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LODGE ACCOMMODATION.

THE desire on the part of Lodges to possess a home of their own, which is rapidly extending in this country, and in the colonies and other British possessions abroad, as well as in the United States of America, is a sign of the advancement of the Masonic Order, and promises well for the future, both from a financial as well as a moral point of view. Financially it must be apparent that the possession by Lodges and members of the Craft of a number of Halls in various parts of the world is a valuable acquisition, while the moral effect on the growing generation of buildings devoted to the purposes of Freemasonry—really to the alleviation of distress and the advancement of the human race—must be advantageous to the community at large, and redound to the credit of members of the Craft. Besides all this, the provision of special accommodation for the regular meetings of the Order, distinct from the outside influence of public buildings, is well worthy the careful consideration and hearty co-operation of every Mason who desires to elevate the surroundings of Freemasonry, and keep it, as it always has been, foremost among the many and varied friendly societies of the universe.

Admitting all the benefits which accrue from the ever increasing number of Masonic Halls which are being erected, we must not be led away in our enthusiasm to ignore the ample, and in many cases really splendid accommodation, which is provided for the purposes of Freemasonry by those whose business it is to cater for the public. All things being equal, it is of course preferable for the ceremonies of the Craft to be worked in halls or other buildings specially built or adapted to the requirements of Freemasonry, but there are so many matters to be considered in this respect that it is almost impossible to argue in any general way, so as to meet all the requirements of the case. In large towns, where a number of Lodges can combine and erect for themselves a home, and can afford a sufficient outlay year by year to keep the building habitable and in proper repair; or even in small towns, where a Masonic Club can be associated with independent Lodge quarters, Masonic Halls can, and often are, successfully conducted, but difficulties present themselves, especially in medium sized places, where perhaps only one Lodge is located, as to what is to be done with the Masonic Hall, its furniture and fittings, during the long periods which elapse between the monthly or other stated meetings. Financial considerations must step in here, as being of paramount importance. In the case of towns such as we have referred to, represented by one Lodge, the expense of building and fitting a Masonic Hall would fall very heavily on the thirty, forty, or perhaps fifty members of the Lodge, but supposing the first outlay to be satisfactorily met, there is still the

question of repairs and general maintenance to be provided for, year by year, and these would form no inconsiderable tax on the local members. Of course the Masonic Hall might be built in such a way as to be available for other purposes, and this is often done, but unless something outside of Freemasonry can be introduced to bear some part of the outlay it is impossible to believe that Masonic Halls will ever become the rule, rather than, as they now are, the exception, and on this account we think those who now regard the accommodation of a Lodge month by month, and the provision of the refreshment which usually follows labour, as a part of their business, need have little fear of losing their customers.

We have recently referred to the action of certain American Grand Lodges who are pushing the crusade against the drink question, and all who are associated with it in any shape or form, in the most severe manner, even introducing Freemasonry into the struggle, and using it and its strong associations to further their own particular ideas. These enthusiasts in the cause of total abstinence exclude saloon keepers and every one associated with the drink traffic from Freemasonry, they enjoin all Masons to keep intoxicating liquors away from the Lodges and the ante-rooms, and, it may well be imagined—with such severe limits as are here shown—they do not allow their Lodges to meet at public houses. In such quarters Masonic Halls become a necessity, or at least some suitable building must be available, apart from the usual public resorts, in which to hold the meetings of the Lodge. But we cannot imagine such severe restrictions ever becoming universally popular, and hence it may be out of place to even consider what would be the possible result if it did happen, but it is useful to take all such matters into consideration when discussing such a subject as that before us. America is very young in many respects, and perhaps the experience of our transatlantic cousins on the subject of private clubs and organizations is one of the matters in which they have little experience. In England there are many who feel that much more evil may be worked in the privacy of a Club than is possible in the publicity of an hotel or other licensed premises, and if the drink question were the only consideration which could be put forward in favour of a general adoption of private Masonic Halls it would soon defeat itself, but happily such considerations do not have much weight with the ordinary Mason. As we said a few weeks back, severe measures may be necessary in certain quarters, to remedy certain evils, but the general body of the Order does not wish or require such exclusiveness as that to which we have referred.

The question of providing Masonic Halls for Lodge purposes has, and must continue to have, other and more noble points to recommend it. The beautiful ceremonies of the Order can be made much more impressive in a building especially adapted to the requirements of the Craft than is possible in any

room roughly put in shape for Lodge purposes, and yet how much, even in this respect, depends upon the Master, Officers and other members of a Lodge. We have been as much impressed in the quiet Lodge room provided at a provincial Hotel as in the most elaborate Masonic Hall it has been our fortune to visit, and no doubt our readers have had similar experience. Still, we should always give the preference to the provision of a separate home for Masonic Lodges should we be consulted on the point, and we should do so believing it to be possible to make stronger impressions in a home specially provided for Freemasonry than in one devoted to general purposes.

After all, the question of Lodge accommodation is a very insignificant one in comparison with that of deciding who shall be admitted to avail themselves of such accommodation. The quarters of a Lodge may be everything that can be desired, and yet the Lodge may not prosper; its Temple may be among the grandest, but at the same time its membership may be of the blackest; so that in this respect Masonic Halls are little or nothing to judge by. Indeed, we are inclined to the belief that the elaborate displays we sometimes hear of in connection with special Lodge accommodation are made rather in the hope of creating envy or admiration than with the idea of promoting the true principles of Freemasonry. Let us remember that, wherever we are the All-seeing eye beholds us, and let us so conduct ourselves before the world as to prove worthy of the name of Freemason, no matter what may be the accommodation provided for our particular Lodge.

FROM LOW TO HIGH TWELVE.

*An Address at a Lodge of Sorrow at Macon, Georgia,
by Rev. James R. Winchester, 32°.*

WHENCE came ye? What came ye here to do? Having finished your work, what are the wages? These are the practical questions which Speculative Masonry asks us at the hour of low twelve to answer for our departed brothers, and then with all available light apply to ourselves. On such an occasion as this memory is personified, and appears as a beautiful Virgin free from evil, bending in grief over a broken column, some noble life prematurely cut off, while opportunities for usefulness were spread before it. With a sprig of Acacia in her right hand she seems to forget, while lingering with fond devotion, that it must be planted on the loved one's grave and viewed henceforth as an emblem of hope beyond death's power. With her bridal hand she clings to the sacred urn in which are deposited the ashes of cherished associations. Turning fully to the broken column, and bowing with more lowly grief over the spot in which sleeps the mortal part of her beloved, she catches sight of a book resting on the upright fragment of stone. There white pages present themselves, and it is here permitted to write the virtues and forget the human frailties of her dead. Suddenly the urn is transformed into a casket of golden records, and the Acacia becoming rooted above the life that was folded up and laid away in the keeping of its God, points upward to immortality, where the soul dwells in the full light of its Temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

In this world of disappointment, memory must weep until catching reflections of glory beyond the grave, and learning that death does not end all, rejoices with exceeding great joy. While these opposite emotions spontaneously spring from the same source and exhaust the life, Time tenderly touches the flowing ringlets and each head whitens for his sickle. Thus, standing face to face with death, Masonry scorns the appearance of atheism that writes on the gates of her cemeteries, "Gone for ever." She detests infidelity, which gives no consolation to dry sorrow's tears when the desire of the eye has been removed, laid low by the setting maul and covered beneath the clods of the valley. But she hearkens to the true word which points to a ladder reaching from earth

beyond the clouds into the stars, and waits with patience while a voice comes in tones of tenderness, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Therefore we can meditate upon our brethren who faithfully carried out the designs on life's trestle-boards as happy, for the Master has simply called them from labour to refreshment. We are taught to watch their bright spirits, enveloped in light, entering the pearly gates of that temple which needs no sun, for the Lord God is the light thereof. Bowing upon the tessellated pavement, clothed with the badge of innocence, the righteousness of Him who was, and is, and is to come, they shall gain admission into the presence of the everlasting King and behold the beatific vision. Such a thought should turn the Lodge of sorrow into a banquet of joy. There the great multitude of souls will be gathered—"All the innocent little ones that have passed away like a breath of vernal air since time began; all the souls which the great, and the wise, and the aged, have sighed forth in pain and weariness after long and noble lives; all the souls of the wild races of hunters and fishermen in the boundless prairies or the icy fies; all the souls that have passed, worn and heavy laden, from the roaring city streets; all the souls of those whose life has ebbed away in the red tide of unnumbered battles, or whose bodies have been dropped into the troubled waves unkelled, uncoffined, and, save to their God, unknown." We take the liberty of adding to the picture, painted above, that all with implicit trust in God, who seek His assistance in every duty are blessed when dead. Their hope has been well founded, and there is nothing to fear.

Reviewing the lives of our faithful brethren, we see through the night of sorrow their virtues shining as constellations in the firmament of glory. Pain and disappointment are insignificant compared with eternal bliss.

Since the human heart yearns for a more serene home than this earth affords, why should we not brush away the rising tear when another soul has gone to join the white-robed throng? The attempt to better one's condition is the absorbing thought of life; yet trouble enters each door immediately behind pleasure; the hearse follows closely the bridal carriage. The merry bells have scarcely sent their joyous echoes into surrounding space before they begin to give forth their solemn notes; and in response the living come to plant the acacia upon another grave. Generation succeed generation like waves of the restless sea; army after army of strong men are swept as forest leaves into the cemetery of the past to mingle with mother earth, impressing the comforting thought that this world is not the home of the soul. Again, Speculative Masonry has taught her initiates that it is not the final resting place for the body. Though laid in the grave, where the dim light of nature allows the skin to slip from the flesh, and where Pagan Philosophy and the shadowy mists of ancient religions cannot prevent the flesh cleaving from the bones, yet as Masons we believe the body shall be raised—made to stand upright. The only power that can make the dead alive, and meet us at every point of human fellowship, is in the Lion of the tribe of Judah. Whoever accepts this power shall therefore be raised bodily from the sleep of death to a sublime condition. Though our departed brethren have fallen under the hand of some evil disease and lie buried in temporal ruins, let us believe they died true to their word, and are but sleeping in the love of One who can raise the decomposed body to life; for "the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." There can be no terror associated with the grave when the everlasting arms are underneath and around it. With this realisation each faithful man can say, with one of old, "Though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."

Whereas, the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body are subjects so comforting, let us leave this Lodge of Sorrow full of rejoicing with the consoling thought that He who is for us is greater than all against us. The setting maul, the spade and coffin, only speak of refreshment after labour.

In view of the attainable, and as true Masons, we have constraining motives urging us to the faithful discharge of duty. Here ceaseless activity, exhausting labour, daily unrest, appear in every life, and the work assigned by the Worshipful Master slowly approaches completion; yet each one must go forward, diffusing light, though men refuse to see it; heeding the cry of distress, even if the charity is never appreciated during this earthly pilgrimage, and give sympathy to the heavy laden, albeit the motive is miscon-

strued by the profane. So long as the world has destitute and suffering humanity so long will true Masonic feet bleed in the path of duty. Like the poor red man, we may sometimes think a place of rest is found and call it Alabama; but a moment's reflection reveals a false name, and we push towards the setting sun; or, like that Abyssinian prince described by a Master's pen, may listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope, but will find, as he found, that age does not perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day are not supplied by the morrow. When our work is finished, like the Supreme Architect of the Universe, we can call the time thereafter a day of rest, and that is what we understand by the transition from labour to refreshment.

Let us gather new hopes and strength at this time from the lives of our faithful brothers. They are not dead, but we trust have just begun to enjoy the true life. We view their death as a sunset, and rest is the afterglow which leaves the evening glorious, making the still hours of bereavement holy.

Rest, the word so sweet to toiling men, is music to the weary ear, cordial to the fainting heart, and joy to the sin-tossed soul. Such, we trust, is the endless state of all our faithful workmen who have been called from labour to refreshment. "They are happy now, and we soon their happiness shall see."

