug and well cultivated farm, but not of large extent, in one of the western counties of Western New York, had been erected a cosy and convenient little cottage, yet large enough to answer the present needs of the family which was to occupy it. A much travelled road passed it a few rods in front, leaving abundant room for the display of horticultural taste, which opportunity had been freely improved. The centre was a mass of bloom, gravelled walks conducted to unexpected and half concealed beauties, while a thick forest of the common evergreens, spruce, cedar and pine formed a protecting wall against the freezing blasts of winter, and a screen from the piercing heats of summer.

Around, and in the rear of the residence, were the usual appliances of a thrifty farm, and the neighbourhood gave evident and abundant proof that industry, frugality and taste had regenerated the sterile soil, and that the owners were the masters and not the slaves of labour. To the eastward, through the thick foliage of the evergreens, could be seen the white spire of the one church where nearly every family in the neighbourhood assembled on the Sabbath to worship God, and on an opposite corner of the street had been reared the necessary adjunct of a well governed community—a school-house of such dimensions and used under such regulations as precluded the necessity of any child growing up in ignorance and consequent vice. All the surroundings seemed fitted for engendering pure and salutary influences over those who come within its reach.

The school building, which was of two stories, and of a more pretentious character than most edifices used for that purpose in the country at the period of which we write, had a portion of the space beneath its roof devoted to other matters than

"Teaching the young idea how to shoot."

It was occupied to teach the maturer generation the way of duty—in fact, it was a Masonic Lodge Room. There could have been but little of the anti-Masonic element in the community, else a building erected by a general tax, would hardly have been rented for a purpose which, in that case, must have been obnoxious to a portion of the proprietors. And this little community prospered and were happy, and no element of discord was mixed with the public disposition.

It was into this arcadian paradise that William Walton brought his newly wedded bride. She was a daughter of the Puritans, and self-reliant; a little opinionated, and had been taught that Freemasonry was the source of great evil in the community, and that Freemasons were not very inactive emissaries and worshippers of his "Brimstone Majesty." It may be as well to say that Walton, previous to his migration from Vermont, had largely shared in that opinion; but a few years' residence in New York, where the Fraternity was tolerated, and an acquaintance with many of the active members, convinced

him there was much good in the Institution, and just before he set out on his journey to bring to the home he had prepared his wife, he received the degree of Master Mason.

It was only a few days after the happy pair had become settled in their beautiful and love-lighted home, that one of the brethren called, and during the conversation that ensued, casually asked Walton if he would attend the Lodge on the next regular communication. His reply was in the affirmative, when the wife, who was present, arose, and demanded, in a voice hoarse with excitement:

"William Walton, are you a Freemason?"

"I am," was the reply.

"Had I known you were a Freemason, I should never have married you," she fairly screamed, her face livid with anger; and before an answer could be given, she left the room, and retired to her own apartment. Of course the brother apologized on the score of ignorance that his question would introduce an unsettled controversy, and left the husband to smooth the anxieties of the "ragged edge of conjugal difficulty" as best he could.

But that task was not so easily performed. The lady uniformly refused to listen to what the culprit had to offer in his own justification, and whenever he undertook that task, either left him alone, or replied so bitterly that it required all his self-command to prevent him from retorting in a similar strain. Thus passed the years. Children were born unto them, acres were added to acres, barns were pulled down that greater ones might be builded, a new and more pretentious house was erected in the evergreen grove; all the evidences of prosperity were about them, and still the controversy on the Masonic question was unsettled, and the stereotyped phrase which stands at the head of this article was often yet repeated.

The family had commanded the respect and esteem of their neighbours; its head had been chosen by his fellow citizens to fill high and honourable places in the public service; he had achieved a reputation for honesty and capability which is possessed by few in this age and country; he was a good husband, a kind father, a trusty public officer, and an honoured man; and still if his wife had known he was a Mason she would never have married him.

A man with an honest principle and purpose, is likely to give too much credit to others for honest, and this frequently leads him to place his confidence and trust where they will be abused and betrayed. Walton had extensive dealings in real estate, "endorsed for a friend" occasionally, but managed to keep things square and easy during his lifetime, though his property was sometimes considerably encumbered with mortgages.

It so happened that business took him to New York City. There was a collision of trains—several were killed, some were desperately wounded, among whom was Walton, and others escaped unhurt. Fraternal hands ministered to his wants, and heeding his request to be taken home to his family, accompanied him, and, as far as human skill could compass that end, relieved him from his sufferings. But it was written that he should die, and soon the Lodge, of which he was a member, was called to pay the last tribute of respect which the living can perform for the dead. As it was the expressed wish of the deceased that he should be buried by the Fraternity, with all the impressive forms and rites of the Order, the widow could scarcely object, however much she felt like doing so, and the burial was performed under the sole auspices of the Lodge.

On examination of the affairs of the estate, they were found to be in a far worse condition than any one had anticipated. The executor was compelled to sell all the real estate except the homestead, and the proceeds of these sales barely were sufficient to pay the legal demands against the estate, including several indorsements amounting to about twenty thousand dollars; leaving the homestead, with a mortgage of two thousand, for the family. The widow, with her family, seemed likely to be turned out upon the cold charity of the world.

The Lodge, however, without consulting her, had determined otherwise. That portion of the homestead which was situated between the house and the river, was laid out in town lots, some of the more wealthy of the members purchased a number of them, and through their influence "Walton's addition" became popular as a place for residences. Real estate in that quarter increased rapidly in value, and in an incredibly short time the mortgages were paid off, and a sum realized in addition sufficiently large to secure a respectable livelihood to the bereaved family.

When the final settlement was accomplished, the executor, who was also Master of the Lodge, as the safest securities with which he was acquainted, invested the surplus in United States Bonds. It was a pleasant day for the Lodge, as well as for the family, when those bonds, representing a sum, the interest of which placed the widow and her children in comfortable and independent circumstances, were reported as the result of the effort to save the homestead, and it would be difficult to say which was most pleased with the successful administration of the estate, but from that day the widow forgot to repeat the old refrain, that had she known her husband was a Mason she never would have married him. But it was soon known to the Craft, she had said privately to some of her intimate friends, that no daughter of hers should marry a man not a member of the Lodge, with her consent, and that her sons should all be Masons if they were found worthy.

We leave the reader to decide when she acted most wisely—when she was sorry she had married a Mason, or when she was desirous that all her children should participate in the benefits of the Institution? and would only say, there are many Mrs. Waltons in the world.

—Voice of Masonry.

CHINESE CARVING.

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

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,
Most Worshipful Grand Master, &c., &c., having been graciously
pleased to accept the special Dedication,

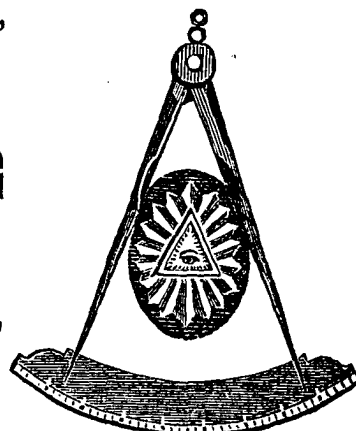
A SPLENDID HISTORICAL STEEL ENGRAVING

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

OF THE

ROYAL INSTALLATION ON THE 28TH OF APRIL LAST,
IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

By BRO. EDWARD JAMES HARTY, S.D. No. 1201.



