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*The Right Hon. Earl Amherst,
Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master,
Provincial Grand Master of Kent.*

The Province of Kent.

SPRING! The leaves are bursting into life, a tender green; the fields are carpeted with a wealth of velvet blade of the same bright hue. Nature is awaking from its Winter slumber, and as the wind laughs gaily through the trees they bow and shake as if to welcome the coming warmth and beauty of the golden Summer.



BRO. J. S. EASTES, DEP. PROV. GRAND MASTER KENT.

(Photo Maull & Fox, Piccadilly)

It is Kent, the garden of England, the happy home of some of the sturdiest defenders of the land, where, on more than half its coast, the sea laps wearily against its chalky cliffs or beats remorselessly along its sandy beach.

How welcome to the weary traveller seems that line of chalky wall which greets his willing eye as the steamer nears the shore, and how sweet to the soul those rolling downs and richly wooded knolls as the train rushes onward to great London town.

Teeming thousands will in a few short weeks be turning their faces away from the toil and turmoil of the great city and disporting themselves around its coasts to carry back with them a joyous memory of their pleased sojourn. 'Tis Kent in spring and nature is alive.

In a country so rich in natural beauty and with a climate so soft and mellow we look to find the traces of man's handiwork expressed in all the beauty and poesy of the art of ages. No youthful county this, but one where for centuries it has been the joy of her children to dot and grace her charming face with stately castles and with glorious churches. In this way the County of Kent has perhaps more than any other part of Great Britain a claim to distinction; here the first Mason must have girded himself up to work, and here must he have first "marked" his stone and placed it in position. Thus is it interesting to us, the toilers of to-day, to recognise the fact that though their names be lost in the dim distances of time, our ancient brethren worked and slaved for our benefit, and that we have with us

yet the regal palaces they erected either for the worship of the Great Architect, or for the habitation or defence of man.

Masonic Kent has ever been fully alive to its duties to the Craft, and although from time to time there may have been a slight falling off in the enthusiasm of the Province, yet the old ship has made up her lee-way and beating up against the wind, she has arrived in port all well on board. Since records have been kept with any attempt at correctness, or with any idea of handing down to posterity a true history of the ways and doings of our brethren of the days gone by, 125 lodges have found place and life in this good old county of Kent. In looking through the long list of lodges, some of which have passed into the limbo of forgetfulness, and some of which have joined themselves to others, the fact which astonishes and sets one thinking, is the abnormal number of warrants which seem to have been issued to bodies of brethren of either a military or semi-military character and occupation. Judging from the dates attached to many of these old documents it would seem to point to the fact that the large numbers of military stationed in Kent, during the time when Napoleon was threatening our national life, must have interested themselves largely in the mysteries of the Craft. Of the 125 lodges mentioned above at least twenty-six were more or less of a military character, and even of these there are to-day existent at least seven, and perhaps more, which still retain this peculiar individuality.

In process of time fifty lodges have surrendered their warrants from one cause or the other, probably in many cases owing to the withdrawal from particular districts of that backbone of their existence the military element, whilst seven,



BRO. W. RUSSELL, PROV. GRAND TREASURER KENT.

(Photo Hider, Grosvenor)

too weak to stand alone, have sunk their separate life and joined hands with some more prosperous body of brethren. One lodge, and one only, was still-born, and although its warrant was granted, yet it still lies unclaimed in the archives of Grand Lodge.

To-day there are sixty lodges in full work in the County of Kent; be it understood, however, that nearly all the North-Eastern corner, which includes such places as Greenwich, Lee, Lewisham, Woolwich, and Deptford, does not hold allegiance to the Provincial Grand Lodge, but is part and parcel of the district directly commanded by the Grand Lodge of England.

Many of these lodges can hold up their heads proudly amongst their sisters in no matter what part of England. The Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity first met in the City of London, but the air of the metropolis did not agree with her, and in the year 1748, when she had just celebrated her twenty-fifth birthday, she came to the "Queen's Head" at Chatham. In 1873, the honour of the centenary jewel was conferred upon her.

The next lodge on the list is interesting in so far as it is an example of the amity which was brought about by the union of the rival Grand Lodges. The United Industrious Lodge at Canterbury received its warrant in 1776; in 1806 a coterie of brethren in this city formed a lodge of the same name, which worked under the "Ancient" regime. However, the year of grace 1819 arrived, and peace was declared; the two rivals agreed to be *unitedly industrious* together; they joined hands, and all was well. Although the next lodge on the list, the Lodge of Freedom, at Gravesend, has had many *habitals* in that town, yet it has religiously adhered to the place of its birth, except for a matter of six years in the late "fifties," when it sojourned for a while in the neighbouring town of Melton. It is 150 years old to-day, although it went to sleep for ten years in the late "twenties."

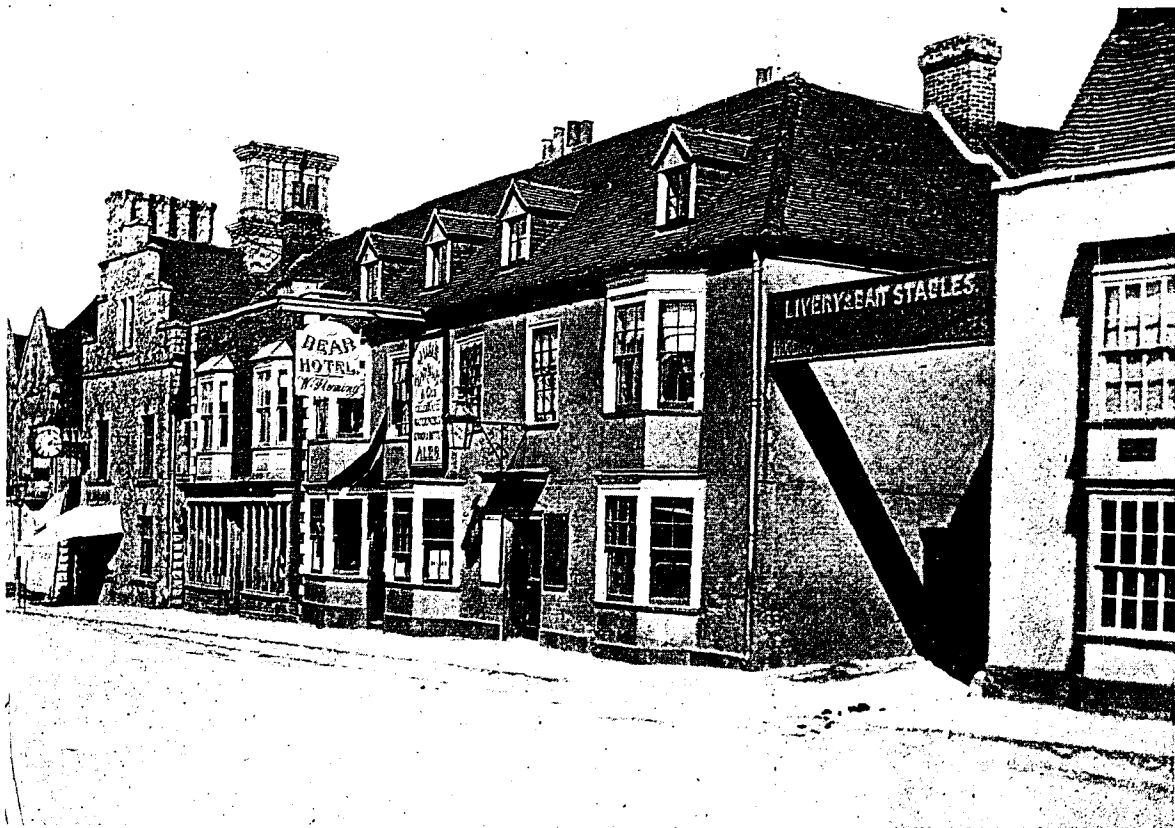
And now we get away to Hythe to make the acquaintance of the Prince Edwin Lodge, whose birth certificate is dated 1771. For some reason or other no centenary warrant has ever been granted to it, but to soothe its troubled feelings, Lord Amherst presented it with a jewelled toy in the shape of a centenary jewel in the year 1865. On the other hand, the Union Lodge at Margate—good old Margate, the home of nigger minstrels, large oysters, and bathing machines—was quickly down upon Grand Lodge when their time for recognition became due—1763 is