But until our summons comes, let us be faithful in the discharge of duty, remembering our privilege of living at a time when civilisation, in its broadest sense, is at meridian splendour. The glory of intellectual worth and the beauty of moral merit adorn our homes and sanctify our domestic relations. What heathenism left vague and dark, our three lights have made manifest. Revelation, natural science and conscience tell us that happiness here consists in faithfully using our working tools. Then, hereafter, let the twenty four-inch gauge divide our time, the gavel divest our hearts and consciences of the vices and superfluities of life, and the trowel cement our secret thoughts with charity. These are the instruments that can polish the rough ashlar of human character, after it is brought from darkness to light. Every Mason should, therefore, strive to make his life symmetrical; his Entered Apprentice degree, like rightly spent youth, should be stored with useful knowledge; his Fellow Craft, as vigorous manhood, should be the practical application of that acquired learning, and then, as a Master Mason, like honoured old age, he should possess the consciousness of a well-spent life, faithful discharge of duty to his God, his neighbour and himself. Such a man, as a heavy sheaf of wheat or rounded ear of corn, reproduces himself through the germinal virtues composing his character, and lives again in succeeding generations. Thus there is a resurrection of each noble act in the life that received it. Then let us think of our departed brothers as having believed in God, and that no plumb-line can sound the depths of His mercy. They believed in God, and no compasses can circumscribe His omnipotence. They believed in God, and no human mathematics can ever explain the incomprehensible triangle contained within His eternal existence. Profane wisdom can never define the limits of love which passeth knowledge. Let us again trust that the souls of our brothers are in joy and felicity, and their bodies will be raised at the last day. While resting from labours they are refreshed with a certain hope that what once was subject to dissolution shall soon rise a harmonious and strong temple, whose beauty no ruffian hands can mar, and whose glory will be noontide splendour. Perfect consummation and bliss will be the day when the material and spiritual elements are reunited:

"Each waiting soul must claim his own, when the archangel soundeth,
And all the fields and all the hills shall move a man of life;
Bodies numberless, crowding on the land and covering the trampled sea,
Darkening the air precipitate, and gathered scathless from the fire;
The Himalayan peaks shall yield their charge, and the desolate steppes of Siberia,
The maelstrom disengulf its spoil, and the iceberg manufit its captive;
All shall teem with life, the converging fragments of humanity,
Till every conscious essence greet his individual frame;
For in some dignified similitude, alike, yet different in glory,
This body shall be shaped anew, fit dwelling for the soul;
The hovel hath grown to a palace, the bulb hath burst into the flower;
Matter hath put on incorruption, and is at peace with spirit."

—Voice of Masonry.

The Board of Benevolence met on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Robert Grey P.G.D., President of the Board, presided, and Bro. James Brett P.G.P., Senior Vice-President, and Bro. C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P., Junior Vice-President, were in their respective chairs. The brethren first confirmed recommendations made to the Grand Master at the August meeting, to the amount of £140. There were only fifteen new cases on the list. One of these was relieved with £60, and one with £50, two were relieved with £30 each, four with £20 each, and one with £10; total £260. Four cases were deferred, and two dismissed.

We have pleasure in being able to announce that Bro. John Lane's new work, "A Handy Book to the study of the Engraved, Printed, and Manuscript Lists of Lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England ('Moderns' and 'Ancients'), from 1723 to 1814, with an Appendix and Valuable Statistical Tables," will be ready in October. The book will be sent post free to subscribers for 7s 6d, and orders for the same should be forwarded to Bro. Jno. Lane, Bannercross, Torquay.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Thursday, of Brother Æneas J. McIntyre, Q.C., Past Grand Registrar, &c., &c. A full record of Bro. McIntyre's Masonic career will be found in the First Series of our Masonic Portraits.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson's new story, "The Master of Ballantrae," will be issued in a few days, by Messrs. Cassell and Company.

Messrs. Cassell and Company announce a new serial publication, to be called "The Cabinet Portrait Gallery." Each monthly part will contain three cabinet-sized photographs of eminent men and women of the day, with accompanying biographical sketches. The photographs are taken by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, and are reproduced by the Woodbury-type process.—*Academy*.

In view of the visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor to India this winter, Messrs. Cassell and Company are issuing a new serial edition of their "Illustrated History of India," with the first part of which a large portrait of Prince Albert Victor will be given.

On Saturday evening, the 28th inst., Mr. Henry Irving will produce "The Dead Heart." Elaborate scenery has been painted by Messrs. Telbin, Harker, and Hawes Craven, while the costumes, designed by Mr. Joseph Grego, Mr. Margeston, and Mrs. Comyns Carr, are sure to be picturesque and absolutely accurate. The taking of the Bastille is the great scene of the play. Mr. Jacobi has written the incidental music. Mr. Irving will appear as Robert Landry, and he will be supported by Mr. Bancroft (Abbé Latour), Miss Ellen Terry (Catherine Duval), Miss Kate Phillips (Cérisette), Mr. Edward Righton (Toupet), Mr. Arthur Stirling (Legrand), Mr. F. Tyars (Reboul), Mr. Haviland (the Comte de St. Valerie), Mr. Gordon Craig (Arthur de St. Valerie), &c. We may mention that the curtain will rise at eight o'clock.

The Opera Comique will be re-opened, under the management of Mr. George Cockle, on Saturday, the 28th instant, when there will be produced a new romantic opera, in three acts, entitled "The Castle of Como," (founded on Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons"), by Mr. Geo. Cockle, Mus. Bac. Oxon; libretto by the late Charles Searle, with additions by the composer. The principal artistes in the cast are:—Mlle. Rosina Isidore, the Misses De Vernet, Verity, Vito, and Amy Martin; Messrs. Richard Clarke, Cadwalader, Macarthy, Donnell Balfe, Henry Pope, and Leo Stormont. The acting manager is Mr. J. H. Grattan, while the stage management is in the hands of Mr. William Parry. New scenery by Mr. Banks; new costumes by Mrs. May. The orchestra will consist of 40 performers, under the direction of Sig. Cav. Coronaro (deputy-conductor of La Scala, Milan). The opera will be preceded by a comediotta, entitled "The Dancing Master," by Max Pemberton, with incidental music by Milton Wellings, in which Miss Praeger, Miss Wallis, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Fleming Norton will take part.

Star Chapter of Instruction, No. 1275.—On Friday, the 13th inst., at the Stirling Castle, Camberwell. Present—Comps. F. Hilton P.Z. Preceptor, Grummant P.Z. M.E.Z., Warren Z. 1348 H., Wingham 25 J., Charlie Woods A.S. 1275 S.E., Addington Z. 1275 S.N., George Powell P.Z. Z. 1185 P.S., Osterstock A.S. 1185, H. Martin 1275. The Chapter was regularly opened by the Principals. The ceremony of installation of Z. was rehearsed by Comp. Warren. The Companions were admitted. The minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremony of exaltation was rehearsed. Comp. Osterstock was elected a joining member. Comp. Warren was elected M.E.Z. for the next meeting. A letter of sympathy was ordered to be sent to the widow of our late Comp. Bumstead. Comps. Hilton and Grummant, who had attended the funeral on the previous Wednesday, spoke of the very great loss that the Order had suffered. Not only was Comp. Bumstead a splendid Mason and perfect gentleman, but he had aimed at teaching the beautiful R.A. ritual in its purest state. His work as Preceptor of the Pythagorean Chapter could never be forgotten. Notice was given that the installation ceremony would be rehearsed on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7:30 p.m. It is to be hoped that South London Principals will try to be present.

“GREATEST BROTHERHOOD QUARREL EVER KNOWN.”

ALTHOUGH labour has been suspended for the season by almost every one of the City Lodges, the Masons are in a prodigious excitement in consequence of the receipt of intelligence that, following in the wake of the Grand Masters of Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, M.W. Harrison Dingman, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, has issued, 25th July, his decree pronouncing the “Cerneau organisation” to be a body of Clandestine Masons, and ordering Master Masons to withdraw from it, under penalty of expulsion from the Order. A similar decree in Ohio, fulminated some two years since, has led to one of the bitterest internal fights shaking the Fraternity for the past fifty years; Lodge warrants have been arrested, and some revoked; many Masons have been suspended, and others expelled on suspicion of being Cerneautes; while more than half a dozen law suits were awaiting trial, in which the Grand Lodge Officers are defendants from the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The proclamation mania has spread to other States, threatening “chaos to come again,” but this final decree of Grand Master Dingman, charging the “Cerneau organisation” with having made alliance with the proscribed Grand Orient of France, must culminate into a serious complication, morally certain to embroil the entire Fraternity in an interneine quarrel to be waged to the death.

All American Masons are aware that fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France have been severed for many years past, still ninety-nine in every hundred are in blissful ignorance as to the causes leading to this dissolution of friendly ties and to practical rupture of boasted Masonic unity, a condition of affairs which can be best illustrated by stating that were Lafayette alive and visiting us, as in 1824, the guest of the nation, any Masons entertaining him as a brother would be expelled from the Order for treason to a Grand Lodge [that is, in those jurisdictions where the anti-Cerneau mania rages]. This French difficulty finds its origin in the distant State of Louisiana, as far back as 1857, and was the sequence of a Scotch Rite quarrel. At the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana there was but one English-speaking Lodge in the jurisdiction working with the York, or rather American, Rite, the other Lodges practising the French Rites. After the close of the Mexican war, hundreds of Americans, unaffiliated Masons, settled in New Orleans, who disliked foreign Masonic rule, and conspired against the Grand Lodge, which had recognized the Grand Council of Princes of the Royal Secret Thirty-Second, or Cerneau creation, as of concurrent jurisdiction. Obtaining dispensations from Grand Master John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, for some nine or ten York Rite Lodges, the Americans then organised an Ancient York Grand Lodge in opposition to the one formed in 1812 and then in existence.

The two Grand Lodges combated for a time, but finally united and worked in harmony until the creole population [meaning the descendants of the old French settlers] became irritated at a passage of a resolution by the Grand Lodge, declaring that it would henceforth grant no warrants except to Lodges working the York Rite. There was organised, by the Marquis Santangelo, at New Orleans, in 1836, a Supreme Council for the United States, which was declared to be illegitimate by the Supreme Council of France, which recognised the Supreme Council [Cerneau's] at New York, bearing a similar title, which the Marquis had appropriated. Santangelo's Council was recognised in 1857 by James Foulhouse as the Supreme Council for the Independent Sovereign State of Louisiana, under whose jurisdiction the French and Scottish Rite Lodges placed themselves after their withdrawal from the Grand Lodge. Persecuted by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, Foulhouse went to France, and gained recognition for his Supreme Council and its subordinates from the Grand Orient. To break up this Council, the Southern Council, under Albert Pike, induced the Louisiana Grand Lodge to declare the Lodges under its obedience [that is, under Foulhouse's Grand Council] to be clandestine, and to demand of the Grand Orient of France a severance of fraternal relations with those of the Foulhouse Council. With this demand the Grand Orient refused to comply,

and thereupon the Grand Lodge of Louisiana cut off her communications with French Masons, on the ground of invasion of her territory, and requested her sister Grand Lodges to imitate her example, which [of course] they did, although the Grand Orient had committed no trespass upon their rights and prerogatives.

Although Foulhouse had abjured [Masonry] and returned to the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had formerly been a priest, and his Grand Council and its Lodges have disappeared over a quarter of a century since, the inhibition of the Grand Orient of France by the American Grand Lodges still remains in full force, so that when M. Dermous, one of its high dignitaries, visited this country, as a representative of the Chamber of Deputies, he received a cold shoulder from the Masons of high and low degrees. Still during this long period of suppression the Grand Orient has committed offences which in American eyes justify its own expulsion from Masonry. It has decreed a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being not to be necessary to insure initiation into the Craft, while York Masons contend such a belief to be the corner-stone of the Temple. Again, the Grand Orient has recognised the coloured Grand Lodges [but which the God-believing pious Christian] American Masons claim to be bogus in the extreme, inasmuch as the Prince Hall (or African Lodge) Charter was originally obtained through fraud, and afterwards revoked for non-payment of dues. Finally, there are in this city four Lodges, meeting in Blecker-street Buildings, working at present under the Grand Orient of France.