Application for Circulars and for all particulars to be made to the

ROYAL MASONIC INSTALLATION GALLERY COMPANY, 213 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

Fourth Application—October Election, 1875.

The favour of your Votes and Interest is most earnestly solicited on behalf of
RICHARD THOMAS GARDNER, Aged 8 Years.

SON of the late Brother RICHARD RAVENSHAW GARDNER, of 13 Graham Street, Walworth, Surrey, Dancing Master, who died 22nd October 1870, after a long and painful illness, leaving a Widow and Four Children totally unprovided for; his lengthened infirmity having exhausted all previous savings. Brother Gardner was initiated in the Paumotu Lodge, No. 720, in 1853, served the several Offices, and passed the Chair of that Lodge, and was generally respected by the numerous Brethren with whom his business brought him in contact.

The case is strongly recommended by the following Brethren, viz:—

Bro. George Kenning P.M. 192, Past Grand Deacon for Middlesex.

Bro. Magnus Ohren P.M. P.Z. 33, P.M. and M.E.Z. 152, G.J. Warden for Surrey; Lower Sydenham, S.E.

Bro. William Hudson P.M. 315, Past Prov. G.J.D. for Sussex, P.Z. 732, P.M. Mark 75; Brighton.

Bro. Nathan Bryant Heaton W.M. Great City Lodge, No. 1426; 65 Friday Street, London, E.C.

Bro. James H. Vockins W.M. Sphinx Lodge, No. 1329; 138 Stockwell Road, Brixton, S.

Bro. James Weaver P.M. 862, W.M. 1319, M.E.Z. 862, P.P.G. Organist,

Proxies will be thankfully received by Bro. James Stevens, and by the Widow, 13 Graham Street, Walworth, S.E.

Middlesex; 45 Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

Bro. Charles J. Marshall P.M.; 22 Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, S.E.

Bro. Mark Samuel Larham J.W. 1216; York Street, Walworth, S.E.

Bro. James Freeman 1237, Treasurer 1126; 65 Friday Street, E.C.

Bro. William S. Webster P.M. 231, P.Z. 21; 17 Ely Place, Holborn, E.C.

Bro. Thomas Moore P.M. 720; High Street, Clapham.

Bro. James Stevens P.M. 25, 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z. 720, M.E.Z. 771, P.G.O.

Mark, &c.; 189; Clapham Common, S.W.

MASONIC MARK FESTIVAL AT GRIMSBY, 30th SEPTEMBER 1875.

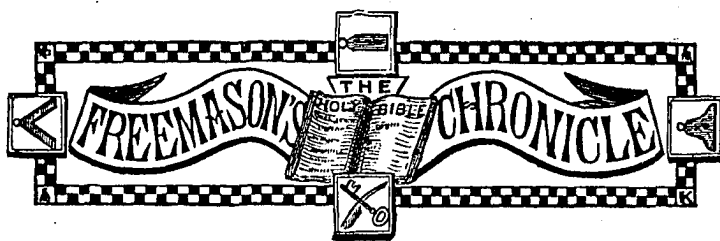
CONSECRATION of Sutcliffe Lodge, No. 188, for Mark Master Masons, at 11.15 A.M.

FIRST Annual Lincolnshire Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons at 1.15 P.M.

BANQUET at the Town Hall, Grimsby, at 3.15 P.M., Bro. John Sutcliffe, M.W. Prov. Grand Mark Master Mason for Lincolnshire, will preside.

VISITING Brethren from neighbouring Provinces are earnestly invited.

ROBERT GOUGH, Prov. Grand Sec.
GRIMSBY, 8th September 1875.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

THE THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. — PROMENADE CONCERTS, at 8.0, each evening.

DRURY LANE.—At 7, THE WHITE HAT. At 7.45, SHAUGHRAUN and INTRIGUE.

HAYMARKET.—At 7.30, AMONG THE BREAKERS, RED TAPE AND FOX AND GOOSE.

LYCEUM.—At 7.0, A HAPPY PAIR. At 8.0, MACBETH.

ADELPHI.—At 6.45, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY and THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.

PRINCESS'S.—At 8 each evening, Carl Rosa Opera Company.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.30, FAMILY JARS. At 8, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

STRAND.—At 7.0, RAISING THE WIND, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME and FLAMINGO.

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

GAIETY.—MY AWFUL DAD and Mr. GATHERWOOL.

MIRROR.—At 7.0, ACROSS THE CONTINENT, and THE DOGS OF ST. BERNARD.

GLOBE.—At 7.30, TALBOT'S TRUST and THE BRIGANDS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—MONEY.

OPERA COMIQUE.—MY WIFE'S OUT and THE GRAND DUCHESS.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.15, NEW FARCE. At 8.0, SPECTRESHEIM. At 10.0, BALLET.

PHILHARMONIC.—MACCABEE, at 8.0. Last Night.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This day, Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED. On Tuesday, THE WIFE'S SECRET. On Thursday, FIREWORKS and ILLUMINATION. Open daily, AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, SKATING RINK, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—This day, OPERA, RURAL FETE, ILLUMINATION, &c. On Monday, FORESTER'S FETE, FIREWORKS, &c. On Thursday, OPERA. Open Daily.

POLYTECHNIC.—The CASTAWAY, New Ghost Scenes.—AUSTRALIAN MEATS and How to Cook them. — NEW ZEALAND, OR THE SOUTHERN WONDERLAND. WONDERS OF ACOUSTICS. New Lecture, SEA SIDE SKETCHES. Many other Entertainments. Open twice daily, at 12.0 and 7.0. Admission, 1s.

EGYPTIAN (LARGE) HALL.—MASKELYNE AND COOKE, daily at 3.0 and 8.0.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—BAUTIER, and FITZ-REINHARD, daily, at 3.0 and 8.0.

OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

LATTERLY we have had but little to chronicle of the movements of the Royal family, but this week has been more stirring. The Queen left Balmoral on Tuesday evening, on a visit to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, at Inverary Castle, which was reached shortly after 1 p.m. on Wednesday. The family of the Duke were in attendance to receive Her Majesty, and along the whole route were evidences of the most loyal welcome. The town of Inverary was quite *en fête*, several thousands being assembled, and triumphal arches, illuminations, decorations, and so forth, formed, as usual, the chief outward features which marked the reception. It is the intention of Her Majesty to spend some ten or twelve days with the Duke. Among those present to receive her were the Marquis of Lorne, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, the Ladies Campbell, daughters, and Lord Colin, the youngest son of the Duke, Lord and Lady Dufferin, the sheriff, and other officials of the county. On Saturday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, left Aberfeldie for Marlborough House, *en route* to Sandringham, where they will remain till the time arrives for His Royal Highness's departure for India. Wherever the train conveying the Royal party stopped, crowds had assembled, and lustily cheered them. The correspondent of the *Standard*, in describing the journey, declares the Prince and Princess were highly gratified with the loyal demonstrations, while their children "were evidently highly tickled." Is this really a fact, or merely the result of a too active imagination on the part of our contemporary's representative? Fancy the grave indecorum of tickling young princes and princesses. If they tickled themselves, or their parents tickled them, well and good; but if any of the Royal suite or any one else were guilty of such liberties, they have

committed an act little short of high treason. However, an eminent poet once remarked, and less eminent people have frequently repeated it:—

“One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin.”