the date on their warrant, and 1863 they rejoiced in their new skin of parchment. The Harmony Lodge at Faversham has been strictly harmonious since the year 1764, and found joy in its centenary warrant in the year 1879. Now, the Adam's Lodge at Sheerness, grief to say it, is by way of being untruthful, seeing that it claims to have been born in the year 1778, but that learned authority in matters Masonic, Bro. John Lane, says that it is nineteen years younger,



BRO. ALFRED SPENCER, PROV. G. SEC. KENT.
Photo Clarke & Co., Maidstone.

and did not see the light until 1797. The United Chatham Lodge has an idiosyncrasy peculiarly its own, that is to say, at various periods of its life it developed a mania for changing its name, until at last it settled down quietly and went into partnership with the Royal Marines. It started in 1787 as the Globe, then it gave itself a fore-name and blazed out as the United Globe, then in 1824 it joined hands



"WHITE BEAR" HOTEL, NOW THE "BEAR" HOTEL, WHERE THE WEST MALLING LODGE WAS HELD IN 1779.

with the Royal Marines, and boomed forth to the astonished world under the title of the United Chatham Lodge of Benevolence. The Lodge of Peace and Harmony, whose home is Dover, first "tiled" its doors in 1791, but it is still looking longingly for its centenary warrant, of which, or a similar document, the Lodge of Emulation at Dartford, its younger sister, is justly and gloatingly proud.

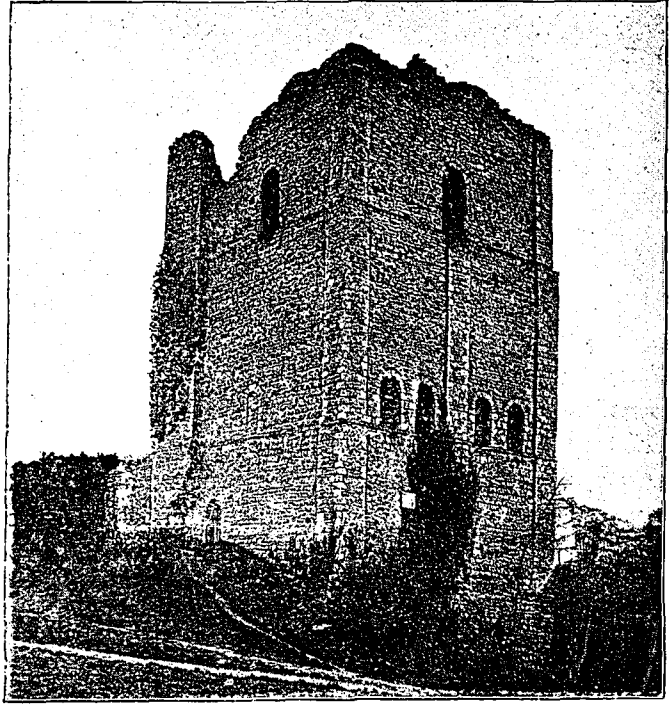
In the brave old county of Kent there have been from time to time forty-nine towns or villages in which lodges have been held; to-day that number has been reduced to thirty-nine. Reference was made earlier in this article to the influence exerted over Kentish Masonry by the military element; thus Footscray (in 1769), Brabourne, Lees, and Ashford all boasted lodges of the class. The posting houses, too, had lodges presumably for the purpose of welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest.

Amongst these may be mentioned the Lodge of Friendship, at Lamberhurst one of the same name at Wrotham, and the True and Faithful Lodge, which first met at Dartford, and then moved to West Malling.

Of these the Lodge of Friendship, which came into being in the year 1772, has had a chequered career; from Wrotham, the place of its birth, it removed to Deptford, then in 1846 it took a new lease of life at St. Katherine's Docks; the "George and Vulture," in Cornhill, was its next place of meeting; and, lastly, it has settled down to a hoary old age at the "Ship and Turtle," in Leadenhall Street.

The first Prov. Grand Master of Kent was the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, fifth son of the Earl of Shannon, and commodore in His Majesty's service. He first opened Prov. Grand Lodge in the year 1769, and continued in office until the year 1780, when he was drowned at sea. The next three Grand Masters were of the military persuasion. Captain Chas. Frederick took up the gavel laid down by the late chief, and he in his turn was followed by Captain George Smith, then

came the third of these soldier Masons, and Colonel Jacob Sawbridge took up the reins of government.



ST. LEONARDS, WEST MALLING, NORMAN TOWER OF GUNDOLPH.