Somewhere about 1870 Harry I. Seymour, actor and costumier, [was] Grand Master of Ceremonies for the United States of America [meaning the Cerneautes], whence he had been expelled. Finding himself impecunious, he conferred the thirty-third and last degree upon a number of Master Masons, whom he formed into a Supreme Council, which he claimed as being a continuation of the Sovereign Grand Consistory, founded by Joseph Cerneau, in 1807, in this city, although expelled from the Scottish Rite Masonry by the self-same body, whose name he, like his fellow impostor Santangelo, appropriated. Despite its unmitigated illegitimacy, Seymour's creation has at the present moment a large following, particularly in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, who have been ingeniously entrapped through fraudulent assumption of the title and history of another New York Supreme [Cerneauite] Council, still extant, [which was] declared by the treaty of Paris, at which it was represented by Lafayette, to be the only legitimate Council in America, of which Judge John I. Gorman is present Grand Commander. In April 1888, Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas Grand Commander of the [Seymourite] Cerneau Grand Consistory visited Paris, saw Frederick Dermous and other officers of the Grand Orient, established fraternal relations with it, and appointed Alpha O. Munro, of Paris, his representative, “in guarantee of friendship.” Strange to say, this same Gorgas was chairman of the Maryland Grand Lodge Committee, [and] recommended perpetual severance of fraternal relations with the Grand Orient, as a promoter of infidelity.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

BY BRO. JACOB NORTON.

I copied the above from a newspaper slip, I know not the name of the paper. I infer, however, from its contents that the said paper was printed in New York, in August last. As the writer mentions the visit of Lafayette, I thought of something I have read and of something Dr. Folger, the historian of the A. and A. Rite, told me about Lafayette. I must, however, preface the anecdote, viz. :—

From 1807 to 1813 the Cerneautes alone had a 33rd concern in New York. In 1813 a Charlestonian came to New York and established a rival Scotch Rite concern by the name of Gorgas and Co. This new concern, however, soon disappeared: it remained right down dead until 1844, when Gorgas and Co. was revived by Bostonians. When Lafayette came to New York, in 1824, the Cerneautes there at once *thirty-thirded* him. The New York Cerneautes had a branch, in 1824, in Charleston, South Carolina, which was then the *sanctum sanctorum* of the earliest Scotch Ritters in America, and of course there existed the fiercest hatred between the *originals* and the

new comers; each denounced the other as bogus, illegitimate, &c. Now, the City of Charleston, of course, invited a visit from the distinguished guest, and the day was known when General Lafayette would arrive at Charleston. The dignitaries of the Scotch *originals* there made up their minds to capture Lafayette. So, on the day of the General's arrival, they held a grand assembly, dressed themselves in their grand robes, bedecked themselves with grand jewels, seated themselves in their grand chairs, and sent a Committee to General Lafayette, to invite him to come there and be at once *thirty-thirded*. The Committee, however, soon returned and, with downcast looks and woful countenances, reported that the Cerneaites had already captured the General and *thirty-thirded* him; and he, of course, was made to believe that the Cerneaites were all right, and the *originals* were all wrong; but as there was no help for it, the poor *originals* had to disrobe themselves and return *disappointed to their respective homes*.

The history of the former troubles in New Orleans is clearly given in the above narrative; but I must add to the writer's remarks about the new fire kindled among the Scotch Ritters in Maryland, that within two or three years the Baltimore high degrees rejected some one from being a Scotch Riter. Sovereign Albert Pike thereupon chartered another high degree concern in Baltimore, where the "rejected stone" was inserted into the Scotch Rite arch. This gave mortal offence to the rejectors, who immediately rebelled against Sovereign Pike, and enrolled themselves under that branch of Cerneaites which was originally started by Harry Seymour, and of which Bro. Peckham was the Grand Sovereign. Subsequently Bro. Gorgas, of Baltimore, succeeded Bro. Peckham as Grand Sovereign. Scotch Ritters are *great splitters*—so as soon as a Scotch Rite concern was established anywhere, it immediately split itself into two or more factions. Now, as a fundamental rule exists amongst them, that each concern must be acknowledged by another, Sovereign Gorgas visited several parts of Europe, and his concern was of course acknowledged in many jurisdictions by those concerns that are hostile to Sovereign Albert Pike's pretensions; and among these the Grand Orient of France acknowledged Bro. Gorgas's exclusive Sovereignty over the whole United States of America. Of course, the Grand Orient had offended our American Scotch Ritters by acknowledging Foulhouse at New Orleans; it offended the American negro haters by acknowledging the coloured Grand Lodges, and it offended the pious ones, because it asks no questions of candidates about belief in God; all these points are utilised by the anti-Cerneaites. So, what between the two branches of the Cerneaites and the self-declared *orthodox* Northern and Southern *Jurisdictioners*, no less than about a dozen pamphlets have been fired off within two years by the various factions, besides any amount of talk in Grand Lodges.

But, strange to say, the Grand Lodge of New York seems to entertain the utmost contempt for the *maniac crew* of anti-Cerneaites, for at its last annual meeting it elected Bro. John I. Gorman, Sovereign Grand Commander of a Cerneaitic concern, for Grand Treasurer. What the anti-Cerneaites will say remains to be seen.

Finally I shall say something about the coloured Masons. About forty odd years ago a report was circulated by a *very pious* Boston brother that the charter for the African Lodge in Boston was obtained by Prince Hall, from England, by fraud; but when the fraud was discovered the Grand Lodge of England requested the negroes to return the Charter, for inserting something therein. Accordingly, Prince Hall copied it and sent the Charter back to England, which the Grand Lodge of England never returned. Bro. Findel's History exploded that story. I myself saw the original Charter in Boston; the late Bro. Hervey also showed me some documents that Prince Hall sent to the then Grand Secretary of England. From the above New York paper I learn that the story of having obtained the Charter by fraud is still circulated, with the addition that the coloured or African Lodge was erased from the English Lodge list because it did not pay its dues to the Grand Lodge of England. But that is *also untrue*, for the American Lodges paid no dues to the Grand Lodge of England. The truth is, the African Lodge was erased from the English Lodge list in 1813, when all other American Lodges were erased, and all were erased for one and the same reason. Now, on comparing the conduct of the "infidel" Grand Orient of France towards the

American coloured Masons, with that of our American *pious Masons*, I cannot help thinking that the French "infidels" acted more in accordance with Masonic teaching than our American pious Masons did.

Boston, U.S., 3rd September 1889.

WEST LANCASHIRE MASONIC CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the Charity Committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire, which was very numerous attended, took place on the 13th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, under the presidency of Bro. R. Wylie. Recommendations for grants from the Provincial Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence, to the amount of about £70, for distressed brethren and widows of deceased Freemasons, were adopted, and the votes of the Province for candidates at the forthcoming Charity Elections were also arranged. A most interesting and exhaustive synopsis of the Masonic Charities of West Lancashire has been prepared by Bro. J. H. Tyson P.M. 1182. In the course of his admirably prepared statement Bro. Tyson says that the Educational Institution (established 1850), for the education and clothing of children of deceased Freemasons, was recently amended to also include, in certain cases, the maintenance of children. The sub-division of the Province shows that from the year 1850 to 1888 the Liverpool Lodges have provided funds to the extent of £18,162 7s 10d, and the benefits to that section have been 12,971 16s 9d. During the same period the outer section of the Province (49 Lodges) has provided the sum of £5268 11s 10d, while the sum of £5863 10s 4d has been granted for children on account of the same Lodges. Taking separately the latter portion—the last nine years of the time (1880 to 1888 inclusive)—it shows that Liverpool has supplied £7282 12s 10d, and the payments for children have been £7954 9s 10d, while the outer section has provided only £2755 13s 9d, and has had for children grants amounting to £4502 16s 9d, showing that, while the demands on the institution on account of the outer section are increasing very much, the subscriptions and donations are on a smaller scale. The nearest obtainable account of the total receipts of the institution is £38,782 12s 9d, of which about £18,835 7s 1d has been disbursed for aid to children, while there remains a capital of £20,308 18s. The interest received on the capital of this institution has been £13,816 18s 7d. The entire working expenses (being merely printing, stationery, stamps, &c.) for the whole period of 39 years have been only £1355 5s 4d. Prior to 1876 fees were paid to this Institution on account of each Lodge through the Provincial Grand Lodge; up to that date such fees amounted to £2114 11s 6d, viz., on account of Liverpool Lodges £1472 15s 6d, and the outer section £641 16s. Since that time, there have instead been sundry special grants from Provincial Grand Lodge, amounting in all to £1417 10s (an average of £118 2s 6d per year). The Hamer Institution, established in 1874, for annuities to aged Freemasons, has made very pleasing progress. For this charity Liverpool provided the sum of £1701 17s 5d, and the outer section £413 10s 6d. The interest on capital has amounted to £678 8s 8d; the annuities paid out amount to £179 3s 2d. The capital of the institution at the close of the period named was £3032 12s 4d; the total working expenses (consisting of printing, stationery, stamps, &c.) for the 15 years being only £191 19s 4d. The Alpass Institution was established in the year 1886 for annuities to widows of Freemasons. The object of this Institution has so commended it to the brethren as to ensure very considerable success during its short existence; but the number of candidates for its benefits show the urgent need of increased support. The interest received on capital has been £110 9s 6d; the annuities paid out have amounted to £232 10s; the capital of the Institution being £2273 7s 1d; the total working expenses for the three years have been £145 4s 4d. Bro. Tyson adds—It is only fair to remember that the working of these Charities is carried out by brethren, without any cost to the institutions for their constant labours in the cause.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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MOUNT GRACE PRECEPTORY.

ON the 11th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Stockton, an encampment of this Preceptory was held, with Sir Knight H. B. Olsen E.P., when Sir Knight Hill-Drury P.E.P. installed Companion Sinclair. The Visitors were Sir Knights Henry Maddison and S. Bowesfield.

The St. Michael Mark Lodge, No. 175, Helston, has unanimously elected Bro. W. Trevonau W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. J. M. Richards was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. R. James Tyler. The installation of the W.M. will take place on 16th October.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attacks less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which has afflicted persons previously and at the prime of life.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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ST. DAVID'S LODGE, No. 384.

BROTHER JOSIAH HUGHES, a P.M. of this Lodge, on the 9th instant, entertained the W.M., the Officers, and the P.M.'s, at a banquet at the Castle Hotel, Bangor, on the occasion of his leaving for a tour through the Australian Colonies. In the course of the evening Bro. Hughes was presented with a P.M.'s jewel.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S LODGE, No. 696.

MR. S. EVERSLED, M.P., the owner of the Anchor Hotel, Wednesbury, has, at the request of the members of the above Lodge, defrayed the cost of carrying out a series of improvements in the Assembly Room in order to make it suitable for a Masonic hall. Mr. W. H. Bodin, from designs prepared by Mr. E. M. Scott, carried out the improvements, and the hall is now pronounced to be one of the best in the district. The Lodge-room has been furnished by Mr. Joseph Dicken. The installation of Bro. Bodin as W.M. will take place in October.

THE BROWNRIGG LODGE, No. 1638.