It is at least a satisfaction to know that the flesh of young princes and princesses is as sensitive as the flesh of ordinary mortals. We hope to hear, however, of no more similar indiscretions at the expense of the Royal boys and girls. But to pass on. The preparations for the Prince of Wales's visit are now nearly complete. The officers and crew of the *Serapis* have taken up their quarters on board that vessel, which has been thoroughly overhauled and magnificently furnished for the reception of the Prince and his suite. It is expected she will leave harbour forthwith, so as to await His Royal Highness's arrival at Venice, whence he will be conveyed on board by the Royal yacht, *Osborne*, the draught of the *Serapis* being too great to allow of any nearer approach to the Queen of the Adriatic than within a distance of seven miles. The arrangements, as thus far made, are, we believe, as follow: The Prince will leave London on the 12th prox. for Paris, reaching Venice the 16th. The *Serapis* will then proceed to Corfu, or it may be direct to Athens, where the Prince will visit his brother-in-law, King George of Greece. On reaching Ismailia the Prince will disembark for the purpose of visiting Cairo and other places. At Suez he will again embark on the *Serapis*, and after calling at Aden will reach Bombay, about the 8th November. After a stay in this presidency of some eight or nine days, the Prince will proceed to Calicut, where he will land and visit Mysore. Thereafter he will go to Colombo in Ceylon, where a stay of ten days will be made, in order that His Royal Highness may enjoy some shooting, and visit some of the coffee plantations. A move will then be made to Calcutta, which will be reached a day or two before Christmas day. Visits will be paid to Delhi, Lucknow, and other important cities, and the Prince will gradually work his way back to Bombay, which he is expected to reach by the 17th March, thence returning home by the same route as on the outward journey. It is needless to add that every preparation is being made for the reception of His Royal Highness, and no doubt the visit will have an excellent effect in cementing still closer our grand Indian dependency with the British Crown. We anticipate nothing but good from this visit. The Prince will become known to a part of his future subjects, and will be able to judge also, with his own eyes, of the magnificent resources of our Eastern Empire, so grandly acquired, last century, by the energy and courage of a Merchant Company, and so heroically preserved a few years since by the valour of our troops.

The court of inquiry into the loss of H.M. Ironclad *Vanguard* is still progressing. A mass of evidence has been given as to the circumstances under which the collision occurred, and the second part of the inquiry has been entered upon, namely, as to what happened after the collision had taken place. Thus we anticipate that no long time will elapse before the court will deliver its opinion as to the conduct of the officers and men now on their trial. As to the loss of the *Edith*, which was run down some time since on the Mersey by the steamer, *Duke of Sutherland*, the verdict is that the collision was accidental, but a rider is appended that the captain of the latter vessel committed an error in judgment in steaming into port at such a speed when he knew another steamer was outward bound. The loss of the *Mistletoe* is still on the carpet, and much misconception appears to have arisen in connection with a letter written to Lord Exeter by the Queen's command, in which the wish is expressed that yachts should give Her Majesty plenty of sea room. When crossing the Solent we see no reason why Her Majesty's wishes should not receive the most respectful attention. She has a right to move freely about from one residence to another without being pressed too closely by the over-curious. We do not imply by this that the owner of the unfortunate *Mistletoe* exhibited any such curiosity, for in his evidence he most emphatically disclaimed any such idea, but all yachtsmen are not as courteous and considerate as Mr. Heywood. We note with pleasure that the families of the captain and mate of his yacht have not been lost sight of by the Queen, who has right royally placed certain moneys at their disposal, while the Lords of the Admiralty have taken the cases into their consideration, and, under the circumstances, have awarded gratuities to the captain's widow of £500, and to the mate's of £400. Their lordships, however, require that guarantees shall first be given

that no claims whatever will be made on H.M. Government for compensation in connection with the recent accident.

We never knew of an excursion season passing without a multitude of accidents. We presume they are inevitable, yet some half-dozen occurring at or about the same time is rather more than we have a right to expect. But, considering the multitude of what Mrs. Partington has described as “exertionists,” we have no reason to be surprised at the number of casualties occurring from time to time. People will travel, and points and signals and railway officials have a knack of getting out of order or doing the wrong thing at dangerous conjunctures. Perhaps we must congratulate ourselves the accidents are so few.

Cricket is all but over, and very soon football will reign in its stead, when we shall read of little else but “hots,” and “scrummages” “punts out” and “touches down,” three-quarters, half, and quarter-backs” and so forth. Meanwhile we note that Mr. W. G. Grace has just achieved his highest score this season—210, but with one or two chances in its manipulation. This was against eighteen of the Hastings District, who, though a strong team, appear to have made little stand against the United South Eleven, opposed to them. Two other extraordinary feats have been accomplished. One Perkins has walked eight miles in fifty-five seconds under the hour. We have no intention of challenging Perkins in pedestrianism, unless, perchance, he will consent to give us a five miles' start, in which case we fancy we might contrive to hold our own. In the other case, a Mr. John Alcock, of the Oxford Tavern, Macclesfield, backed himself to walk backwards from that town to Buxton, a distance of twelve miles, within three hours. The task was accomplished with sixteen minutes to spare. This almost beats “that sprightly Scot of Scots, Douglas, that run o' horseback up a hill perpendicular.” Soon we shall have people running upside-down, and hanging on by their eyelids to the ceiling. Truly a topsy-turvy world this!

There have been the usual attractions during the week at Alexandra Palace, but the weather somewhat interfered with the display of fireworks on Tuesday. The Carl Rosa Company, however, have been highly successful with their English Opera. On Thursday the Christy's Minstrels made their last appearance at the Palace this season, and to-day, if the weather proves fine, there will doubtless be a considerable gathering to hear *Faust*. On Monday a special programme has been prepared for the annual fête of the Foresters, which will conclude with a grand pyrotechnic display, illuminations, &c. The chief event, at the Crystal Palace, has been the Exhibition of Bees, under the auspices of the Bee-keepers' Association. In the musical world there have been two important annual festivals held—that of Norwich, and that of the Three Choirs at Worcester. The former has proved a grand success, but the latter has been less satisfactorily attended than usual, as the festival has been shorn of some of its greatest attractions.

Our friend from the neighbourhood of Colney Hatch is quite proud that we exposed one of his eccentricities last week; so proud, indeed, that he has honoured us with another specimen of his mental weakness. He writes, *Il y a, en Angleterre, deux Angots—l'Angot qu'on chante, et l'Angot qu'on adore*. Madame Angot has certainly achieved greatness in this country; this is indisputable, and ingots are not to be sneezed at; yet we tremble for the consequences if our correspondent is permitted to continue his wild career unchecked. Heaven knows what will befall him if he does not soon pull up and repent him of his evil ways.

Another of our numerous correspondents has asked us to describe the difference between “organic” and “inorganic” matter. We confess we feel a little nervous about the answer we shall give him. We are not a little unscientific in our ideas—we say it with much sorrow. We can only hazard an answer, but this, we can only hope, will prove not unacceptable. We consider “organic matter” is harmony gone mad, while “inorganic” is the barrel and other apparatus which provides the discord.