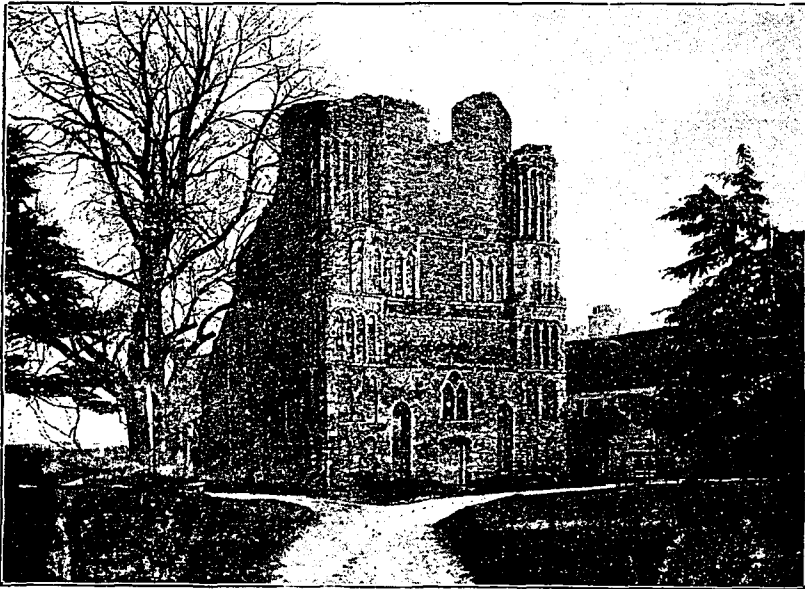
The navy and the army having each had their innings, it was now the turn of the doctors, and thus we find that Dr. Perfect, of Malling, next ascends the steps of the provincial throne. Sir Walter James succeeded the doctor in the year 1810, and then we get back to the army in the person of General Sir Samuel Hulse, who does not seem to have made a very successful ruler, since we find that when he hands over his gavel to the Hon. Twistleton Fiennes, in 1831, he could only count up a roll of eighteen lodges.

He, in his turn, does not appear to have greatly encouraged the Craft, for when that learned gentleman, Bro. L. C. Humfrey, Q.C., followed him in the chair, he found a dwindled roll of but thirteen lodges. Again a lawyer stepped into the breach in the person of Bro. C. P. Cooper, Q.C., and then came that appointment which has done so much for Masonry in Kent, and has put new heart and soul into the Craft in the county.

As Viscount Holmesdale, the present ~~Lord~~ Amherst was installed at Gravesend, as ~~Lord~~ Amherst he rules the same province to-day, and during the forty-one years of his reign there is no Provincial Master who has done more to consolidate his province and bring into harmonious working the sometimes discordant element which will arise, no matter how sweetly the charmer may pipe.

Sixty-six lodges stand to the credit of the province to-day, as against the above-mentioned thirteen of forty-one years ago, a record of which any Grand Master may well be proud.

*Earl
Earl*



MALLING ABBEY TOWER.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

The first meeting of the Board of Stewards for the 103rd Anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held at Freemasons' Hall on Friday, 10th May. Bro. Charles E. Keyser, P.G.D., Patron and Treasurer of the Institution was in the chair, supported by about thirty-five Stewards.

The Secretary of the Institution reported correspondence he had had with the Brighton Railway Company, by which it appeared the Company declined to allow privileges enjoyed in former years on the extended time for return journey whenever the Festival had been held at Brighton, and had also increased the fare by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. He also reported the result of enquiries with reference to other places available for the meeting, and letters from Stewards unable to attend the

meeting. Considerable discussion followed, and it was ultimately resolved, with practical unanimity, to hold the Festival at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, the 26th June, 1901.

Bro. Edgar Goble, P.G.S.B., D.P.G.M. Hants and Isle of Wight, was elected President of the Board; Bros. Harry Bevir and James Stephens were elected Acting Vice-Presidents; Bro. John W. Gieve, J.P., P.G. Treasurer Hants and Isle of Wight, and Bro. J. M. McLeod were respectively elected Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of the Board of Stewards. The acting officers, with Bros. T. A. Bullock, Corble, Fraser, Pritchard, Powell, Parsons, Money, Songhurst and Alfred J. Thomas were appointed a Committee to make all arrangements for the Festival.

The United Religious and Military Order of the Temple.



*The Right Hon. the Earl of Euston,
Grand Master of the Order of the Temple.*

The Order of the Temple.

TO the conquest of Jerusalem by Omar in 637 may be indirectly ascribed the birth of that Order which is to be the subject of this present article, and, although the historical connection of the speculative and Masonic Order of to-day with the famous knights of old has been again and again disputed, yet tradition has it that a real and continuous connection did and does exist. After all, tradition goes far to make history, and if the tales of the past which have been handed down to us are to be ruthlessly torn from our memory, and hard and proved fact alone is to be provender for our minds, then, once for all, must go the poetic side of thought and the illuminated story which unites us with the days of yore.

In 637, therefore, Omar the Caliph, after a siege of four months, deigned to discuss terms with his conquered foe. The safety of their persons and of their goods were guaranteed to the defeated Christians, and they were permitted to continue the exercise of the rites appertaining to their creed; but on conditions—and such conditions! The Mohammedans were to be guaranteed free access to the Christian churches at *all hours*; the Cross, the sacred symbol of their belief, was on no account to be exposed on the exterior of any building; they were to wear a distinguishing dress; and, lastly, they were to rise to their feet on the approach of a “true believer.”

However, for the next four hundred years, until 1010, the pilgrims and merchants came and went, prayed and fasted, bartered and sold, with little or no let nor hindrance; then came the attack made by the mad Fatimite, Caliph Hakem, whose fanatic purpose was no other than the total and absolute destruction of the sanctuary itself.

His purpose, however, failed in the endeavour, and the only practical result was a virulent persecution of the Jews and the imposition of an enhanced tax for the long-suffering Christian. The eleventh century was closing its days in rapine and murder; Toncush, the Seljukian, had thrown down the gates of the Holy City, and extortion, insult, and massacre were the order of the day. Urban II. had left Piacenza (1095) in high dudgeon at the ill-success he had obtained, and had retired weary and disgusted to his Abbey of Cluny, when whispers of a new movement carried him to Clermont in the Auvergne. No longer was there any need for his self-imposed reticence. Peter the Hermit was passing like a fire-brand through province after province, and the lurid glare of hate and war was consuming the hearts of the people.

The heart of Urban rose to the occasion; the assembled multitude drank greedily of his words, as with blazing eye and uplift' hand he urged them to revenge. “Go then,” he cried, “Go then on your errand of love, which will put out of sight all the ties that bind you to the spots which you have called your homes.” Thus spake Pope Urban, and as he concluded came these fiery words bursting from his lips:—

“It is the will of God; it is the will of God; it is indeed His will, and let these words be your battle-cry when you find yourselves in the presence of the foe.”

The giant cross which shivered on the shoulders of Peter the Hermit became the symbol of the fight, and the peroration of the Pope the war-cry of the hosts; the first crusade was started on its gory path, and the Order of the Temple was born.