THE members of this popular Lodge must be heartily congratulated on the success that attended their installation meeting, on Wednesday last. The work of the day was efficiently performed; there was a strong body of Visitors present, and one and all went away satisfied with the arrangements made for their entertainment by the Worshipful Masters—both outgoing and incoming—who, in this regard, received every assistance from their Officers. In order to provide ample accommodation for those who desired to attend, the members made arrangements for the meeting to be held at the Albany Hall, a convenient building adjoining the Railway, and for this change of locality a dispensation had been granted by the Prov. G. Lodge. The proceedings commenced at 3.30, when the minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The dispensation giving authority for holding the meeting away from headquarters was next recited, and then the auditors presented their report. The presentment was satisfactory, and now Bros. Fortescue, Whittaker, Mann, and Heaton, candidates for raising, declared themselves. They gave evidence of their worthiness for preferment, and were introduced in pairs, and instructed in the mysteries of the third degree, the outgoing W.M. conducting the ceremonies in a perfect manner. Bro. Abel Laurence next presented the W.M. elect, Bro. William Drewett, who has already passed the chair of a Surrey Lodge, the Dobie, No. 889, and is well recognised throughout the Craft as an experienced and enthusiastic Mason. Bro. Humphreys accepted the presentation, and at once proceeded with the ceremony. In due course a strong Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Drewett took his place as ruler, and was heartily congratulated on his attainment of so honourable a position in the Lodge. On the readmission of the brethren who as yet cannot mount the levels, the new W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in the three degrees, and he then invested the following brethren as his Officers:—Bros. Montague S.W., Willis J.W., Oldridge P.M. Treasurer, Abel Laurence P.M. Sec., Taylor S.D., Rumbelow J.D., Treverton I.G., Bultz Dir. of Cers., Gibbons and Pennington Stewards, and W. Lane Tyler. The Installing Master, Bro. Humphreys, now completed the installation ceremony, rendering the addresses in an effective manner, that was highly appreciated by all present. The W.M. presented a handsome P.M.'s jewel to the I.P.M., and referred to the excellent work done by Bro. Humphreys during his year of office. Bro. Humphreys briefly responded. During the past year he had only done what he previously told them he should do, viz., endeavour to maintain the prestige of the Brownrigg Lodge. Whatever he had done was to promote its interests, and he was glad to find his efforts were appreciated. After some other business Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Sun Hotel, Kingston, where a capital banquet was supplied, and the usual toast list carried out, the W.M. suggesting that as there was an excellent programme of music, the speeches should be as brief as possible. Bro. Sir John Whittaker Ellis P.G.W. responded for the G. Officers; it was a toast which Englishman should be proud to acknowledge. The Grand Officers were appointed by the M.W. Grand Master, and were honoured by their appointments. H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. had shown so much talent and ability that he believed the nation looked forward to the time when he would rule over them, and naturally they, as Masons, felt proud of the interest he had taken in Freemasonry. He (Bro. Ellis) had very often been asked what Freemasonry was; he had always summed it up in a few words—Charity to all men, truthful and honourable conduct, a kindly and generous feeling, a sympathetic desire to advance the interests of all around, and a disregard of themselves when others were in want. His occupations had been various, and what with the other demands on his time he had been prevented from being so actively concerned in Masonry as he could have desired. He begged to assure them that no one felt more deeply than he did the important services which their great Institution had rendered to the country. It had bound men together for good, and he had never heard that Freemasons had ever banded together for a wrong purpose. He thanked the W.M. for his kind invitation, and for so kindly allowing him to respond. The next toast was the health of the Provincial Grand Master in charge, Bro. Frederick West. The W.M. said that in that brother's absence he could say much, but in his presence he was not going lavishly to praise him. Bro. West's name was not only known in their Province, but in other Provinces—in fact, wherever Masonry had obtained a foothold—as one of the most experienced guiders they had in the Craft. He should like to say on behalf of this Lodge that they felt it an honour that Brother West should visit them, and he was personally glad, for it gave him an opportunity of seeing the way in which their Immediate Past Master Brother Humphreys had

done the work. Their Lodge was called after the name of one who was revered wherever Masonry was known, and had only to be mentioned to be received with respect, and Bro. West had shown how fit he was to carry on the work. Bro. West said it afforded him, as the present ruler of the province, great pleasure to be present at the installation meeting of a Lodge named after one who was beloved in Surrey. It was also a double pleasure to see the W.M. installed in the chair, because he felt confident that the Lodge would not only be maintained, but kept in that state of Masonic feeling and work which would have pleased him whose name it bears. The rendering of the installation ceremony was a treat to all who appreciate a ceremony properly done. He considered that the principles which Bro. Sir W. Ellis had stated were the foundation of Masonry, and such as every true Mason should have at heart. He was very pleased to find the Lodge so prosperous as regards numbers, but he thought that a Lodge might become too large, and that the number they now had should not be increased very much. They knew that Masonry was making great strides, and a great number were anxious to become brethren, but from some little experience he thought that he was not wrong in saying that the true Masonic feeling was not always promoted by having a large Lodge. In conclusion he wished the W.M. a prosperous year of office. In proposing the Provincial Grand Officers, the W.M. said there were many distinguished brethren present, but there was one he was proud especially to refer to—Bro. A. C. Greenwood Assistant Prov. Grand Secretary—a brother of their esteemed Provincial Grand Secretary, who, unfortunately, was prevented from attending. In the brother present they had an excellent representative of a family which would always be remembered, for the kindly words of the late Bro. Greenwood were always acceptable in the Province. Bro. Alfred Greenwood was a candidate for the position of Secretary to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and he made bold to say that if they meant anything by Masonry they ought to stick together whenever they had an opportunity, and if any brother who was a Life Governor of that School thought that a member of the Greenwood family was worthy to hold that office, he should give him his vote. Bro. A. C. Greenwood, in reply, said he scarcely knew how to express his sincere thanks for the toast so ably proposed and so heartily received. On behalf of the other Prov. G. Officers he thanked them. The W.M. had been good enough to mention the fact that he was a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Boys' School,—should that appointment become vacant. It was a subject of extreme delicacy, as the present Secretary had not yet intimated his intention to resign. However, he assured them that if Brother Binckes did so, and he should be appointed, he held a sacred trust from his late father to hand the name of Greenwood down as pure and unsullied as he had received it. Brother Humphreys Immediate Past Master, proposed the health of the W.M. They all knew Bro. Drewett, and the way in which he had worked in the Lodge. It was owing to the fact that he was W.M. of another Lodge that he did not reach the chair last year. It must be palpable to them, as it was to him, that they had a good W.M. at the present time, and therefore it behoved them to give him the support he deserved. Brother Drewett responded, it gave him great pleasure to stand there in the capacity of W.M. of his mother Lodge. Although he had served the office in another, this Lodge had always been a good friend to him, and he could look round and see P.M.'s who had assisted at his initiation nine years ago. It was not given to every Mason to make such rapid strides, but it was his pleasure for some years to work through the various offices, although not holding a collar. He thanked them very much for all their kindness, and the new members for the way in which they had always received him. He hoped he should have a pleasant year of office, and trusted it would be said of him, as of his predecessor, that he tried to do his best, and did it well. His heart was in Masonry, and would always be in the prosperity of their Lodge. Several other toasts followed. The musical arrangements of the evening were conducted by the veteran Bro. John Hodges, who was assisted by Brothers J. Gawthrop, D. Strong, and Sutton Shepley. Their united efforts gave unqualified satisfaction to all present. In addition to those we have already mentioned, the following Past Masters of the Lodge were present:—Bros. W. Youldon, W. Lane, John Drewett, and George Moorman. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. Sir John Whittaker Ellis P.G.W., Fredk. West Prov. G.M. in charge, B. J. Williams I.P.M. 1539, W. Vaas 88, B. Colbrough S.W. 889, T. Raggs P.M. 100, A. Greenwood Assit. Prov. G. Sec., George Porter P.P.G.S.B., Jno. Mayo 1614, W. W. Lee 1897, A. Grundy 1585, A. M. Levy S.D. 889, J. B. Stevens P.M. 1627, W. W. Morgan P.M. 211, J. Cockburn P.M. 1381, R. Sebastian Hart P.P.G.S.D., F. J. Hayward 859, F. P. Heal W.M. 2146, H. J. Shelley S.W. 1981, R. T. Elsam P.P.G.D.C., W. T. P. Montgomery P.M. 1475, G. G. Straw 1604, D. Hughes P.P.G.D.C., J. Hughes W.M. 2222, T. J. Pearco 380, G. Gabb P.M. 952, S. Hewett S.W. 2146, G. Brooking 1614, &c.

DUKE OF CORNWALL LODGE, No. 1839.

DURING the past week the sound of the gavel has again been heard in many of our popular Masonic resorts, and the enforced silence of the recess has given way under the nimble fingers of the Tylers, whose special duty it is to see the jewels are bright and the regalia of the various Officers in a neat and trim-like fashion. The members of the Duke of Cornwall Lodge assembled in full strength on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, and the gathering was one of the most successful that has attended the efforts of this popular Lodge. Bro. Walter B. Marcus opened the Lodge, when he was supported by Past Masters J. W. Brooke, A. Williams, T. C. Corpe (Treasurer), H. Cattermole, J. W. Dewsnap (Secretary), A. Stokes, W. G. Bett; the Rev. J. Studholme Brownrigg P.G.C., D. Provincial Grand Master Berks and Bucks, A. J. Dixie P.M. 453, A. H. Jakins (Senior Warden and Worshipful Master elect), with the following Visitors:—Bros. C. G. Marcus 1593, J. C. Wilkins, Walter Martin P.M. 879, F. Corbett 1612, M. Docking 569, E. T. Edwards P.M. 2264, J. W.

Breeze 2264, W. Cock P.M. 1597, H. Massey P.M. 619, 1928, N. P. Valentine P.M. 1017, F. W. Ogg J.D. 1604, H. G. Martin S.D. 1622, T. T. Dibley S.W. 180, F. M. Sutler S.D. 354, Lennox Browne P.M. 2103, W. W. Morgan P.M. 211, E. A. Whittemore 1507, E. Styles J.D. 701, S. B. Harris P.M. 538, &c. Lodge having been formally constituted, the minutes of the last meeting, held on the 13th April, were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Walter Thomas Perrins, who was proposed as a candidate for initiation by Bro. J. F. Perrins and seconded by the W.M. Bro. Marcus. The result was unanimously in favour of the candidate, who later in the day was initiated by the outgoing Worshipful Master, who also installed Bro. Jakins, the W.M. elect. The following brethren were invested as Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Walter B. Marcus I.P.M., C. H. Cox S.W., J. T. Williams J.W., T. C. Corpe P.M. Treasurer, J. W. Dewsnap P.M. Secretary, J. Bladon S.D., John Culver J.D., H. S. Trego I.G. and Organist, M. Keith-Frith Director of Ceremonies, W. H. Foot and W. H. Lowry Stewards, T. Bowler Tyler. A Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro. Marcus I.P.M. Assistance was voted to the widow of a deceased former member of the Lodge, and her petition to the Board of Benevolence was duly signed in open Lodge. The following letter was received by the W.M. from the Lodge in Auckland, under the Irish Constitution, in which he was initiated:—

"Ara Lodge, No. 348, I.C.
"Freemasons' Hall, Auckland.
"July 12, 1889.

"Alfred Jakins, Esq., W.M. No. 1839, Duke of Cornwall Lodge.

"WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—The *Freemason* you so kindly posted to the W.M. of 'Ara' was duly received, and the portion which particularly concerned yourself and 'Ara' was read to the Lodge. All present were exceedingly pleased at the exalted position you have obtained as a 'ruler in the Craft,' and hope you will have a successful and prosperous year of office. I was also directed by the W.M. to post to you the *Herald*, containing a brief account of the 50th installation in our Lodge. I also enclose therein a programme, balance sheet, and a circular which will easily explain itself. Bro. P.M.'s Russell, Rees, Pierce, and several of the brethren tender you congratulations, which are heartily endorsed by,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE H. POWLEY P.M. Sec. 348 I.C.