The sea-serpent has made its appearance again, not, however, in the sea—so far as our knowledge goes, but in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. We presume our contemporary has been less successful than usual in procuring a seasonably big gooseberry, and, in default, has fallen back upon this ancient mariner or monster, whichever he may be. One of our contemporary's correspondents, it seems, in his eagerness to lasso one of these serpents, only some eighty or ninety feet long, managed, in his excitement, to overbalance himself, and went head over heels into the sea within easy

reach of the serpent. But the latter was frightened, dived some few hundred fathoms, and reappeared shortly after, but quite out of sight of the frightened sailor, who thought his last moment had come. We have never seen a sea-serpent, and have no desire to cultivate his acquaintance. We are not quite sure if we know what he is like. Is he an eel-longated kind of a brute?

We cannot say we altogether sympathise with the ill-used letter "H." To us it seems a very wilful kind of letter. It slips away when its presence is necessary, and turns up again at most inconvenient times, just when it ought to keep out of the way. A cockney, for instance, a most intelligent sort of fellow, is quite willing to lend a hand to any friend in difficulty. But letter "H.," meanwhile, has worked himself into a fit of obstinacy, and the result is that our friend the cockney is only able to lend a 'and, a mere conjunctive particle, of no use whatever by itself, but only as conjoining two things or persons together. Another intelligent cockney, who is a great admirer of landscapes, thinks Muswell Hill and the neighbouring palace is "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." Unfortunately, letter "H.," however, is again obstinate, and Muswell Hill degenerates into a mere Muswell 'ill, which, if we remember rightly, is one of those nasty uncomfortable little things which all human flesh is heir to. This is not paying Muswell Hill a very great compliment. Of the perverse conduct of letter "H.," we had a most extraordinary illustration the other day. Two friends, or acquaintances, were in the same compartment of a carriage on the Great Northern Railway. A difference of opinion arose between them as to which of the two, Crouch Hill Station, or Crouch End Station, was on the Great Northern, which on the Midland line. The question was authoritatively solved thus: "Crouch Hend" is on the Northern, "Crouch 'ill" on the Midland. We had previously been suffering from a mild attack of dyspepsia, but the information was so good that we forgot at once all our ailments, and spent the rest of the journey in little else than chuckling and grinning over the improper uses to which "H." is weak enough to lend its countenance. "H." has, in fact, been hanging ever since in the passage between guttural and pectoral. In other words, it has been obstinately sticking in our throats, and we know not when we shall get rid of it.

The latest illustration we have heard of the familiar saying about adding insult to injury was brought, a few days since, under our notice by a friend of ours who is on the staff of a contemporary. Paying an early visit, one morning, to the printer's, for the purpose of banding in more copy, he was met by the manager of the composing department, who, with a hesitation that may have been natural, but which was certainly considerate under the circumstances, remarked, "Mr. —, the first sheet of your last copy was simply dreadful. It was blotted, and all that, and none of us could make head or tail of it." "Ah," said Mr. — in reply, "I admit that was a most picturesque study, but this"—writer, if possible, at least a thousand times worse—"is simply beautiful." Mr. Manager, on looking at the said copy, at once subsided into tears, but whether of rage or sympathy our informant deponed not.

We hear of a very heavy storm having recently visited Texas, and caused serious loss, both of life and property, especially at Galveston. Elsewhere, similar disasters have happened, and we hear that notice has been given at our various ports that the approaching equinoctial gales may be expected to prove of greater severity than usual. So, say we, look out for squalls. If we were nautically given we should offer further advice as to "furling taupsails and foretaupsails, &c., &c., but we are ashamed to say we are not, so our readers must look out for themselves. Let them study one of Marryatt's sea novels—*Peter Simple*, for instance—they will find all the needful technical terms, and far more than they will probably understand.

Foreign news, as the saying is, is "pretty much of a muchness." That is to say, the telegrams we read yesterday will probably hold good for nearly every day in the week. From Bosnia and the Herzegovina we still hear of Turks being mutilated and Turkish dwellings burnt to the ground. The valiant upholders of liberty seem, at their best, to be merely a parcel of marauding ruffians, gathered together from the four winds of heaven—wild, unruly people, who know about as much of true liberty as we do of Chinese, and whose sole delight is to take part in every disturbance that breaks out, provided only it be an uprising against legitimate authority. We hope the Turks,

who are gentlemen at all events, even though they may conduct their government in a manner different from what we are accustomed to at home, will make short work of these disturbers of the public peace. We are not very blood-thirsty, but we think the world would get on better if the ruffian classes were less considerable in numbers. From Vienna we learn that the Empress of Austria is progressing favourably, after her late severe accident, and there is every prospect of her complete and immediate restoration to health! As to the Emperor of Germany, he is making a rare progress through his dominions, being received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. It seems also settled that His Imperial Majesty will visit King Victor Emanuel early next month. No doubt Kaiser Wilhelm will meet with a magnificent reception, and justly, too. Is not the complete consolidation of the Italian kingdom, by the acquirement of Venice, and subsequently of Rome, due to his alliance with the Italian monarch. Italy is not likely to forget these services, and will, no doubt, welcome her late ally and present friend with effusive loyalty. In France the usual military manoeuvres have been taking place in various parts of the country. The war in Spain is still being pursued with considerable energy on the part of the Alphonsists. Some eight hundred Carlists having crossed the French frontier have been interned. This, of course, means the deduction of a considerable strength from the already weaker side. We care not how soon this struggle is brought to an end, though, as regards Spain itself, it seems to us a simple case, which of the twain shall be king over her, King Log or King Stork. From Copenhagen we hear H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with his wife, have reached and left Copenhagen on their return to England, while his brother, the Duke of Connaught, who has been appointed on the staff at Gibraltar, will shortly take up his appointment in that garrison.

The members of the Salisbury Lodge of Instruction, which meets at the Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, will work the fifteen sections on Thursday, 30th September, at seven o'clock p.m. precisely. Bro. Mander, W.M. 1201, will preside, and the following brethren will assist:—

FIRST LECTURE.

1st Section by Bro. A. C. Burrell	...	...	...	P.M. No. 1446
2nd " " Bro. Harrison	...	...	...	No. 180
3rd " " Bro. A. Cameron	...	...	...	P.M. No. 180
4th " " Bro. D. M. Belfrage	...	...	...	D.C. No. 179
5th " " Bro. J. H. Watts	...	...	...	S.W. No. 1201
6th " " Bro. J. Wheeler	...	...	...	No. 1446
7th " " Bro. T. Cull	...	...	...	I.G. No. 1416

SECOND LECTURE.

1st Section by Bro. B. H. Swallow	...	...	...	P.M. No. 382
2nd " " Bro. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	S.W. No. 1298
3rd " " Bro. T. H. Pulsford	...	...	...	P.M. No. 1158
4th " " Bro. W. S. Lee	...	...	...	No. 1201
5th " " Bro. A. Boehr	...	...	...	No. 1446

THIRD LECTURE.