Of the three great military orders which came into existence in the twelfth century, the most famous, without doubt, is that of the Temple (*pauperes commilitones Christi templique Salomonici*), although its existence came to an end long before that of its rivals. Whilst the Hospitallers and Teutonic orders started their careers more as guardians of the sick, the Knights of the Temple from their inception ranked as true militant defenders of the unarmed pilgrim.

Hugh de Paganis, with eight fellow Knights, bound themselves (1118) to guard the roads, live as canons, and fight for the King of Heaven, while Baldwin II. granted them quarters on Mount Moriah. In addition to this, they maintained settlements in divers parts of Europe, and at various dates, since 1129 finds them settled in Castile, and Rochelle held a home for them in 1131; in 1136 they have quarters in Languedoc, and they are discovered in Brittany in 1141. Their recruiting as a fighting force had therefore proceeded with rapidity, and many of them arrived at distinguished positions, not only in their own body, but in the government of the Sacred City, for we find in 1131 Fulk of Anjou, one of the original followers of Hugh de Paganis, had assumed the crown of Jerusalem.

And now, for one hundred and forty years, the history of the Order may be read side by side and at one with the history of the Crusades. Their ways, however, were not all strewn with roses, nor were their manners and discipline always to be approved, seeing that in 1166 we have record that twelve of them were hanged for treason, desertion, and cowardice.

To pass in review the long list of names famous in their deeds which history has handed down to us, or to illustrate and enlarge on the battles they fought, the sieges they took part in, and—gently be it spoken—the atrocities of which they have been, by some, held guilty, were to fill a volume of no mean proportion; let us, therefore, pass on quickly to the story of those days of adversity which were to fall upon them.

Philip IV. of France and Pope Clement V. between them compassed their destruction as an organised body, an act on the part of Clement as cowardly as it was ungrateful, seeing that his predecessor, Boniface, had thwarted Philip's will only by the timely assistance they had afforded. But Philip was angry, Philip was greedy; the vast hoards and broad meads, the stately castles, and the well-stocked granaries of the Order lay to hand—and so the end came. A dastardly plot was the outcome of Philip's sly union with the Pontiff, and fire and torture decimated the Knightly ranks of the Order. James De Molay, the Grand Master, with three of his chief subordinates, ended their lives at the stake, whilst every Knight in France on whom this precious pair could lay hand was in turn accused of idolatry and punished with all the cruelty and brutality of the age.

The murder of De Molay took place on the 13th day of October, 1307, and the end soon came. In his admirable history of the earlier days of the Order, Bro. Ross Robertson thus concludes his paragraph on this event:—

“The cruel martyrdom and rank injustice attending its dissolution glorify it in proportion as posterity condemns the infamy of the King and Pope that laid impious hands upon the noble Knights of the Temple.”

Poor, broken, and disgraced, the exiled Knights spread themselves over the continent of Europe, some of them

A Distinguished Group of Knights Templar.

FRATER CAPT. RUSSELL. EARL OF KINTORE. LORD SALTOUN.
FRATER C. F. MATIER. EARL OF EUSTON.

(Photo J. A. Trevelly Sturrock, S.S.C. Edinburgh)

journeying as far as the wilds of Scotland. Tradition has it, although be it said there seems to be but slender support for the legend, that after their dispersion a goodly number of them became members of a Masonic lodge at Stirling, and thus, so far as the British Isles are concerned, began the connection between the Craft and the Temple which has in these later years so considerably fructified. In Sweden it is asserted—though with what truth it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain—that a nephew of the murdered Grand Master, De Molay, brought the Order to that country, whence it spread its wings over Denmark and Germany. This nephew apparently rested his claims to propagate this Order on his membership of the new “Order of Christ,” which, under the aegis of the King of Portugal, had gathered together the straying units of the Order of the Temple. Be that as it may, it is certain that the King of Portugal did extend a helping hand to the wandering Knights, and this in spite of the brutal edicts of Philip and Clement. The year 1590 is that assigned to the influx of the Knights to Scotland and their settlement in Stirling, referred to above, and though, as stated, the evidence is slender indeed, yet in the fact that these newly-joined brethren went by the name of “Cross-legged Masons” and that their meetings were held in the Abbey, there may be—and for Poesy’s sake let us hope there is—a scintilla of truth in the delightful old story.

In 1717 we have fairly accurate knowledge that the Degree was being worked in somewhat its modern form; differences of ritual there were, of course, seeing that each preceptory, or, as it was called in those days, “encampment,” worked pretty well on its own initiative and had separate existence, but when we arrive at the year 1750 we have documentary evidence that the Order had taken a firm hold in the South of England, and was gradually making its way towards the North.

That the Order has never worked in this country except in connection with or as a recognised or unrecognised appendage to the Craft, may be fairly asserted, seeing that many of these old “encampments” worked under warrants granted by the Athol Grand Lodge of York, but the Degree merely crawled on its road until in the year 1873 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales first wielded the bâton of Grand Master in the newly-constituted Convent General. A committee of this body was appointed to investigate and report upon—(a) The connection of the Order with the Craft, and (b) its descent from the Knights of old, and the declaration of this body went to show that although there had ever been the demand that the candidate should have passed through the whole of the Craft Degrees, including the Royal Arch, previous to his admission to the Order, yet this was simply as a *qualification*, and not as implying necessarily a connection, and secondly, that the traditional descent of the Order from the militant Knights of the Crusades depended from so frail a thread of evidence as to be practically valueless. If these learned brethren were correct in their deduction, there goes at once and at “one fell swoop,” the whole superstructure of the traditions of the Knights Templar of to-day, but nevertheless the presence of the words “templique Salomonici” in the official title of the Knights of old seems to point to, at any rate, a slight connection with the traditions and history of the Craft. Let us hope and believe that these estimable gentlemen were too strict in their inquiries, too hard and fast in their measurement of fact.

In 1873, then the Convent General came into being, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the Order; sundry changes were made in the nomenclature of the various offices, Grand Masters became Great Priors, Grand Conclaves or Encampments, Great Priors, and the whole was placed under the rule of one supreme governing body, the Convent General, under the Grand Mastership of His Royal Highness; Eminent Commander and Encampment gave way to Preceptor and Preceptory, and Constable and Marshall took the place of 1st and 2nd Captains.

The title of the Order was changed and boomed forth into “The United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine Rhodes, and Malta.” Other alterations took place, “past rank” was abolished, and in its place were instituted “Grand Crosses” and “Commanders;” “Equerries” or serving brothers were to be styled “Frater” instead of Knight, and were ordered to be attired in “brown habit,” whilst the sartorial equipment of the Knights themselves was altered at various points which need not be here described.