34 Shortland St.

The brethren, before closing the Lodge, discussed a motion for reducing the number of meetings each year by one, but ultimately adjourned that business till next meeting. An excellent banquet was then partaken of, at Freemasons' Tavern, and the list of toasts was subsequently honoured. The W.M., in proposing the toast of the Queen and the Craft, said that loyalty to Her Majesty was spread over the four quarters of the Globe, like the Craft. Wherever we went loyalty sprang forth, and so did members of the Craft. He had had the honour of drinking Her Majesty's health in Norfolk Island, which was as far south as one could go. The W.M. next proposed the M.W.G.M. Those members of the Craft who had had the pleasure of meeting the Prince of Wales had been struck with his attention to all that concerned the Craft. Those who met him in the Albert Hall the year before last came to the conclusion that the Prince of Wales was the best speaker they had that day. The W.M., in proposing the Earl of Carnarvon, &c., said this toast was always well received in the Duke of Cornwall Lodge, as they always had some Grand Officer at their meeting. They regretted that the Grand Secretary was not present, but he wrote to say he had a previous engagement. They had, however, a Grand Officer with them in the person of the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg Past Grand Chaplain. Brother the Rev. J. Studholme Brownrigg, in responding, said this was certainly not the first time—and as far as he was concerned he hoped it would not be the last—he had had to return thanks for this toast. Sometimes he had returned thanks for it alone, and borne on his own shoulders the accumulated weight of the thanks of others, combined with his. But sometimes he had had more distinguished brethren present to return thanks. To-night, however, he was as the last rose of summer, left blooming—not blushing—alone. But there were other friends equally blooming as himself who were not present, and it was their regret that they were not here. On their behalf and on his own, he returned thanks. Bro. Marcus I.P.M., in proposing the health of the W.M., said the way in which Bro. A. H. Jakins had conducted the work that night in the Lodge, in investing his Officers, had won general favour. He had been in hopes to see him initiate the candidate, but the W.M. considered it was the duty of the I.P.M. to do it, as the ceremony came in his year of office, before the installation. He acceded to this wish, but he should have preferred to see the W.M. do it. He had seen him do the work most successfully in the Lodge of Instruction he was so regular an attendant at, and where he was trying to qualify himself to discharge those duties which every Master was proud to perform. As a good social brother they knew him well. He had been with them several years, and every one in the Lodge respected him. At the end of his year of office he would feel that he had done his duty, as the other P.M.'s had done. It was a pride to all P.M.'s to know that they had fulfilled their duty, to the satisfaction of the Lodge. He (Bro. Marcus), as the I.P.M., felt he had done his duty as best he could, and he could not do more. When Bro. Jakins left the chair he would feel the same with regard to himself. In reply the W.M. thanked the brethren very heartily for the warmth with which they had received the toast, so gracefully proposed by Bro. Marcus, who had stuck to him all the time he (Bro. Jakins) had been in office in the Lodge. Without Bro. Marcus's good fellowship and instruction he should never have been able to attain the high office of W.M. He thanked the brethren one and all. Bro. Brooke P.M., who comes to England every year from Vienna to attend the installation meeting of the Duke of Cornwall Lodge, proposed the health of the Installing Officer, the I.P.M., and said he need not assure the brethren that it was with great pleasure he rose to so,

because it was simply due to his old friend Bro. Marcus. The words "Installing Officer" he felt quite sure were enough to commend themselves to the acceptance of all the brethren, for the simple reason that during Bro. Marcus's year of office he had well and ably performed his duties. His ability had culminated that evening in his performing the office of Installing Master. The way he had performed it they had all witnessed, and he felt that Bro. Marcus was the man of the future, and that he had made his mark in Masonry. Bro. Marcus said, in response, that he thanked the brethren most heartily for the cordial way in which they had received the toast proposed by Past Master Brooke, the first Master of the Lodge. Bro. Brooke was "the observed of all observers;" they all looked on Bro. Brooke with the greatest affection; he never failed to come once a year to propose the health of their Installing Officer. It was a great honour for that toast to be proposed by such a brother, who came so many hundred miles to propose it. He had spoken in the Lodge with respect to himself, and he could not say more. He had tried to do his duty as W.M., and he felt in going out of office, with the Past Master's jewel on his breast, he had the affection and the respect of the brethren. Brother Perrins, responding to the toast of the Initiate, said he felt very much impressed with the ceremony he had gone through, and he gave his very best thanks to the brethren for their kind and cordial reception. He trusted as he grew older in the Craft, and was initiated in all its ways, he might be a credit to it. Bro. Walter Martin, as one of the respondents to the toast of the Visitors, said he had had the pleasure of knowing the W.M. and the P.M.'s in Lodges of Instruction, and in the Duke of Cornwall Lodge of Instruction. Under Bro. Valentine they had made progress in Masonry, and performed their duties with great credit to themselves. Bro. Valentine P.M. 1017 impressed upon the brethren the duty of attending Lodges of Instruction. No matter under what circumstances any Preceptor might be connected with any other Lodge of Instruction, never would he find a body of men more willing to do their best to receive the tuition of the Preceptor than those members of the Duke of Cornwall Lodge of Instruction he had come in contact with. It was the only way to improvement; there was no royal road to the position of W.M. Bro. Lennox Browne also responded, and congratulated the Lodge on having a member who could sing so beautifully as their Initiate, Bro. Perrins. Brothers Marcus, Brooke, and Bott responded to the toast of the Past Masters, Bro. Bott remarking on the very happy evening they had spent. It reminded him of years gone by, when the Lodge was not so numerous as now, and those very happy and convivial evenings they used to spend together in September. When he heard in Lodge that it was proposed to take out the September meeting, he much regretted it. Bro. Corpe, as Treasurer, and Bro. Dewsnap, as Secretary, in the briefest terms, responded to the toast of the Treasurer and Secretary, both stating they willingly did all they could for the Lodge, which they were happy to find was a great success. Bros. Morgan and Massey responded to the Masonic Press, and the Senior and Junior Wardens replied to the toast of the Officers. Bro. Bowler gave the Tyler's toast, and the brethren separated, after enjoying a most delightful evening, the harmony of which was contributed to by some beautiful singing by Bros. C. Mussard, W. B. Marcus, W. H. Foote, C. Styles, H. Stafford Trego, W. T. Perrins, J. Culver, J. T. Williams, and W. H. Lowry.

THE BARNATO LODGE, No. 2265.

THE installation meeting, and celebration of the anniversary of the consecration of this Lodge, took place on Monday, at the Highbury Station Hotel. There was a very full gathering, and on all hands the members were congratulated on the position the Lodge had already made for itself. Lodge was opened at 4-30 p.m. by Bro. C. F. Hogard P.G.S.B. as W.M., M. J. de Leeuw S.W., Lion Kool J.W., J. Joel Treasurer, M. J. Jessop Secretary, T. Honey S.D., E. J. Acworth J.D., M. Bash I.G., S. B. Joel and J. B. Joel Stewards, W. Wright Organist. Amongst the Visitors present were Bros. the Rev. G. W. Weldon P.G. Chaplain, Richard Eve P.G. Treasurer, Col. Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, Dr. Woodman P.G.S.B., J. L. Mather P.A.G.D.C., F. Binckes P.G.S.B., A. K. Cooper Secretary 1246, W. C. Pinchbeck 913, L. Schuler 1601, Geoffrey C. Herbert Secretary 2108, S. Lancaster W.M. 1668, J. P. Fitzgerald W.M. 2168, W. W. Leo 1897, S. V. Abraham P.M. 1017, A. Quadralstein 205, S. Boas jun. P.M. 185, R. F. Seaton S.W. 1965, L. Walter 185, P. Walter 185, W. G. Smart 145, G. Toft 97, Jno. Barnett jun. J.W. 2192, A. G. Henochsberg D.C. 15, D. Walter 185, B. J. Boyle 197, J. Marks 185, R. Jessop 1261, I. White 205, A. S. Marks 185, W. Usher, Jas. Salmon P.M. 2077 P.P.G. Reg. Essex, C. M. Mitchell 181, M. Marks D.C. 185, C. L. Thompson J.D. 185, L. Abraham, David James P.M. Maybury, A. Michael 177, D. Marks 135, T. G. Perkins P.M. 1382, W. G. Devey 231, P. L. Warner 1987, W. W. Morgan P.M. 211, &c. The business on the agenda included the working of the three degrees, in addition to the installation ceremony. After preliminaries, the reports of the Audit Committee and Benevolent Fund Committee were received and adopted. Bro. Morr's Hyman 188 was elected a joining member. Bro. F. B. Phillips was passed, Bros. S. Fox and Smart were raised, and Mr. Z. Goodman was initiated. The installation ceremony was now proceeded with. Bro. Matthew J. Jessop was presented and duly installed as the W.M., Bro. J. L. Mather P.A.G.D.C. acting as D.C. The Officers were appointed and invested, as follows:—Bros. Lion Kool S.W., S. B. Joel J.W., J. Joel Treasurer, M. J. de Leeuw Secretary, T. Honey S.D., E. J. Acworth P.P.G. Steward Essex J.D., A. Levy D.C., W. Wright Organist, J. B. Joel I.G., I. H. Gluckstein and M. Bash Stewards, and J. A. Walkley Tyler. In investing Bro. Acworth, the W.M. said he should not congratulate that brother so much on his appointment as he could the Lodge, that so well tried a brother should condescend to take an inferior position. It augured well for this young Lodge that Brother Acworth had acted so nobly.

(Continued on page 187).

To the Governors and Subscribers of the
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys,
 WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.

GENTLEMEN,

As a candidate for the post of Medical Officer to the above Institution, I take this opportunity to inform you that the Election will take place at the ensuing meeting of the Quarterly Court, on 25th October.

During the past month I have had the pleasure to publish in the Masonic journals copies of some of my testimonials. Should any member of the Quarterly Court desire to see the full account of my professional career I shall be glad to forward same on receipt of request.

As a Life Subscriber to the Institution, and as a Craftsman, I shall be glad to receive your support; promising that if elected it will be my greatest endeavour to guard the health of the pupils, and to work in harmony with those who may have the conduct of the Institution.

Yours faithfully,

R. F. TOMLIN, M.R.C.S. Eng., &c.
 Ewell Lodge, No. 1851.

Wood Green, N., 10th Sept. 1889.

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Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.
 ELECTION, 25TH OCTOBER 1889.

The votes of subscribers are earnestly solicited for

HAROLD STREETER GOLDSMITH,
 AGED 7 YEARS,

YOUNGEST SON OF THE LATE BRO. W. O. GOLDSMITH

Bro. GOLDSMITH was initiated in the Chislehurst Lodge, No. 1531, shortly after its consecration in 1875, and remained a subscribing member till 1881, when he joined the Gallery Lodge, No. 1928. In this latter Lodge he served all the offices up to that of W.M. It was while holding this office, and three days after the election of his successor, that he died, on the 15th November 1887. He was a Life Governor of the Boys' School, and a Subscriber to all the Masonic Charities, and was, at all times, a hard worker in Masonry. He was for many years, and at the time of his death, a member of the Reporting Staff of the *Press Association*, and in that capacity was well known to all Journalists in the United Kingdom. The under-mentioned Brethren strongly recommend the case of his son, the above-named candidate:—

Bro. CHARLES KEDGLEY, Hibernia Chambers, Loudon Bridge, S.E., W.M. 79' P.M. 1614, M.E.Z. 73.

The Rev. S. A. SELWYN, Past Chaplain 210, St. James's Vicarage, Hatcham, S.E.

Bro. H. E. F. BUSSEY, P.M. 1928, 123 Brixton Hill, S.W.

Bro. Alderman FARNCOMBE, Prov. G.J.W. Sussex, *East Sussex News* Office, Lewes.

Bro. R. J. GRIFFITHS, W.M. 1928, 4 Inner Temple Lane, E.C.

Bro. C. F. PARDON, P.M. 1928, 119 Fleet Street, E.C.

Bro. R. J. ALBERRY, 1362, S.D. 1928, 24 Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.

Bro. THOS. C. SUMNER, *Yorkshire Post* Office, Leeds, No. 1211.

Bro. THOMAS MINSTRELL, P.M. 87, P.M. and Secretary 1923, 16 Ann Street, Union Square, Islington, N.

Bro. H. MASSEY, P.M. 619, P.M. and Treasurer 1923, 93 Chancery Lane, W.C.

Bro. J. C. DUCKWORTH, P.M. 1928, *Liverpool Courier* Office, 81 Fleet Street, E.C.

Bro. W. T. PERKINS, J.W. 1928, *Manchester Courier* Office, 27 Fleet Street, E.C.

Bro. A. F. ASHER, P.M. 1395, *Surrey Advertiser* Office, Guildford.

Bro. J. H. HAWES, P.M. 38, *West Sussex Gazette* Office, Chichester.

Bro. W. J. INNES, 1928, 219 South Lambeth Road, S.W.

Bro. W. E. PITT, 1928, *Press Association*, Wine Office Court, E.C.