1st Section by Bro. E. J. Scott	...	...	...	P.M. No. 749
2nd " " Bro. W. C. Parsons	...	...	...	W.M. No. 180
3rd " " Bro. E. Farwig	...	...	...	W.S. No. 180

Madame Patti (Marquise de Caux) and the Marquis arrived in Brighton on Friday, and were met at the railway station by the Mayor, Bro. Alderman Brigden, the Mayoress, Bro. Sir John Cordy Burrows, Bro. Kuhe, Mrs. Kuhe, Bro. George Reeves Smith, &c. They proceeded to the Norfolk Hotel, and at half-past ten in the evening Bro. Devin's band played some very excellent pieces. At the conclusion, Madame Patti sent for Bro. Devin, and complimented him on the performance, and the taste displayed by him in the pieces selected. Bro. Kuhe may be congratulated on the success of his first subscription concert. The elite of Brighton filled every available seat. Madame Patti's singing was faultless, and she was presented with a very splendid bouquet by Miss Harriet Young, and another by the Mayor. Madame Campobello Sinico also received a deserved share of applause. Madame Castellan played artistically on the violin. Signors Uno and Campobello sang several songs with great effect. Bro. Kuhe's appearance was a signal for loud and prolonged cheering. The second concert takes place on the 27th, when Madame Albani, in conjunction with Madame and Bro. Patey, will appear. On Saturday, despite the

counter attractions, the Aquarium was crowded, the opera recitals being a great attraction. In the morning the Bohemian Girl was the selection, supported by Bro. Geo. Perren, Miss Blanche Terri (soprano), Miss Palmer (contralto), and Geo. Fox (basso). The evening concert was also well attended, Wallace's opera of Lurline proving equally attractive.

The Prospectus has been issued of the Briton Life Association, which is formed for the creation of a "new series" of the Briton Medical and General Life Association on a perfectly independent basis, and entirely free from any of the existing liabilities or engagements of the parent institution. The capital required is £500,000 in £1 shares, of which 100,000 are now offered to the public. Shareholders will receive an annual interest of 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, in addition to 20 per cent. of the net divisible profits. In the ten years ended the 31st December 1873, the New Annual Premiums of the old Society amounted to an average of £21,698 per annum; hence the prospects of the new Company, which has been formed in connection with the 2,000 old established agencies, are unusually encouraging.

The Peckham Lodge, No. 1475, will hold its future meetings at the New Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road.

Bro. Henry Samuel is a candidate for the vacancy created in the Ward of Castle Baynard by the resignation of Alderman Sir Sills John Gibbons, Bart. Bro. S. C. Hadley P.A.G.D.C. is also a candidate, and from the numerous signed requisition he has received, has a probable chance of success.

Grand Lodge has voted to our worthy Bro. Superintendent James Mott the Steward's Jewel, as a testimonial for the services rendered by him at the Installation of the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M.

A military Lodge, that had hitherto held its meetings in the Garrison at Chatham, has been ordered in future to discontinue doing so.

A new drama, entitled *Olive Branch*, by Paul Merritt, Esq., preceded by *Who Speaks First*, and concluding with *A Bank Holiday*, has been drawing good houses during the week at Bro. Nye Chart's Theatre Royal, Brighton.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

Railway.	Miles open. 1875	Receipts.	
		1875 £	1874 £
Caledonian	739	58,922	57,786
Glasgow and South Western	315½	18,747	18,469
Great Eastern	763	54,114	51,859
Great Northern	523	69,246	67,890
Great Western	1,534	117,818	113,309
Lancashire and Yorkshire	430	69,702	66,362
London and Brighton	376½	40,303	36,668
London, Chatham and Dover	153½	25,124	22,866
London and North Western	1,586	189,514	186,809
London and South Western	626½	45,642	41,071
London, Tilbury and Southend	45	2,577	—
Manchester and Sheffield	259½	36,485	34,437
Midland	975¾	120,668	115,533
Metropolitan	8	8,712	8,077
„ „ District	8	4,307	3,967
„ „ St. John's Wood	1½	397	376
North British	844¾	41,727	42,293
North Eastern	1,400½	136,616	138,484
North London	12	7,162	6,742
North Staffordshire Railway	191	11,199	10,348
„ „ Canal	118	1,657	1,630
South Eastern	350	46,017	41,712

The *Medical Times*, in alluding to Felton and Sons' "Specialite" Sherry, states, it is "A very pleasant light wine, with no heat; a real vinous flavour, which, unlike that of the majority of Sherries at low prices, leaves an impression on the palate of belonging to a real wine. * * * It is exceedingly pleasant to the eye; the taste is soft, round, and not acid: the flavour is vinous and dry, without any suggestion of artificial bitterness. We have no doubt that as a moderately stimulating accessory to the meal of a patient suffering from a tonic dyspepsia it would be valuable."

THE LATE COUNTESS OF CARNARVON.

The granite and marble tomb of the late lamented Countess of Carnarvon has just been completed, and presents a very chaste and massive appearance. It is situated at the west end of the mortuary chapel in the cemetery in Highclere Park, near Newbury. The monument is composed of axed Peterhead granite, with a fine polished grey granite kerb. Within this is an open space for flowers; and in the centre is a slab of red Aberdeen granite, surmounted by a cross of white Sicilian marble. The red slab is splayed, and has the following inscription cut in raised letters on a rusticated ground:—"Evelyn Georgina Katherine, wife of Henry, fourth Earl of Carnarvon, Born, 3rd November 1834, Died, 25th January 1875." On the plinth of the red granite slab is the following inscription:—"We asked life of Thee, and Thou gavest her a long life, even for ever and ever." The monument was designed by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, architect.—*Standard*.

FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

The District Grand Lodge of Bengal has appointed a committee, under the resolution passed on the 24th June 1875, which has for its object the building and maintaining a Masonic hall worthy of the Freemasons of Bengal and of the capital of India. The committee met at the Freemasons' Hall in Bentinck-street, Calcutta, on the 3rd July last, and the whole of the necessary resolutions were passed to carry out the scheme for the building of the new Masonic Temple. A company has been created, and is called "The Bengal Freemasons' Hall Building Company," with a capital of 1,50,000 rs., divided into 100 rs. each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and the necessary officers and directors have been appointed. The site for the new Temple has been fully determined upon, and nothing remains but the completion of the list of shareholders, which already numbers 150. There are still some 500 shares at the disposal of the committee, and it is hoped some of the Craft in this country may feel disposed to assist the undertaking. It is anticipated that everything will be in readiness for the commencement of the building during the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and that a very forcible appeal will be made to his Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone himself.—*Daily News*.

SEWAGE.—Sewage consists of the entire water-supply of our towns after it has been used for domestic purposes, of the excreta of man and animals, of the rainfall of the town area, and of earthy matter washed and worn from the streets. It contains valuable fertilising matter in an extremely dilute condition. This can be demonstrated by analysis, and many eminent chemists having examined town sewage at various times, have given us a tolerably accurate idea of its composition. Phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash, are the three principal ingredients of agricultural importance. These substances can be purchased in the form of guano, "superphosphates," potash salts, and other manures; and since these substances are marketable, an estimate can readily be formed as to the cheapest rate at which they may be obtained. Thus, it may be shown that ammonia may be purchased in the form of some manurial substance at the rate of, say, £60 per ton. Hence, a commercial value may be attached to the three substances above mentioned, and by finding the proportion in which they exist in town sewage, an estimate may be formed as to its value. It is needless here to enter further into detail, and it is sufficient to state that the value of sewage, calculated upon purely chemical grounds is 1.8d per ton, varying, of course, according to season and other conditions. The result of sewage irrigation agrees closely with this estimate, being more usually below than above it.—From "*Cassell's Technical Educator*" for September.