On October 27th, 1876, an assembly of the Convent General took place in Dublin, but according to published reports nothing appears to have been decided, and the time of the meeting was taken up with acrimonious discussion. Shortly afterwards the Grand Master issued a precept or command for the assembly of a third Convent General, which in due course was held at Cannon Street Hotel in the City of London, under the presidency of Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot; here again acrid dispute seems to have substituted itself for friendly discussion, and little or nothing was done in furtherance of the interests of the Order. One point however, was casually mentioned by the Arch Treasurer which goes far to prove the close connection which existed at the close of the eighteenth century between the Craft and the Order. In the course of a somewhat heated debate, he stated that it was distinctly recorded in the annals of the Minerva Craft Lodge, of Hull, that in the year 1795 that lodge made a Knight Templar and charged him 10s. 6d. for doing it. Peace, however, was not permitted to wave the olive-branch within the portals of Convent General. The various Great Priors which went to make up that body were, whether through jealousy or incompatibility of temper, unable to agree on almost any matter they were called upon to discuss, and thus it comes that in the year 1894 Convent General itself asks for a commission to inquire into various matters and to make recommendations, and so it happens that

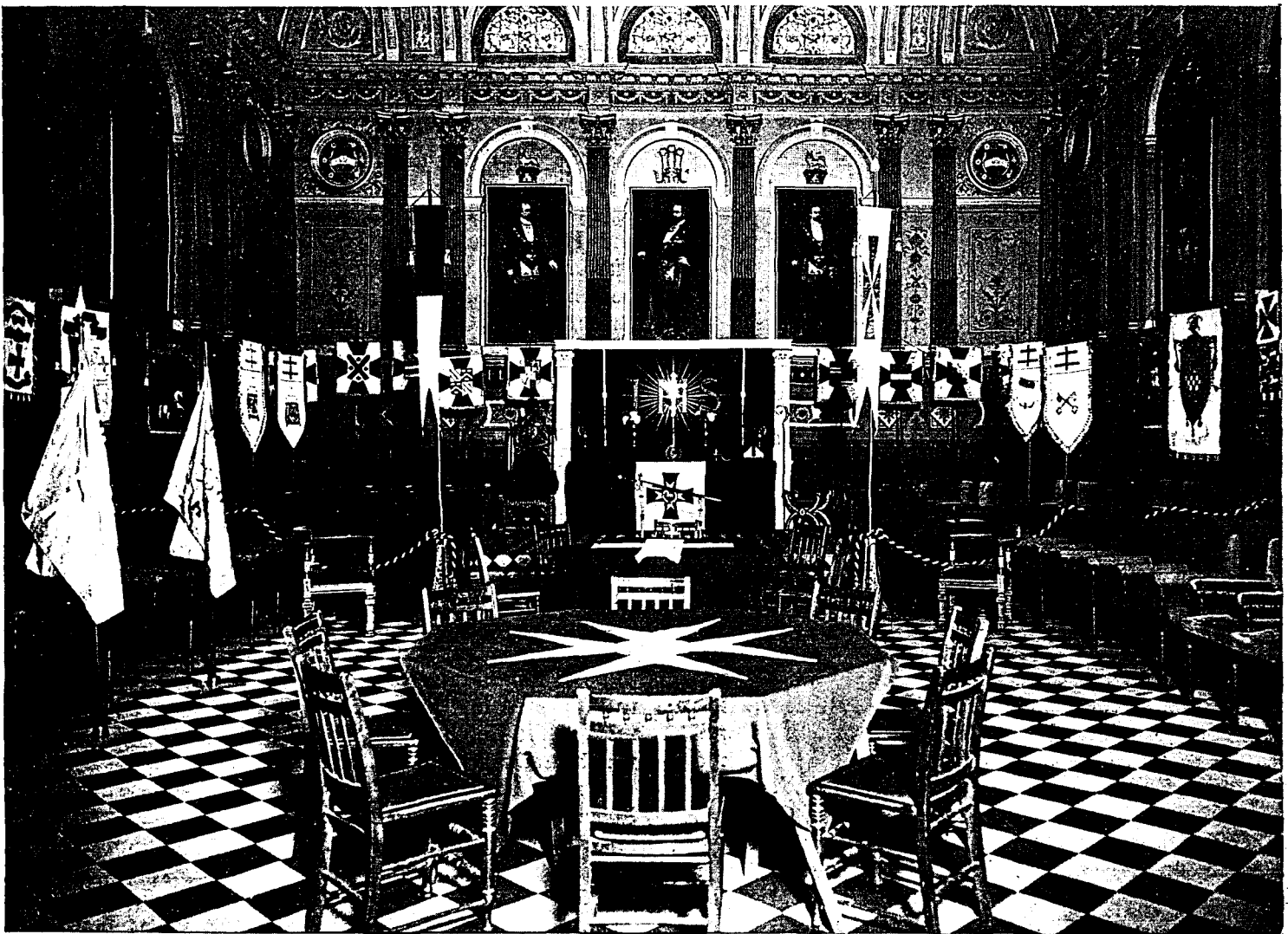
on the 10th May, 1895, its death-knell was sounded. The incompetence of that moribund body is fully gone into in the report of the commission, one extract will suffice to give the tone of the whole. Article II. states that—"Convent General having failed in uniting the Order throughout the Empire under one Head, having failed to preserve Local Self-Government, *having failed even to interpret its own Statutes*, your commissioners are of opinion that it should cease to exist." As a result, the Prince of Wales dissolved Convent General and graciously accepted the title and office of Sovereign of the Order in the United Kingdom.

On Christmas Day, 1891, there passed away a brother distinguished in every Degree and Order in Masonry, Colonel Shadwell Henry Clerke, who for many years had held the office of Great Prior. The dense fogs of December further weakened a constitution already broken, and after an

respective bodies, with the result that assurances were received from the Canadian side that "there is not the least possibility of the Great Priory of Canada issuing warrants outside of the Dominion, except to Newfoundland." On these assurances Great Priory agreed to rescind their resolution of non-intercourse, and thus the wounds which had been open for seven long years were healed.

It was in 1893 that the Order, which had hitherto conducted its affairs in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, changed its habitat, and migrated to Mark Masons' Hall, and it was in the latter end of 1895 that we first find the valued name of Charles Fitzgerald Matier entered on the reports as Vice-Chancellor.

To say that the entry of our King into office of supreme control of the Order gave that fillip which was necessary for the continued prosperity of the Degree would be to say too little by far. The Venerable Grand Master of the Order in



MARK MASONS' HALL AS THE CHAPTER HOUSE OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

illness of three days he was no more; the bâton, however, was handed to the Earl of Euston, and under his masterly control the Order has flourished indeed.