Bro. JAMES WILLING JUN., V.P., P.M. 177, 1507, 1744, 1987, and 1319, P.Z. 1000, 1507, 2018, P.A.S. Middlesex, &c.

Bro. R. STACEY, P.M. and P.Z. 180, 331 Brixton Road, S.W.

Any of the above Brethren will thankfully receive votes, or they may be sent to Mrs. GOLDSMITH, 71 Manor Road, Brockley, S.E.

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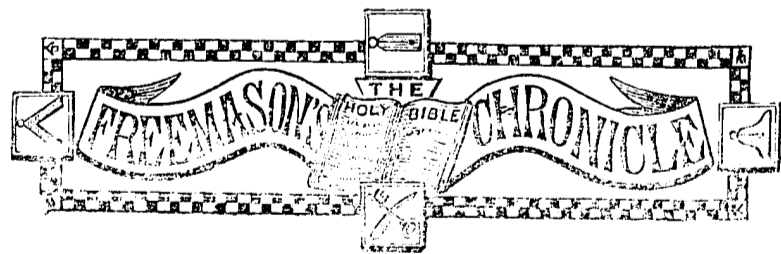
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HENRY J. CROFT, Secretary and Registrar.

N.B.—A Tent is provided for Mourners, if desired.



SATURDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER 1889.

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF CHESHIRE.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire held its annual meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, Hyde, on the 18th inst. Lord Egerton of Tatton Provincial Grand Master presided, supported by Bros. his Honour Judge Herkiss Lloyd D.P.G.M., John Chadwick P.G. Stand. B., Thomas George Sheldon P.G.S.W., Major Francis Preston P.G.J.W., Rev. R. Hodgson P.G. Sen. C., Rev. W. C. Martin P.G. Jun. C., Thomas Pattison P.G. Reg., R. Newhouse P.G. Secretary, Charles Booth P.G.S.D., James Needham P.G.S.D., W. Bonstan P.G.J.D., George H. Parsons

P.G.D.C., Walter Kenworthy P.G.D.D.C., John Coxhill P.G.A.D.C., William Chadwick P.G.S.B., Richard Walker P.G. Std. B., John Barnes P.G.S.B., William H. Maxfield P.G.O., Sampson Booth P.G.P., William Barker P.G.A.P., William Pears P.G.S., Alfred Ingham P.G.S., J. H. Turner P.G.S., Stephen Smith P.G. Tyler, and a large number of Past Provincial Officers. Between 400 and 500 brethren assembled, all the Lodges in the Province, with one exception being represented. In the course of his address, the Provincial Grand Master alluded with regret to the loss the Province had sustained by the death of Bro. E. H. Griffiths, who was Provincial Grand Secretary for nearly 50 years, Bro. John Wood P.G.S.W., Bro. James Arthur Birch, Bro. W. C. Fleming, and Bro. Steward, who was a Mason 60 years, and attended at 50 Provincial Grand Lodge meetings in succession. On the other hand he congratulated them on the large attendance, and had pleasure in stating that there had been a steady increase of numbers, from 1533 to 1683. He had had excellent reports from nearly every Lodge in the Province. His feeling was that if the principles of Masonry were to be furthered they should do their best to make it a reality in the Province. His distinguished predecessor initiated an excellent work in the way of educational charities, but he thought they ought to have power to spread the benevolent fund over a variety of purposes and for general objects, such, for instance, as in a great colliery disaster, which might happen in that populous district. He thought he should be supported by a majority of the brethren in endeavouring to show that Masonry was a living and progressive thing, and that they were ready to lend a helping hand, and show that in cases of distress they were not confined to their own body. The Provincial Grand Master referred with satisfaction to the marriage of the Princess Louise, and concluded by moving that a congratulatory address be presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W. Grand Master, on the auspicious marriage of the Princess Louise to Bro. the Duke of Fife, Provincial Grand Master of Banffshire. This was seconded by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and carried with acclamation. On the motion of Bro. W. Booth, seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, the Provincial Grand Lodge placed on record its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the late Brother Griffiths to the Freemasonry of the Province, and its sorrow and regret at his decease. Bros. James Salmon, Major Preston, and John Clayton were elected auditors. The Provincial Grand Master, amid applause, announced his intention to contribute, on behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the sum of 50 guineas to the funds of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. The following Officers were then invested:—

Bro. His Honour Judge Horatio Lloyd	Deputy Master
Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson	Senior Warden
Captain Gilbody	Junior Warden
Rev. R. Hodgson	Senior Chaplain
Rev. James Grant Bird	Junior Chaplain
Thos. A. Mason	Treasurer
Frederick Broadsmith	Registrar
R. Newhouse	Secretary
William Pritchard	Assist. Secretary
R. Andrew	Senior Deacons
Samuel Wm. Ramsden	
Charles S. Dean	Junior Deacons
Horace T. Newman	
A. Parkes	Inspector of Works
George H. Brown	
Edward G. Mason	Deputy D. of C.
George Richardson	A.D. of C.
George L. Collier	Sword Bearer
Owen Jones	Standard Bearers
J. Wagstaffe	
William H. Maxfield	Organist
Robert Bebbington	Pursuivant
George Holland	Assist. Pursuivant
Walter Jas. Cotsworth	Stewards
Thos. Martin Cairns	
Richard Stevenson	
Jonathan Bailey	
Frederick G. Thomas	
E. Dibley	Tyler
Stephen Smith	

Stockport was selected as the place of meeting next year. Bro. Salmon was elected Chairman of the Board of Benevolence, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Platt for his past services. The brethren attended divine service at St. George's Church, where the sermon was preached by the Rev. Jas. G. Bird P.G.J.C., and a collection made in aid of the Provincial Fund.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. W. H. Maxfield P.G.O., assisted by Bros. W. H. Kershaw, Mark Stafford, J. T. Clarke, Stephen E. Jupp, J. Hamilton, and A. Lewtas.

CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL CLARENCE LODGE, No. 271.

IN the past month of August 1889 occurred an event unique in the annals of Sussex Freemasonry—the first Centenary of a Masonic Lodge indigenous to the county, viz.: the Royal Clarence Lodge, Brighton, the warrant for which was dated 8th August 1789. We propose, therefore, to take this opportunity of giving a brief history of the Craft in Sussex, basing our remarks to some extent on the excellent *History of Freemasonry in Sussex* by Bro. Thomas Francis. It is not our purpose to pry into the hidden secrets and mysteries of the Craft, although a Masonic poet observes:—

“The world is aflame
Our secrets to gain.”

The Order, no doubt, is ancient, though it is not clear whether the Masonic poet is correct when he says of the “mystic apron” that it is

“The badge of innocence, I mean the royal robe
Which Noah he did wear, when in the ark he stood,
When the world was destroyed by a deluging flood.”

But Sussex Freemasonry claims a considerable antiquity, and it is alleged, and probably correctly, that the College of Smiths (*Collegium Fabrorum*) referred to in the noted Chichester Roman inscription, now preserved at Goodwood, was of a Masonic character. It is a curious coincidence that the second of the extinct Sussex Lodges, St. Rook's Hill, Chichester (dating from 1730), is described in an early list of Lodges as “from the time of Julius Cæsar.” The marks of the fishermen and landmen of Brighton attached to the curious “Book of all the Ancient Customs” of Brighton, in 1581, bear a strong affinity to some of the early Masons' Marks, though it is true they may be partly derived from the marks of the early wool shippers. The first distinct mention of Sussex Masonry is in Mr. William Preston's “Illustrations of Masonry,” which states that in 1697 the Duke of Richmond, who was elected Grand Master, was Master of a Lodge at Chichester. But no records of this Lodge are preserved. In 1717 the Grand Lodge of England was formed, and in 1724 issued a warrant for a Lodge at Chichester, which first met at the Swan Inn, and afterwards at the Dolphin; but it became extinct before 1770. The second Duke of Richmond, son of the before-named Duke, seems to have belonged to this Lodge, and it may be observed that the Dukes of Richmond have always taken a deep interest in Sussex Freemasonry.

The first Provincial Grand Master of Sussex Freemasons was Captain F. G. Minshall, of the Horse Guards, appointed by Lord Petre in 1774, but he disappeared from the lists after 1782, and the office was vacant, until, on 20th May 1788, the Duke of Manchester (then Grand Master) appointed Mr. (after Major-General Sir) Samuel Hulse to the post. He was Treasurer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Previously (in February 1788) the Prince himself had been initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall. The Royal approbation thus bestowed upon the Craft seems to have given it a great impetus in Sussex, as the Prince had settled at Brighton in 1784, and this no doubt led to the formation of the Royal Clarence Lodge, the warrant for which was granted on 8th August 1789, being named from his Royal brother, Prince William Henry (afterwards William IV.), shortly before created Duke of Clarence, who in October wrote approving of the Lodge's title. The first meeting of the Royal Clarence Lodge took place on 26th August 1789, at the White Horse Inn, East Street (now the site of Brill's Baths), but in 1800 the headquarters were at the Old Ship, being moved to the Pavilion in 1863. As the first Brighton Lodge, the Royal Clarence has always taken the lead in Sussex Freemasonry. In 1831 the late Mr. J. H. Scott Deputy Provincial Grand Master stated that “since its formation the Lodge had initiated 636 brethren, and admitted 216 joining members, amongst them many of Brighton's oldest, best known, and most respected inhabitants, and, independently of the benefactions of its members, it had expended from its funds more than £2000 in works of charity and public usefulness. In November 1793 the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the Masons, laid the foundation stone of the Chapel Royal, in North-street, Brighton, but whether with Masonic rites is not expressly stated, though it may be assumed.

The next oldest indigenous Sussex Lodge (for the actual oldest is the “Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love,” Arundel, founded in London in 1736) is the South Saxon, Lewes, dating from 1796, and in April 1797 Major-General Hulse, with the aid of the South Saxon and Royal Clarence Lodges, laid the foundation-stone of a Masonic Hall at Lewes for the former Lodge, and this still remains the only one in the county. Public Masonic functions have been rare in Sussex, but in 1817 the Royal Clarence Lodge assisted in driving the first pile of Shoreham Harbour; in 1824 the first stone of the Peter's Cairn, Brighton; and in 1831 laid the first stone of the Norfolk Bridge, Shoreham. On 27th May 1859 the late Mr. Daniel Anthony Folkerd, as W.M. of the Royal Clarence Lodge, laid the foundation-stone of the New Viaduct in New England-hill, ten thousand persons assembling on the neighbouring hills to witness the ceremony. The brethren walked in procession from the Old Ship Hotel. In 1840 the same Lodge laid the first stone of the Adelaide wing of the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. The next similar undertaking was the foundation-stone-laying of the Sick Children's Hospital, Brighton, in 1841, by the late Mr. Walter W. Barrall,

Bart., who, in 1885, also laid the foundation-stone of St. Saviour's Church, Ditchling-road, Brighton.

The greatest Masonic event in the history of the Province of Sussex was undoubtedly the installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, Earl of Sussex, as Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, which took place in the Dome, Brighton, in 1885, in the presence of about 1500 Masons. The ceremony at this brilliant gathering was most impressively performed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of England, supported by his son Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Lord Chancellor being G.S.W., and Lord Charles Beresford G.J.W. In 1814 Sir Samuel Hulse was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Kent, and Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, was placed in charge of the Province of Sussex, which he held until 1819, when his death occurred, while holding the important position of Governor General of Canada. The office continued vacant until 1823, when his Grace's son and successor, the late Duke of Richmond, was appointed Provincial Grand Master, and held the office until his death in October 1860. He never took any active part in the duties of his office, but left it to the management of his Deputy. From 1830 to 1844 the latter office was filled by Mr. Thomas Read Kemp (the well-known founder of Kemp Town, Brighton), who lived abroad for some years before his death (in 1844). In consequence of this neglect the Provincial Grand Lodge never met from 1827 until 1854, when it was resuscitated, meeting at the Old Ship, Brighton. From 1860 to 1865 the Province was placed in charge of the Grand Registrar, but in the latter year the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Dalbiac (of the Brighton Volunteer Artillery) was appointed Provincial Grand Master, and held the office until his death, in 1867, being succeeded by Lord Pelham (now Earl of Chichester), who resigned on account of ill-health, and was followed by the late Sir Walter W. Burrell, who continued Provincial Grand Master until his death in 1886, when H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was appointed. In recent years Freemasonry has made rapid progress in Sussex, the total of members of Lodges having increased from 263 in 1857 to 754 in 1877, and 1100 in 1882. Sussex occupies a high position in its support of the Masonic Charities, and it was stated at the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1881 that in the previous seven years the Province contributed as much as £3749 to the Charities.—*Sussex Daily News*.