A FAMINE INCIDENT.—Just about the time Lord Dufferin came of age a dreadful famine broke out in Ireland, and he and a friend, the Hon. Mr. Boyle, went over to Skibbereen together to see for themselves the actual condition of the people, and to devise what schemes they could for their assistance. They published, under their joint names, a brief history of their journey; and the profits arising from the sale of the book were devoted to the relief of the sufferers. The amount of good effected by the journey could, however, be scarcely measured by the monetary product of this little work, which did much to awaken the attention of the general public to the terrible condition of things that prevailed in the district described, and to incite them to assist in ameliorating it. The narrative is written in a very broad, plain, straightforward way, and is thoroughly matter-of-fact. There is no attempt made at effect. The facts are left to speak for themselves, and the result is a narrative of singular pathos and vigour. One part of the story is remarkably affecting in its simplicity. It relates how the two generous young fellows bought a huge basket of bread for distribution among the starving populace, and how they were besieged when the fact of this provision was made known. Something like an orderly distribution was attempted, but the dreadful hunger and impatience of the poor wretches by whom the donors were surrounded rendered this absolutely impossible, and the bread was thrown out to the crowd, loaf by loaf, from a window. It seems that there was nothing better to be done; but the struggles of the famished women, over what was after all but a very indifferent supply, were dreadful to witness. When Lord Dufferin and his companion left the town, the vehicle in which they rode was impeded by the crowds which followed, invoking blessings and praying for further relief.—From "*Cassell's National Portrait Gallery*" for September.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

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MONDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

- 45—Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, at 8. (Instruction.)
377—Hope and Charity, Lion Hotel, High-street, Kidderminster.
993—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.

TUESDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

- 299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford, Kent.
573—Perseverance, Shenstone House, Hales Owen, Worcester.
1223—Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8. (Instruction.)
1393—Hamer, 92 Everton-road, Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

- 193—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch-lane, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)
187—Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Leeds.
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone. (Instruction.)
996—Sondes, Assembly Rooms, East Dereham.

THURSDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

- 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8. (Instruction.)
1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)
39—St. John the Baptist, Masonic Hall, Fore-street-hill, Exeter.
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
904—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Westgate, Rotherham.
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Staffordshire.
1126—Oakwood, Stockdove Inn, Romily, Cheshire.
R. A. 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale.

FRIDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

- 1273—Burdett Cutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate.
242—St. George's, Town Hall, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, 23 Albion-street, Leeds.
601—St. John's, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop.
709—Invicta, Corn Exchange, Queen-street, Ashford.
1839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester.
1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Athelstone, Warwickshire.

IRELAND.

- TUESDAY—124—Seapatrik, Masonic Hall, Banbridge, Co. Down.
195—St. Patrick's, Masonic Rooms, Belfast.
FRIDAY—97—Hirams, Masonic Hall, Arthur-square, Belfast.
110—Kilrea, Kilrea, Co. Derry.
164—Commercial, Masonic Hall, Londonderry.
223—Gorey, Gorey.
691—St. John's, Town Hall, Enniskillen.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

- MONDAY—349—St. Clair, Freemasons' Hall.
TUESDAY—151—Defensive Band, Alexander Hall, Cockburn-street.
R. A. 40—Naval and Military, Freemasons' Hall.
FRIDAY—291—Celtic of Edinburgh and Leith, Ship Hotel, East Register-street.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.

- SATURDAY—R.A. 143—Robert Burns, Masonic Hall, Hollytown.
MONDAY—210—Star, 12 Trongate.
362—St. Clair, 25 Robertson-street.
541—Marie Stuart, Prince of Wales's-terrace, Crosshill.
R.A. 122—Thetis, 35 St. James-street.
TUESDAY—413—Athol, 213 Buchanan-street.
R.A. 67—Cathedral, 22 Struthers-street.
R.A. 73—Caledonian of Unity, 170 Buchanan-street.
THURSDAY—27—St. Mungo, 213 Buchanan-street.
553—St. Vincent, 162 Kent-road.
FRIDAY—275—Shamrock and Thistle, 22 Struthers-street.
116—Royal Arch, Council Hall, Rutherglen.
512—Thorn-tree, Thornliebank.
175—Greenock St. John's, St. John's Hall, Greenock.
459—Kelburne, Cumbræ Hotel, Millport.
SATURDAY—28—St. John Kilwag, Black Bull Inn, Kirkintilloch.
458—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Busby.
544—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Coatbridge.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS,

Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.—The above Lodge met at Bro. Maidwell's, the Hercules, Leadenhall-street, E.C., on Thursday last, 23rd September. Present—Bros. Hocking W.M., Brown S.W., Fraser J.W., C. A. Grammer Hon. Secretary, Hollands S.D., Webb J.D., Ellis I.G., Austin P.M. Preceptor, and numerous other brethren. The first and second ceremonies were worked by Bro. Hocking, and the third ceremony by Bro. Brient. The Lodge was then closed in perfect harmony. The fifteen sections will be worked in this Lodge of Instruction on the fourth Thursday in October, when it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of brethren.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.—This Lodge held its regular weekly meeting on Monday, the 20th of September, at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, St. John's-square. Present: Bros. Tolmie W.M., Read S.W., Walker J.W., Killick Secretary, Lake S.D., Crawley J.D., Robinson I.G., Christopher Tyler. Past Master Bro. Beckett, Preceptor, and a full meeting of

the members. Business—Lodge opened in the usual manner, and the minutes of previous meeting confirmed. The W.M. worked the third ceremony, with traditional history, and raised Bro. Saul to the degree of M.M. The W.M. worked the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections of the third Lecture, Bro. Beckett dictating the answers. The S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. for the next ensuing meeting. The revised bye-laws will be finally considered at the next meeting, and the fifteen sections worked on the 4th of October proximo.

Industry Lodge, No. 129.—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Thursday, the 16th inst., at Graydon's Hotel Masonic Rooms. Present—Bros. Thomas Hyacinthe Dickson W.M., Charles E. Eccles S.W., Capt. James Nias Croke J.W., Capt. R. W. M. Jenkins Secretary, Francis Fawcett Treasurer, Hyacinthe Dickson S.D., Doctor Wm. Erwin J.D., John Reynold Dickson D.C., W. A. Graydon Steward, Richard Hamilton I.G., Patrick Morrow Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. J. W. Dickson I.P.M. and Johnstone. Visitors—Bros Wilson, Kennedy and Henry Burton. Business—To ballot for and if approved initiate Mr. Michael Drummond. The ballot was unanimous, and consequently Mr. Drummond, Barrister-at-Law, was initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry by Bro. J. Reynolds Dickson P.M.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—The usual place of meeting of this Lodge, being occupied for that night by the Royal Alfred Chapter, the brethren adjourned to Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday last. Bro. J. P. Cohen occupied the chair. The proceedings commenced with the usual preliminaries, after which the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of the first degree, Bro. Ockenden acting as candidate. Bro. Cohen is only a Mason of scarcely three years' standing, yet displayed abilities in the performance of his duties which many might reasonably envy, for he showed a perfect acquaintance with every detail of the ritual, which he delivered with remarkable ease and intelligence. Bro. John Constable next worked the ceremony of Installation. It would be superfluous to comment upon that brother's performance. All who know him are aware that whatever he undertakes he does thoroughly and well. The brethren expressed their appreciation of the services of Bros. Cohen and Constable by an unanimous vote of thanks, which was duly recorded in the Lodge book. A curious incident occurred in the course of the evening. A French Brother, whose credentials show him to be the present Master of the Lodge of Ceremony at Brussels, presented himself, and after proving his acquaintance with the necessary etceteras of an Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, flatly refused to proceed to the third degree, on the plea of his not being sure that we are assembled as a regular Lodge, he perceiving a want of the usual regalia, &c. In vain was it explained to him that we had only met as a school of instruction. The French eloquence of the whole assembly (which, by the way, appeared extremely limited) was employed in the endeavour to convince him that under the circumstances he could not be permitted to remain in the room, and, still continuing stubborn, he was politely but firmly requested to retire. As soon, however, as it became clear to his comprehension what was required of him, he made his exit, with profuse bows, hand shakings and expressions of fraternal goodwill, his impression all the time remaining unaltered that we had met as an irregular Lodge. The officers present were Bros. Ayton S.W., D. Posener J.W., Abell J.D., J. Levy I.G., J. K. Pitt Hon. Sec., J. Constable P.M. Hon. Treasurer, E. Gottheil P.M. Preceptor, Past Master Bloomfield, Hickman W.M. 180, John Ross W.M. 185, and a number of brethren.