A happy epoch in the history of the Order is marked by the date 11th May, 1894. Since 1887, for reasons which it is now unnecessary to discuss, all relations had been broken off between the Great Priory of England and the sister institution of Canada. Time after time attempts had been made to reconcile the differences which had arisen, but without avail, until the year 1892, when the Canadian Grand Master expressed a hope "that the friendly relations formerly existing between the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada and the Great Priory of England and Wales, &c., broken off by resolution of the Great Priory of England . . . might be renewed." Much correspondence passed between the

Canada, who ruled it until death claimed his own, made, in one of those eloquent allocutions he delighted to deliver to his Great Priory, the following remark:—"The inception of a correct and true understanding of the modern Templar Order must be looked for from the commencement of the Grand Mastership of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," and so it must. It is unnecessary to look for the cause of this inherent success, which has followed the King into every Degree in Freemasonry he has consented to enter, the cause is there, and the triumphal effect follows as naturally as light succeeds darkness. In its home at Mark Masons' Hall, the Order is firmly established, and for those privileged to be present at that gorgeous spectacle, a meeting of Great Priory, is reserved a remembrance to be loved, valued, and desired.

Alfred G. Lock, in his celebrated Book on "Gold, its Occurrence and Extraction," says, in speaking of the Elmina District of the Gold Coast Colony, Western Africa:—"With regard to Western Africa generally, the French claim to have imported Gold from El Mina (Elmina) as early as 1382. In 1442 "Goncales Baldeza returned from his second voyage to the regions about Bojador, bringing with him the first Gold. In 1471 Joao de Santarem and Pedro "Escobar reached a place on the Gold Coast to which, from the abundance of Gold found there, they gave the name Oro de la Mina the present Elmina.

The List is now open and will close on or before Wednesday, the 22nd day of May, 1901, at 4 o'clock for Town, and Thursday, the 23rd day of May, for the Country and Continent.

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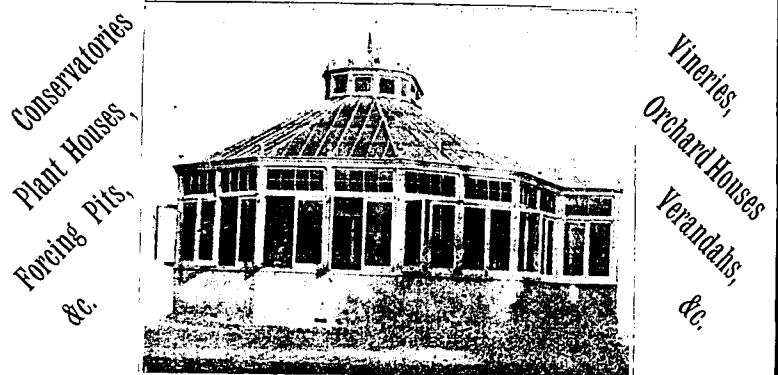
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*Installation of His Royal Highness
the Duke of Connaught.*

HIS Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT having fixed Wednesday, the 17th July, for his Installation as M.W. Grand Master, the Grand Secretary has, with commendable promptitude, issued "Important and Urgent" Circulars to the Grand Officers and the qualified members of Grand Lodge, so that suitable arrangements may be made for that impressive Ceremony and the Meeting be the successful function that all desire.

The Masters of lodges, it is hoped, will carefully observe the precise instructions printed and circulated for their guidance, for they may be assured that if these are followed, the Assembly at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, on the day named, will not be surpassed in brilliancy and impressiveness by any of its predecessors. Those to whom the preparations will be entrusted are Past Masters in the art of providing for the accommodation of thousands of brethren, and will so arrange matters that all the Proceedings will be conducted without a hitch and as smoothly as any ordinary Quarterly Communication.

We venture to prognosticate that it will be an event that will never be forgotten by the participants and long live in the memory of the Craft as a triumph as respects attendance and management. It is not possible at present to form an exact estimate of the number who will desire to avail themselves of the privilege to attend, or what number

of seats it may be possible to allot to each lodge. We fear the Craft will have to resign itself to "an equitable distribution of Tickets" through the qualified applicants exceeding the room at the disposal of the authorities. Under existing circumstances there does not seem any probability of other than the actual qualified Members of Grand Lodge having the opportunity to witness the Ceremony, as, to a limited extent, was permitted at the Installation of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES (His Majesty the King) in 1875.

Towards the end of 1874, when H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES became the Grand Master, there were some 230 lodges meeting in the Metropolis and 850 in the Provinces, making a total held in England of 1,080. Now there are fully 500 in London and over 1,380 in the Counties, thus exceeding 1,880 lodges in this country alone, leaving out of the calculation the 500 or so in the Colonies and Abroad. These figures are startling in their magnitude, and of themselves suggest that the possibility hinted at by the Grand Secretary, of there being a lack of space, is not so improbable as some think, and at any rate they make one believe that the Grand Secretary's office and adjacent rooms will be a busy part for some weeks, and test the capacity of all the officials, and the additional staff, to the utmost.

It is remarkable that H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT was initiated in the "Prince of Wales' Lodge," No. 259, London, by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, W.M., in 1874, in the presence of the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF RIPON, M.W. Grand Master, who resigned that office a few months later, and was himself succeeded by the PRINCE OF WALES, who at the time was a Past Grand Master. Now the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT succeeds his brother, KING EDWARD VII., as the Grand Master, and HIS MAJESTY becomes Protector of the Craft, so that, whilst we lose our beloved SOVEREIGN as Head of the English Fraternity, we have the KING's first initiate as HIS MAJESTY's successor, who from 1891 has been a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, having HIS MAJESTY OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, as his senior, and followed by H.R.H. PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA from 1894, and H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK from 1897.

Notwithstanding the exalted rank of H.R.H., the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT was "Passed" and "Raised" at two separate Lodge meetings; but soon afterwards made rapid progress, and, as we know, was appointed Senior Grand Warden in 1877, his lamented Brother, H.R.H. the DUKE OF ALBANY, being Junior Grand Warden at the same Grand Lodge.

The appointment of H.R.H. as Provincial Grand Master of Sussex in 1886, was very popular in that County, and the members are now regretting that owing to the acceptance of the Grand Mastership, the lesser office has had to be resigned. H.R.H. was also District Grand Master of Bombay from 1887, and in many other ways has testified his attachment to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, exhibiting a most gratifying desire to do his utmost to advance the highest interests and well being of the Society. So recently as last year, H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT laid the Foundation Stone of the New School for the "Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," at Bushey, and undoubtedly enters on his duties as M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England—the oldest and largest in the world—admirably prepared by reason of his knowledge of the Brotherhood and actual service for years past as Provincial Grand Master, in succession to HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., who so ably presided over the English Fraternity for over a quarter of a century, and witnessed greater progress during his beneficent Rule than has ever been known before.