THE THEATRES, &c.

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Haymarket.—Mr. Buchanan's adaptation of "Roger la Honte," with which Mr. Beerboom Tree opened his autumn season, promises to become a greater success than its original, as the story set forth in "A Man's Shadow" is more compact, and the various dramatic situations are more skilfully brought on. Lucien Laroque and Roland De Noirville have been comrades during the Franco-German war, during which the former has saved the latter's life, so that a firm friendship has been formed between them. At the opening of the play, Laroque, now a banker, is in business difficulties, and visits De Noirville, an advocate, for advice and assistance. To his astonishment he recognises, in his friend's wife, a woman who betrayed and left him eight years previously. Julie De Noirville wishes to renew their former intimacy, but being indignantly spurned by Laroque, vows vengeance. Whilst writing a last appeal to her old lover, she is visited by Luversan, a scoundrel who bears an extraordinary resemblance to Laroque, and, deceived by the likeness, gives him the compromising letter. Luversan was formerly a German spy, and as such had been condemned to death by Laroque, but escaped, and the wretch eagerly enters into the plans of vengeance proposed by Madame De Noirville. Owing to a peculiar combination of circumstances, Luversan murders a M. Gerbier, Laroque's principal creditor, robs him of 100,000 francs, and sends the money, with a fac simile of Julie De Noirville's letter, to Lucien. At the same time Laroque's wife and child believe they have seen him commit the murder. The third act takes place in the assize court, where little Suzanne becomes one of the principal witnesses against her father, as was the case in "Proof." De Noirville is counsel for his old comrade, and vainly endeavours to induce him to reveal the source from which he received the bank notes, the chief evidence against him; but Laroque, rather than betray the perfidy of his friend's wife, prefers to suffer. During an interval of the trial, Luversan sends Julie's letter to De Noirville, who then learns that Laroque must be innocent; but to state the truth is to publish his own dishonour, and a terrible moral struggle ensues. He, however, resolves to do his duty, and is on the point of stating that it was his wife who sent the notes when he drops dead on the floor. This is a grand scene, and would alone make the fortune of the play. The burst of applause that resounded through the house at the termination of the act sufficiently bespoke the feelings of the audience, and thrice had the curtain to be raised before the actors were allowed finally to retire. The last act is entirely original, and shows how Laroque's innocence is proved, and how retributive justice overtakes Luversan. There are a few improbabilities in the play, but where so much is excellent it would be ungracious to refer to them, especially as the adaptor had to overcome many difficulties in presenting the piece to an English audience. It will be perceived that the burden of the play rests with three characters, and two of these—Laroque and his "Shadow"—are cleverly doubled by Mr. Tree. The necessary resemblance is thus maintained while the actor makes the distinction between the two ever perfectly clear to the audience. Thus the high minded gentleman enlists our sympathy as much as the crafty scoundrel deserves our detestation; the change is complete, and both contrasts are perfectly rendered. Mr. Fernandez gives a sublime performance as De Noirville; in the trial scene he becomes

the principal attraction, even the unfortunate Laroque is forgotten, and the audience are enthralled by the talent of the artiste. Mrs. Tree enacts the devoted Henriette with genuine pathos, and Miss Minnie Terry plays the child with considerable intelligence, while Miss Julie Neilson is satisfactory as Madame De Noirville. The humour of the piece consists of a lively waiting-maid, Victoire, who being married to Tristol, is in love with Picolet; she obtains a divorce from the former and marries the latter, when her affection is transferred to her former husband. Very French, certainly! These characters are amusingly sustained by pretty Miss Norroys and Messrs. Collette and Robson. The drama is elegantly placed on the stage, and the theatre having been newly decorated presents a very brilliant appearance.

Adelphi.—The first night of an Adelphi drama resembles nothing so much as a Drury Lane pantomime on Boxing Night. The audience come perfectly prepared to enjoy themselves, and they know exactly what they are to expect. Indeed, a dramatist who fails to comply with the requirements of an Adelphi audience had better take his work elsewhere. There must be the persecuted heroine, the manly, ardent hero, the egregious villain, and a pair of low comedy lovers. The audience must be able to applaud the heroine and her sweetheart throughout their struggles, to hiss and howl at the villain, and to roar at the stupidity of the comic pair. With these ingredients the plot is of secondary importance, but it must be confessed that in "London Day by Day," Messrs. G. R. Sims and Henry Pettitt have furnished an exciting work, which fully realises the expectations of the audience, and will doubtless prove an attraction for some time to come. It is, however, rather a startling novelty to find that the heroine is an ex-convict, and hiding from the police, with a ticket-of-leave. Of course Violet Chester is innocent of her alleged crime, a fact that is quite apparent to Frank Granville long before he hears her secret, but Frank's worldly father does not seem to see it, and forbids the marriage bells to ring. The poor girl's tribulations are caused by Patrick O'Brien arriving to prove her innocence, and her an heiress. Unfortunately, he goes to Marks and Co. with his news, and, instead of assisting him, one partner seeks to marry the girl for the sake of her fortune, while another puts O'Brien off the search by showing him London life. Henri de Belleville is however married, but has deserted his wife, who, left to her own resources, becomes a concert singer, and through her instrumentality the villains are foiled, and Violet is finally united to Frank. The play is full of character sketches, for which the authors are so celebrated, and the various scenes are skilfully linked together so as to form a continual round of excitement. A capital company has been engaged for its representation, foremost of whom is Mr. George Alexander, who, as Frank Granville, speedily won the approbation of the audience by his manly bearing and graceful love-making. Miss Alma Murray is the beau ideal of a persecuted heroine, and Mous. Marius, specially engaged, makes a very strong minded villain. The comic lovers, Dolly Blossom and Tom Galloway, are represented by those experienced players Miss Clara Jecks and Mr. J. L. Shine, who make the most of their opportunities. Mr. L. Rignold gives a humorous rendering of a money lending Jew, and Miss Kate James deserves mention for her clever sketch of a street Arab. Her idea of passing off the *War Cry* as a sporting paper is very droll. From the first note of the overture to the final fall of the curtain the audience vociferously expressed their satisfaction, and the success of the piece was achieved. As usual, the marvellous mechanical scenery was greatly applauded, and the incidental music, composed by Mr. H. Sprake, is well adapted for the occasion.

Avenue.—The production of "The Brigands," on Monday evening, failed to bring any striking feature before playgoers, and although the opera is at times amusing, and the music always bright and pretty, we are afraid it will not prove very attractive. The libretto is by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, who adapted it, from the French of Meilhac and Halevy, many years ago. Mr. Gilbert's well-known style can be traced throughout the book, but it lacks the spirit of some of this gentleman's later works. Offenbach's pretty music is excellent—it is spirited, tuneful, and easily catches hold of the audience. Several of the numbers deserve special mention, particularly the "Beggar's Chorus," and the Princess's solo in the second act, and Fiorela's descriptive song to the young Duke of Mantua in the first act. It is not our intention to give the story of the opera; we must frankly admit that we failed to clearly make it out. From what we gathered, however, a Brigand chief contrives to make his daughter impersonate the Princess of Grenade, by which means he will get hold of a large sum of money from the Palace of Mantua. How the Brigands get to the Palace, only to find that the money is not forthcoming, how they are found out, and then pardoned, is shown, but not clearly. We may mention that the Brigand's daughter marries a young farmer, who has joined the band out of devotion to her. The rendering is good on the whole, the chorus being efficient, and but in one instance acquitted themselves admirably. As the Brigand chief, Mr. Hallou Mostyn did capital service. His strong voice is just suited to the character, but it would be even more effective in the vocal part if it was trained a little more. Miss Agnes Delaporte, as the Brigand's daughter, scored a great success. She sang and acted with plenty of spirit, and kept the piece going whenever she was on the stage. Mr. Frank Wensley has a capital voice, and in his part of the farmer had opportunities of which he was not slow to avail himself. Mr. Horace Lingard was quaint and amusing as a Lieutenant, while a special word of praise is due to Messrs. Pollard, Ambrose, and Morand for their rendering of Brigands' parts. Miss Marie Luella sang exceedingly well, and gained a double encore for her song in the second act. Mr. George Honey was most amusing as a Captain of a band of Carbineers, whose marching caused immense fun. Mr. Sam Wilkinson scored well in his scene with the Brigand Chief, while Miss Geraldine St. Maur did herself credit in a minor part. Miss Millie Marion danced a tarantella in the third act, for which she gained an encore. The opera is prettily mounted, while a strong orchestra renders the music perfectly.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS, continued from page 183.

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The Installing Master then completed the ceremonial work by a forcible delivery of the addresses to Master, Wardens, and Brethren. Before taking his seat, however, Bro. Hogard said that on occasions like the one they were assembled upon it was usual for the W.M. to present to the outgoing Master a jewel, but some months back, when Brother Da Silva left, the Lodge undertook that duty. Some of the Officers and Brethren had considered that, as the first Secretary of the Lodge, upon whom a large amount of labour had fallen, they could not do otherwise than ask Bro. Jessop to accept a jewel as Past Secretary, and as a slight token of the esteem and respect in which they held him. He had, therefore, much pleasure in pinning on Bro. Jessop's breast this jewel, and hoped he might long be spared to wear it. In reply the W.M. said he was utterly taken by surprise, although he felt he need not be surprised at any token of good will and good fellowship displayed from the Barnato Lodge. During the past year there had been emanating nothing but good will. One resignation, and several propositions for new membership having been received, Bro. Acworth proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Bro. Hogard for the admirable manner in which he had carried out the work of the day, including the installation ceremony. He wished it could be expressed in some more tangible form, and hoped that during the coming year this idea would be carried into effect. The Secretary seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. Bro. Hogard, in returning thanks, remarked that it had been a labour of love to do all he could for the Lodge. This completed the heavy labours of the day, and Bro. Hogard was heartily complimented on the way he had conducted the proceedings. The brethren now repaired to the banquet room, where a sumptuous repast was served. On the removal of the cloth Bro. Jessop, the W.M., proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, and Prosperity to the Craft, which was followed by the National Anthem, the solo given by Miss L. White. The toast of the M.W. the Grand Master H.R.H. the Prince of Wales came next, and was followed by that of the Pro Grand Master. With the toast of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master the Right Hon the Earl of Lathom, and the rest of the Grand Officers, Present and Past, was associated the names of Bros. the Rev. G. W. Weldon, Richard Eve, and Col. S. H. Clerke. In introducing the toast the W.M. said, as a young Lodge they had been most unusually honoured by the presence of Grand Officers. At the consecration meeting there was a grand array. On the present occasion there was a meeting of La France Lodge, and many of the Grand Officers were there. Still they had several well known and tried members of Grand Lodge with them. Freemasonry without a Grand Lodge would be a train without an engine, a body without a mind—in fact, chaos. The Grand Officers were an able body, and did all they could for Freemasonry. He asked the brethren to drink heartily and sincerely to the Grand Officers. Bro. Rev. G. W. Weldon P.G. Chaplain said in response, on such an occasion as the present he occupied a double position. It was quite true he was a Grand Officer, but whenever he found an initiate on his left he liked, as a Past Grand Chaplain, to say one or two words for his benefit, and to point out that Freemasonry was not what the outer world thought it. If it was not a religion, it was worth living for. He did not know that there was any system of religion at the present moment which could collect so many heterogeneous elements as Freemasonry, in brotherly affection, and utterly regardless of caste or creed. Freemasonry brought together in one grand brotherhood men who, in point of politics as well as in religion, entirely differed, and this could not be done in any other known system with which he was acquainted. Freemasonry, was simply a universal brotherhood. All who could acknowledge the existence of one true God, and the continuity of life after death, were eligible to be enrolled amongst its ranks. Having travelled a good deal, he had had the opportunity of finding, in various parts of the earth, men quite opposed to each other with regard to creed and politics, and yet who could give the right hand of fellowship simply on the broad basis of the universal brotherhood of man. Whether it be Jew or Gentile, they all met on a common ground, and showed each other brotherly kindness and charity. He should not occupy their time, but simply say that so long as they met together on those lines they were carrying out the true spirit of the founders of the Craft, however far back their origin, viz., that Freemasonry should be a power to cement, by the tie of universal brotherhood, men who would not otherwise be brought together. He was glad to think he was privileged to be with them, and was also glad to see so many present. He thanked them in his own name, and as an honorary member of their Lodge, for the honour conferred upon him. Bro. Richard Eve, P.G. Treasurer, also returned thanks. It was not the first time he had been present; he attended the consecration of the Lodge, when a deep impression was made upon him. He was glad to hear Bro. Weldon say he realised the fact that Freemasonry was more than a social Institution, and that it was worthy of far higher consideration; it tended to enlarge the mind, scope, and ability of all who joined the Order, and gave a higher view of things generally. He appreciated that striking lesson which had been dilated upon—the brotherhood of man; and they must bear in mind that higher principles could not be expressed by any Institution than the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Whether it be in the East or West, it mattered not; of whatever colour or creed, it embraced all those who were believers in a God. He realized that Masonry itself had a high capacity and a strong reach, and had a mighty claim on every well regulated mind; for it brought under its banners the Christian and the Jew, Mahomedan and Parsee, red, yellow, and black men. He gloried in Masonry, from the fact that it could draw under its banners all phases of opinion and thought, and that all colours and creeds of men could meet upon terms of brotherhood and fellowship. Brother Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary said he would simply confine