Union Lodge, No. 332.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, the 20th inst., at 170 Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Present—Bros. J. McNair R.W.M., J. Gilles S.W., J. Jackson J.W. P.M.'s Bros. R. Mitchell and Belfour. Visitors—Bros. Grange No. 3 Bis, G. Wheeler No. 73, J. J. Duthie P.M. No. 362. A considerable amount of business relative to the future prospects of the Lodge was discussed and amicably disposed of.

Probity and Freedom Lodge, No. 367.—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 16th inst., at the Bull's Head Hotel, Smallbridge. Present—Bros. John James Ashworth W.M., W. Schofield S.W., W. Beswicke Secretary, C. M. Jones P.M. and Treasurer, W. J. Kinder S.D., A. T. Shore J.D., J. Midgley Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. England and Rigg. Business—The Lodge was opened at 7.30 p.m. in due form by the Worshipful Master. The minutes of last regular meeting having been read, were declared correctly recorded. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Henry Ashworth, and it being favourable, he was regularly initiated into Freemasonry by Bro. Jones P.M. Bro. Swift was passed to the second degree by Bro. Davies P.M. The Lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 9.30 p.m. The brethren and visitors then sat down to a substantial banquet.

Socrates Lodge, No. 373.—The installation meeting was held at the George Hotel, Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., and was made the occasion of presenting a testimonial to Bro. J. Marson, P.P.G.S.W., P.G.D.C., P.M. 373, in recognition of his valuable services as Secretary of the Lodge. Beside the officers and six Past Masters, the brethren assembled in great force, to witness the installation ceremony and to do due honour to their much esteemed Secretary, who, while accepting an oak cabinet and a Masonic jewel, appropriated the sum of £25 (being the cash portion of the testimonial) to the Masonic Charities. As Bro. J. Marson is a Provincial Grand Officer this generous act must secure him an increased fraternal regard beyond the limits of this Lodge.

St. Vincent Lodge, No. 553.—The first visitation of this season took place on Thursday, the 16th September, when Bro. F. A. Barrow D.P.G.M. acting P.G. Master was accompanied to the St. Vincent Lodge by the following P.G. Officers:—A. McTagarth, M.A., P.G.S., J. Walker P.G.T., J. Gelles P.G.S.D., G. Thallon P.G.J.D., J. Fraser P.G.A.M., J. Balfour P.G.D.C., Wm. Phillis P.G.S.B., J. Sinclair Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund, and J. B. Hardie P.G. Tyler. The Lodge having been previously opened by Bros. R. McDougal P.W.M., assisted by D. Stark S.W., J. Best J.W., R. Cleland T., J. Halley S., R. Stevens S.D., J. Clayton J.D., and J. Cullis I.G., the provincial deputation were received with all the honours of the St. Vincent Lodge, and a number of visitors were present. The P.G.S. then read the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge relative to the examination of the books, and made a few comments thereon. The D.P.G.M. rose, and said, As this is only a young Lodge, and it is our first official visit of inspection, we wish to show the brethren that, at any rate in this province, visitations are not mere matters of ceremony at which the members of Provincial Grand Lodge may appear in their official clothing for the purpose of receiving honour at the hands of the rest of the brethren, but to practically test the working of the Lodge, to overhaul their books, and see that they were kept correct, and their expenditure properly vouched. He had felt a great interest in the establishment of this Lodge, as he had long thought a west end Lodge was wanted in that locality, and he was glad to find, from their books, that though scarcely twelve months since he was in that hall to consecrate the Lodge they had initiated 76 gentlemen. He would advise them to raise their fees, and be sure of the quality of the materials they were bringing up for the building. He thought, from the sample before him, they had been doing so, but it was always wise to give a word of caution. He also trusted they would be very careful with their books; the P.G.S. had detected a slight inaccuracy, and called attention to it. No doubt it was susceptible of explanation, but he mentioned that the young Masons who constituted the Lodge might have greater confidence by seeing that even if there was any little error committed by their Secretary there was a supreme body who would be sure to detect it; altogether he must highly congratulate them on the progress they had made as a Lodge. The R.W.M. said he was pleased to hear these encomiums from the acting P.G.M. who had already proved a good friend to them at the time when they obtained their charter. The slight error they had noticed had arisen from two causes, the neglect of the Grand Lodge to send them a roll book at first, and the vast amount of labour involved upon the young Secretary; few could say they had time to fetch up the account for 76 entries in so short a time. He was determined, with the aid of the members, to get a better hall in which to meet—this was only a temporary place. The fees, as suggested, should then be raised, and by this time next year he trusted to be second to none in the province in any respect. The P.G.M. having expressed his satisfaction with the explanation given, the deputation then retired. The Deputy Master, Bro. Stark, then initiated six gentlemen into the Order. After this amount of labour the J.W. took charge, and a very substantial supper was served, about 40 of the brethren, who remained, spending a few hours in harmony, the geniality of the R.W.M. putting all at their ease. The Lodge was again resumed, and then closed in due form.

Star in the East Lodge, No. 650.—There was a large muster of the Brethren of this Lodge on the 13th inst., to witness the installation of Bro. Geo. Gard Pye, of Dovercourt and Colchester, as W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony was performed in a very able and impressive manner by the V.W. Bro. Chas. J. Martyn P.G. Chaplain England. At its close the new W.M. appointed and invested his officers as follow:—Bros. J. Durrant I.P.M. and D.C., J. Dunlop S.W., S. Dutton jun. J.W., S. Dutton sen. Secretary and Treasurer, J. Cartlidge S.D., W. Axenham J.D., S. J. Newton I.G., W. Downs and G. A. Smith Stewards, and R. Barlow Tyler. The Brethren afterwards sat down to a sumptuous banquet at the Pier Hotel, the catering of Bro. Brice giving great satisfaction. During the evening the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were heartily drunk, and the proceedings passed off most successfully. Among the Brethren present, in Lodge or at the banquet, besides those already mentioned, were the R.W. Bro. Matthew E. Clark D.P.G.M. Essex, Bro. John Wright Carr P.G. Secretary, Bros. A. Welch W.M., T. J. Ralling Secretary, J. J. C. Turner Organist, J. Hanly I.G., E. Hennemeyer, T. A. Middleton, T. Rix, A. R. Staines and C. Gunner, Tyler of Angel Lodge, No. 51, W. Rivers P.M. 74, A. Tennant No. 153, late 178, W. Westgate P.P.G.D.C. Suffolk, F. Wright 213, 697, and 1,500, A. R. Clench W.M., T. Eustace P.M. S.W., H. Everett, T. Downing and W. G. Siggers, of No. 697, W. Richey P.M. 700, W. F. Laxton P.P.G.S.D. Middlesex, P.M. 1,238, and the following members of No. 650:—Bros. J. W. C. Butcher P.M., R. T. Dickson P.M., W. O. Ward P.M., S. H. Wymark P.M., C. F. J. Barker, W. Walker, S. J. Newton, J. Warren, Charles Lucas, J. H. Robinson, T. W. Naylor, R. Guy, W. Nickerson and G. L. Jackson. Letters expressive of regret at their inability to attend were received from the R.W. Bro. R. J. Bagshawe P.G.M., the R.W. Bro. R. Bolton Barton LL.D., P.P.G.M. Western India, &c.