In all heartiness and sincerity we say, God bless the Grand Master of England, and grant that the prosperity of the Fraternity in this country, as well as in Scotland, Ireland, and the other Grand Lodges assembling under the Protection of HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., may be continued, and that especially under H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, the work may be continued in Peace and Harmony, as hitherto has prevailed under such gracious and Royal Patronage.



The approaching installation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master is naturally creating much interest among the members of the Craft. Considerable uncertainty exists as to what will be the nature of the proceedings, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that a new generation of Masons has arisen since a similar function took place, and few indeed of those present on the last occasion will take part in the coming ceremony. The authorities will, no doubt, in due time issue full instructions as to the course to be taken to obtain the representation of all lodges at the meeting, but it may be useful to indicate as fully as is possible the procedure likely to be adopted.



It must be remembered that the meeting is a Grand Lodge, and that, unlike the Jubilee Celebrations, held in 1887 and 1897, in the same building, it is, strictly speaking, open only to duly qualified members of Grand Lodge, viz., Grand Officers, Present Masters and Wardens of Lodges, and Past Masters. On the last occasion the rule governing the composition of Grand Lodge was relaxed, and a limited number of Master Masons were admitted, but in view of the fact that the number of brethren qualified to attend has doubled since then, it is highly improbable that the privilege will on this occasion be similarly extended.



It is important to remember also that, except in the case of Grand Officers, individual application for tickets of admission could not possibly be dealt with, and that no exceptions can be made in this respect. Only those brethren who have been returned by the secretaries of lodges as eligible to attend Grand Lodge can be present, and it would be well if all communications and enquiries by individual Masons were sent through the secretaries of lodges instead of direct to the officials of Grand Lodge, whose work in connection with such a gathering as this must be excessively heavy. From enquiries made, we learn that all instructions as to dress and other matters will be furnished to applicants in good time, but it may be safe to say that all brethren, other than Grand Officers, will be required to wear the light blue collar, although in the case of Provincial Grand Officers the purple apron is permitted, with morning dress of dark material and white gloves.



It is not, we believe, proposed to have a banquet at Freemasons' Tavern or elsewhere, as on the last occasion, for the sufficient reason that no room available could accommodate a tithe of those who would desire to be present, and on the occasion of the installation of the Prince of Wales in 1875, it was only because the ceremony took place on the day fixed by the Constitutions for the Grand Festival that the customary banquet was held.



The Freemasons of Dunedin, New Zealand, have started a movement for founding an institution for the maintenance, education, and equipment of orphan and destitute children of Freemasons in the Colony. The traditions of the old country are being worthily followed in the Colonies, and we wish all success to this, the latest addition to our Charitable Institutions.

Bro. Henry T. Mackenzie Bell, poet and critic, is a member of the Scots Lodge, No. 2319, but up to the present, he is better known in the literary world than in our ancient Craft. He was born in 1856 and is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Bell, and nephew of Thomas Mackenzie, some time Solicitor-General for Scotland, and author of "Studies in Roman Law." His father was one of the earliest members of the Scottish Colony in the River Plate with which his family has been connected ever since. Bro. Bell was intended for the legal profession, but his health broke down at the time that he should have entered on his studies at Cambridge, and for some years he lived and studied in Madeira, Spain, Italy, and the south of Europe generally. Colonial questions have always had a great attraction for him, and he was one of the original members of the late W. E. Forster's Imperial Committee from its formation in 1884 till



BRO. H. T. MACKENZIE BELL.

its dissolution. His best known publications are "Charles Whitehead" (the early friend of Charles Dickens, originally asked to write the Pickwick Papers), with appreciation by Mr. Hall Caine, 1894. "Springs Immortality and other Poems," 1896; "Christina Rossetti, a biographical and critical study," 1898; "Pictures of Travel and other Poems," 1898. Many of Bro. Bell's songs have been set to music. Numerous articles by him have also appeared in the "Poets and the Poetry of the Century," and he has been a contributor of signed articles and poems to the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Pall Mall Magazine*, *Alhewum*, and *Academy*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and other leading publications. We shall hope to find him at some time devoting a portion of his time and literary talent to Masonic subjects, which presents a wide field to the imaginative writer as well as to the antiquarian and historian.



The Abradi (Gold Coast) Concessions, Limited, is a Company formed to acquire the lands, premises, and leases comprised in their concessions of land in the Elmina district of the Gold Coast Colony, consisting of about fifty-four square miles. Very full reports have been issued with the prospectus, which indicate that a careful and systematic exploration of the district comprised in the concession has been made. The capital is £250,000, in 250,000 shares of £1 each. The lists open on Monday, May 20th, and close on Wednesday, May 22nd.

It is interesting to note that R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., on whom political attention has necessarily been centred during the past month, is a prominent member of our Order. He was appointed to the offices of Provincial Grand Master and Grand Superintendent of Gloucestershire in 1880 and 1884 respectively. Although political affairs must preclude its eminent ruler from devoting so much personal attention to Masonry as he might desire, Gloucestershire has prospered under his Masonic rule, and compares favourably with other provinces of its size.

We are pleased to be able to announce that R.W. Bro. Major-General Sir Francis Wingate, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Soudan, has accepted the office of District Grand Master for Egypt and the Soudan in succession to R.W. Bro. Lord Kitchener, who resigned the office in consequence of his prolonged absence in South Africa. It would have been impossible for the vacancy to have been better filled, and the news of the appointment will be received with satisfaction, not only by the District concerned, but by the Craft generally.

An interesting gathering took place at Gloucester on the 8th of May on the occasion of the installation of Bro. Harold Cadle, of London, as Worshipful Master of the Zetland Lodge, No. 1005. A large number of brethren from London and other parts of the country came to show their appreciation of the W.M. in the many spheres in which he moves both in London and the provinces. A feature in the proceedings was the presentation to the



BRO. HAROLD CADLE.

Zetland Lodge of a musical service for use in lodges generally, which has been compiled and in part composed by Bro. Cadle, and dedicated to the Provincial Grand Master, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. Bro. C. H. Lloyd, Mus. Bac. Oxon, has written a special setting for the anthem, "Behold how good and joyful." Other musicians of eminence have contributed to the work, and Bro. Cadle has himself written several of the musical items. Bro. Cadle is, we learn, to be the recipient of Grand honours at the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Dursley, to be

held on the 28th May, the collar of Provincial Grand Organist having been offered to him. He is not unknown to London Masonry, being at present Organist of the Stockwell Lodge, No. 1339, and Junior Deacon of the Epping Lodge, No. 2077. We wish our worthy brother a happy year of office and a prosperous future, both in his native city of Gloucester as well as in his present sphere of work in London.