himself to remarking that he had had the honour of consecrating the Lodge, but he had not since then visited it. He was delighted to find that the Lodge had fulfilled the expectations expressed, and was proud to feel that it had justified its existence. Bro. C. F. Hogard P.G.S.B., acting as I.P.M., in rising to propose the next toast, said he found himself in a unique position. He was, at the consecration, invested as acting I.P.M., and owing to circumstances which they all knew, he was again in possession of the gavel to propose the health of their W.M. He need not say much of Bro. Jessop's qualities, because, since June 1888, he had been the Secretary of their Lodge. They all knew the duties devolving upon him in looking after the arrangements, and those duties did not end in coming to the Lodge, for since the consecration Bro. Jessop had always had heavy duties to perform. That he had carried out those duties to their satisfaction had been proved by the manner in which he had been elected as W.M. That their Lodge had prospered, they had heard from the Consecrating Officer; and that it had prospered in a marvellous degree was proved by the gathering that evening. A great deal of the success had depended upon their late Secretary, and he was sure that now the Lodge was on its pinnacle, Bro. Jessop, as their W.M., would see that it did not retrograde. As they had a long programme he would not detain them; it required no further words to propose the health of their W.M., and to find the brethren receiving it in an enthusiastic manner. Bro. Jessop, in reply, again thanked them. They had treated him better than he deserved. During the past year he had done his best as Secretary, but business had prevented him doing all he could have wished. They had treated him in an exceedingly kind manner. Every brother was proud of a jewel, but there were various ways by which they were obtained. As a Steward for the Charities he received a jewel, and to a W.M. it was customary to pay such a compliment. Still, what the members of the Barnato Lodge had done he thought was almost unique. It had been to him a pleasant surprise, and was the greatest mark of appreciation they could pay him. If he had 50 jewels, there would be none he should value so much as the one presented to him that evening. Bro. Dr. Woodman P.G.S.B. responded for the Visitors. He also was present at the consecration of the Lodge, which was a noble function; he was also present at its next meeting, but the present meeting was a still larger one. The manner in which the Visitors were treated left nothing to be desired, and they could hardly thank the members sufficiently for their kindness. There were few Lodges which had sprung up to the position now held by this Lodge in so short a time. Brother S. V. Abrahams P.M. 1017 also replied. Divinity and eloquence had already claimed their attention, and he felt that one who would follow those able speakers ought to add something that would not only interest, but at the same time claim their attention. Whilst he did not pretend to any eloquence, or want of eloquence, he had the qualification of having to speak to them on a subject dear to the hearts of the members present. He alluded to the Visitors. He had to thank the members for the cordial reception accorded to them, which had been considerably enhanced by the kind expressions used by the W.M. in proposing the toast. Whilst he felt they owed a debt in acknowledgment for what they had received, they were ready to admit that their visit had not been one of an ordinary nature. They had heard the ceremonies performed in a manner that could not be excelled in many older Lodges; they had had the opportunity and pleasure of hearing Brother Hogard deliver the ritual of installation in a manner that showed how worthy he is to hold a high position in the Craft. Whilst they had been deeply impressed with his delivery of the addresses, they could not but help thinking of the lessons which they contained, and which, if followed out by the members, could not fail to make a lasting and deep impression, and make them better and more worthy citizens and Masons. However few his remarks, let it be understood that they were sincere, and as the representative of a Lodge that was held in some little esteem by the Barnato Lodge, he thanked them for the compliment paid him. The W.M., in proposing the health of the Installing Master, said it was the toast of the evening. They all knew Bro. Hogard, and knew him to be one amongst a million, ever ready to do anything for them at any time. He had done his (the W.M.'s) Secretarial work when he had been away, and if he (Bro. Jessop) talked for a month he could not say one-tenth of what he felt and the brethren felt towards Bro. Hogard. Bro. Hogard, in reply, said he really knew not how to thank them for the extremely enthusiastic manner in which they had drunk the toast. Anything he could do, either working in the Lodge or outside it, he should be only too pleased to do to the best of his ability. It was only about 15 or 16 months since the Lodge started, and they had had a most prosperous career. He could only hope that what had happened in the past would recur in the future; his best exertions should be devoted to the interests of the Lodge. A few other toasts were given. A capital musical programme was carried out by Bro. W. Wright, Organist, who was assisted by Miss L. White, Bros. R. Jessop and T. Honey, Messrs. S. de Sola, J. Barker, and J. Rogers.

TEES CHAPTER, No. 509.

ON the 12th inst. the annual installation took place in the Masonic Hall, Stockton, when Comp. C. Spencer installed Comp. J. F. Craggs M.E.Z., the following Companions being subsequently appointed Officers for the ensuing year:—Comps. J. Burns H., T. F. Pearce J., T. Bradley Treasurer, I. H. Hart S.E., G. F. Allan S.N., A. S. Fowler P.Z. as D.C., W. Thorman P.S., and B. R. Smith Junitor. The Companions subsequently dined, in the banqueting hall.

FUNERALS properly carried out and personally attended in London and Country, by Bro. G. A. HUTTON, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. Monuments erected. Valuations made.

R.A. 394—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
 R.A. 442—St. Peter's, Masonic Hall, Boroughbury, Peterborough
 R.A. 732—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 R.A. 1037—Portland, Masonic Hall, Portland, Dorset
 M.M. 32—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
 K.T. 8—Plains of Mamre, Bull Hotel, Burnley
 K.T. 34—Albert, Masonic Rooms, 23 Ann-street, Rochdale

FRIDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 6
 167—St. John's, York and Albany Hotel, Regent's Park, N.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 765—St. James, Princess Victoria Tavern, Rotherhithe, at 8. (Instruction)
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith. (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1228—Beacontree, Green Man, Leytonstone. (Instruction)
 1293—Royal Standard, Builders Arms, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (In)
 1305—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 2030—The Abbey Westminster, King's Arms, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 95—Eastern Star, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street. (Instruction)
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 890—Hoarsey, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Square, Paddington, W. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1275—Star, Stirling Castle, Church St., Camberwell, at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
 M.M. 355—Royal Savoy, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30. (In)
 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
 1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion, Barnet
 1571—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1621—Castle, Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth
 1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
 1821—Athlingwort, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 2030—Londonderry, Y.M.C.A., John Street, Sunderland
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at 8
 R.A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax
 R.A. 162—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
 R.A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster
 R.A. 471—Sturion, Freemasons' Hall, Dock Street, Newport, Monmouthshire
 R.A. 807—Loyalty, Masonic Buildings, Hall Street, St. Helens
 R.A. 945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chambers, Abingdon
 R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
 K.T. 20—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)
 198—Fercy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Dover Castle, Deptford Causeway, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruct)
 1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Curry Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruct)
 1679—Henry Muggersidge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
 1871—Gostling-Murray Town Hall, Hounslow
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
 R.A.—Smai, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 176—Caveac, Albion, Aldersgate Street
 R.A. 1044—Mid-Surrey, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Peniston
 1531—Chisolhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chisolhurst
 1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent
 2048—Henry Levander, Station Hotel, Harrow

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND (S.C.)

ABOUT 150 brethren were present at the Communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand, S.C., on 27th July, for the installation of Bro. E. T. Gillon as Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the North Island. In the absence of Bro. Sir Frederick Whitaker, Bro. Nicoll, of Auckland, Substitute Provincial Grand Master presided, and conducted the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The District Grand Master of Wellington, E.C., was present, also the District Grand Master of Auckland, Bro. Graham, E.C., and the Past Provincial Grand Master of New Zealand, Bro. Pyke, S.C. All the Craft Lodges in Wellington were represented, and Brother Hamilton represented the Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand I.C. The ceremony was a choral one, Bro. Warren acting as Director of Music. After the Lodge closed there was a banquet, at which the Loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed. Altogether the proceedings were a great success, and passed off without a hitch. Brother Gillon was presented for installation by Bro. Warren, Past Master of the Otago Kilwinning Lodge, as Master of which, some twenty-five years ago, he initiated Bro. Gillon. Parliamentary proceedings prevented the attendance of Sir Harry Atkinson, and a large number of members of the House of Representatives, from whom apologies were received.

A "smart" writer in the *Northern Weekly Leader* gives us the following:—

The Masonic procession to and from Hexham Abbey Church on Monday, the 9th inst., was witnessed by a considerable number of the townsfolk, to whom the spectacle had the merit of novelty. Beaumont Street was swarming with children, and at first it was thought that the compulsory clauses of the Education Acts had in some mysterious fashion become null and void. Before the starting of the procession two of the brethren had the temerity to appear upon the scene in Masonic costume, and as the sword of the Order had not then been unsheathed, these irreverent youngsters made a precipitate rush for them. But for the strategic dispositions of a stalwart policeman, who showed great presence of mind, the movement would have spread, and I am afraid that the dignity of Hexham would have suffered in consequence. After this small but portentous episode the youngsters maintained an attitude of becoming gravity and decorum. One of the older generation summed up his impressions of the spectacle with the remark that such a collection of tall hats—all in a row—had never been seen in Hexham before.

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Yours faithfully,
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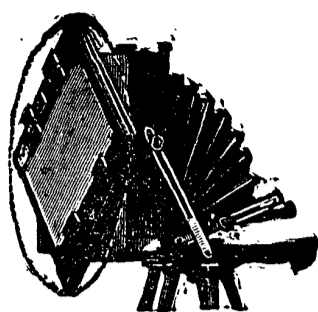
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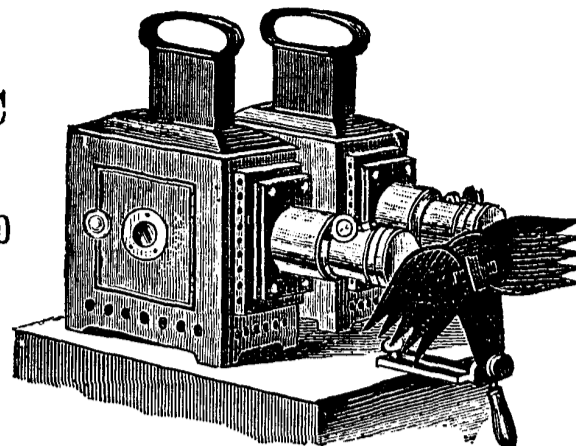
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