Yarborough Lodge, No. 811.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Saturday, the 18th, at the Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton, Bros. Rev. Dr. O'Brien W.M., Rev. Edward Walker S.W., M. B. Tanner Treasurer, G. De Paris Secretary, and Past Masters Bro. Hyde Pullen P.G.S.B., P.P.G.M. Isle of Wight, C. Horsley P.P.G.R. Middlesex, Wood P.G.S.B., P.P.G.W. Sussex, Cunningham, P.P.G.S.W. Sussex, and Bro. Alderman Abbey, the future Mayor of Brighton. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed, Bro. Hyde Pullen, P.G.S.B. of the Grand Lodge of England, P.I.D.G.M. for the Isle of Wight, then occupied the chair, and a Board of Installed Masters was formed. Bro. Rev. Ed. Walker,

S.W. and W.M. elect, was presented to the Lodge, and Bro. Hyde Pullen installed him into the chair in a very perfect and impressive manner. The W.M. having been saluted, invested his officers. At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly installed W.M. requested Bro. Charles Horsley P.M. to present Bro. Hyde Pullen P.M., in the name of the Lodge, with a very elegant gold jewel, with suitable inscription, in recognition of the services rendered to the Lodge; Bro. C. Horsley, in the course of his remarks said, he hoped he might live long to enjoy it, as he was one the Lodge was proud of, and the unanimous manner the jewel was voted was a proof how he was appreciated and respected (cheers). Bro. Hyde Pullen then returned thanks, and said he felt proud of the honour shewn him; he had already received so many acts of kindness from every Bro. in the Lodge that he felt additional pride in receiving the jewel. He had at a very early period been associated in the formation of the Lodge, in conjunction with Bro. Wood, and he was pleased to say that their exertions were crowned with success (cheers). Bro. Chalk, a son of an old and respected P.M. of the Lodge, was then proposed as a joining member. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a very sumptuous banquet, at the banquetting hall. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. Bro. Hyde Pullen returned thanks for the toast of the Grand Officers, and Bro. Wood, P.P.G.W. Sussex, responded to the toast of the R.W. Lord Pelham P.G.M. Sussex, and the rest of the Grand Officers; Bro. Major Clark P.P.G.W. returned thanks for the toast of the Visitors—who were Bros. B. Ferner P.G.D. and Pros Grand Master for Sussex, Dixon P.P.G.D. Sussex, and S. Rosenthal P.P.G.W. Middlesex, &c. The toasts of the W.M., Wardens and Officers were given, and the Tyler's toast concluded a very agreeable and harmonious evening.

The Dramatic Lodge, Glasgow.—This new Lodge held its regular meeting on Wednesday, the 15th September, at 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Present—Bros. Dobson W.M., H. C. Jackman S.W., J. Seevewright J.W. There was a goodly number of visitors. Business—The initiation of a candidate, which was performed in a superior manner by Bro. Dobson. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Jackman S.W. presented the Lodge with a box of working tools. The Master, in accepting the gift, said it was only an additional proof of the great interest their S.W. felt in the Lodge, and another augury for its success.

St. Mungo Encampment of Knights Templar.—This Encampment held its annual meeting in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, on Monday, 20th September. Sir Knight Bell E.C. presiding. Comp. J. Rotherham, who had taken the Esquire degree in July, was duly introduced by Sir Knight J. McLeish, and was duly dubbed a Knight, and afterwards created a Knight of the Temple by the E.C., assisted by Sir Knights G. W. Wheeler as Prelate, C. McKenzie as Marshall, and J. McLeish as Warder. The election of the whole of the officers for the ensuing year then took place, and the following Sir Knights were unanimously appointed to the respective offices:—R. Bell eminent Commander, Sir Knight's T. Clanachan Sub-Commander, Rev. J. C. Stewart Prelate, F. Bates Treasurer, S. Scott Recorder, J. Johnson Chancellor, R. Mitchell Almoner, M. Clanachan Chamberlain, J. McDade Bauncennefer, R. Currie Vexillum Belli, J. McLeish 1st Aide-de-Camp, R. Muir 2nd Aide-de-Camp, R. Smith 1st Warder, J. Smith 2nd Warder, J. B. Hardie Sentinel, with G. W. Wheeler and R. Mitchell as auditors. The Encampment was then closed in ancient form.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF NEW JERSEY.

THE Seventeenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey met at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, September 7th inst. It was quite a gala day, and the Conclave was heralded by a Templar parade, in which nine commandaries participated—Cœur de Leon, No. 8, Ivanhoe, No. 11, St. John's, No. 9, Cyrene, No. 7, Palestine, No. 4, Helena, No. 5, De Molay, No. 6, Hugh Hugh de Payen, No. 1, and Damascus, No. 5—all with banners displayed, and bands of music, escorting the Grand Officers in carriages. After proceeding through the principal streets of the city, the parade concluded with a grand inspection and review. All then partook of the hospitalities of Cœur de Lion Commandery, in the Masonic Hall, ample arrangements having been made for eight hundred guests. The Grand Commandery then assembled in the Blue Room, the principal Lodge and Commandery Rooms not being yet completed, the Deputy Grand Commander, Sir W. L. Newell, presiding, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the R.E. Grand Commander, who sent his sincere regrets, together with the report of his proceedings for the past year, which was listened to with marked attention. The Grand Officers were then elected and installed for the ensuing Templar year, and Camden was selected as the place of the next annual Conclave, so as to be adjacent to the Centennial City during the observance of our National festivities in 1876. The celebration incident to the holding of this 17th Annual Conclave concluded with a grand promenade concert, tendered by the Knights of New Brunswick to their visiting fratres. It was very largely attended by the Knights and their ladies, all of whom enjoyed the occasion.

The Masonic Hall just erected by the Masonic Building Association of New Brunswick is a magnificent structure. On the second floor is a fine Opera House; the lower portion is rented for stores, there is a large Assembly Room, Music Hall, and Offices on third floor. In the upper stories are the Lodge Room, of splendid architectural design, by Bro. Windrim, of Philadelphia, and a commodious Commandery Room, not yet completed, of which we shall speak further on the occasion of its Dedication, which, judging from the energy of our New Jersey brethren, will not be long delayed.—*The Keystone.*

BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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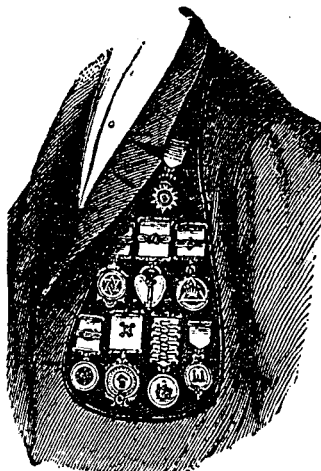
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