Among the "successes" of the Boer war, the name of General French stands out in bold relief, and it is not surprising that he should be among the first to receive that recognition which the British public instinctively accords to its worthy sons. The inhabitants of Kimberley especially have reason to be grateful to their deliverer, and our good Brother W. E. Chapman, P.A.G.D.C., whom our readers will remember as having taken a prominent part in the defence of that town, was with characteristic energy soon to the front in promoting and organising a movement for the presentation of a sword of honour to the distinguished General in recognition of Kimberley's relief. It will be a very handsome weapon; the scabbard will be elaborately decorated with various emblems in 18 carat gold in bold relief, and the cost will be £250. Added to this, the De Beers Company have presented twenty selected diamonds of the value of £110 for the cross-bar of the sword, a decoration appropriately identifying the gift with the Diamond City. Bro. Chapman's list headed the subscriptions with £75 18s. 6d., and the remainder was made up of various contributions from public bodies and individual subscribers to the amount of £361. A great demonstration is expected when the General visits Kimberley to receive the gift.

In a previous issue we drew attention to the marked difference in the methods of government of the Grand Lodges in the United States and those of the United Grand Lodge of England. It was claimed for the latter that there was an absence of that rigid discipline in matters which we believe to be comparatively non-essential, and in many cases outside the scope of Masonry. As illustrating this, we would like to call attention to a subject which is agitating the minds of a large number of worthy brethren on the other side.

At a communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida, held about two years since, a resolution was adopted, "advising and instructing" all lodges within the jurisdiction not to accept as members any candidates who were engaged in the liquor traffic, and later on a further resolution was passed, making it unlawful for any Mason, after becoming a member of any lodge owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Florida, to enter upon, or engage in the business of liquor selling, and any member violating this regulation rendered himself subject to charges and trial for un-Masonic conduct.

Now we yield to no one in our desire that temperance should govern all our actions as Masons, and further, we regretfully admit that there is much to be desired in this respect among Masons as among members of other communities, but it appears to us more than questionable whether the action of this Grand Lodge is not an unwarranted interference with a Mason's civil rights and privileges by placing a ban on a Mason who engages in a business recognised by the legislature. It might, we think, be more properly left to each individual lodge to exercise its discretion, within the limits of our ancient constitutions, as to whom it may desire to admit to the privileges of membership. The powers of a Grand Lodge can always be exercised over a lodge which fails to discipline a brother for wrong doing, but it should not be exercised in the direction of interfering with the right of a lodge to judge of the qualifications of its members.

W. Bro. E. D. Everard, P.M., P.G.S., P.P.G.D.C., has for many years been connected with the Province of Buckinghamshire. A founder of the Eton Lodge, No. 2458, and its present Worshipful Master. He is also W.M. of another lodge in Buckinghamshire, the present being his second



W. BRO. E. D. EVERARD.—(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)

consecutive year of office. Provincial Grand honours were conferred on him last year by Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Addington, R.W. Provincial Grand Master. Exalted in the Bevan Royal Arch Chapter in 1895, he received the honour of being appointed Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies for Buckinghamshire.

The American Tyler is a little perturbed at the announcement that a Masonic play is about to be produced on the American stage, in which our ancient and honourable Institution, if the report be correct, is to be caricatured. It is, we believe, a new farce from the German by the great Frohman, called in the original language "Lodge Brothers," but it will be produced in America under the title of "Are you a Mason?" Our contemporary resigns itself to the endurance of such things as these by the consoling thought that were we not truly great we would not be permitted the exquisite pleasure of being caricatured.

The question of Class Lodges is not, it seems, confined to this country. A lodge in Havana, Cuba, desires to make itself a purely English-speaking lodge. Its membership is now composed almost entirely, if not wholly, of English-speaking Masons, and hoping doubtless to perpetuate the character of its membership, it requested the Grand Master to permit it to initiate only American citizens and English subjects, leaving all Cubans to the other lodges of the city, at the same time requiring the other lodges to avoid receiving American citizens or English subjects. In short, Havana wishes, as the *American Tyler* remarks, to create a corner in the Anglo-Saxon race—to have a monopoly of all such who seek light in Masonry in the capital of Cuba.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Grand Master denied their petition, as he believed such a plan to be contrary to the usages of Masonry, and, moreover, he had no power to make such distinctions between lodges as to nationality or otherwise, or to give to any lodge any such exclusive right. Our contemporary quite rightly deprecates any such attempts to narrow the field of Masonic work, since the same results may be accomplished through the natural course of events by

their own violation, without the action of Grand Masters or Grand Lodges. There are numerous cities both in America and this country where lodges work in different languages. It is but a natural result that Germans should associate with Germans and have a German lodge, and the same with all nationalities. If it is known that there is but one English-speaking lodge in Havana, those who speak English will naturally seek it out. If it does not grow naturally what it wishes to be—a purely Anglo-Saxon lodge—then it cannot well have such a character forced upon it.

In London we have amongst our most successful Craft lodges, Lodge La France, and Lodge L'Entente Cordiale, working entirely in French, and the Pilgrim Lodge working entirely in German, these as well as the numerous lodges in London and elsewhere which have been formed with the object of providing a Masonic home for brethren of various tastes, professions, and callings, preserve their individuality only by their inherent cohesiveness, and should the barriers be broken through, it may be safely concluded that the character and purpose of its founders are no longer a controlling factor in its destinies, and that the changes are the result of the survival of the fittest.

Bro. Julius W. Price—well known as an artist, an author, and a traveller, whose portrait we reproduce—is a member of the Eccentric Lodge, No. 2488. Perhaps the most brilliant of his travels are recounted in his book, "From the Arctic Ocean to the Yellow Sea," where is described, firstly, his journey with the exploration expedition to open up the Nordenskiöld route to the interior of Siberia, *via* the Kara Sea, the Arctic Coast of Siberia, and up the Yenesei River; and secondly, how, unaccompanied, he traversed Siberia, Mongolia, the Globe desert, and Northern China to Peking in the year 1890-1. Since then, Bro. Price has journeyed down the Yukon River to Klondike, and explored the West Australian Gold Fields, of both of which expeditions he has written interesting accounts. He also served in a journalistic capacity with the Greeks in the Græco-Turkish



BRO. JULIUS W. PRICE. (Photo London Stereoscopic Co.)

war. As an artist, Bro. Price has not confined himself to black and white work, having exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon. We hope that Bro. Price's recent initiation may be but the beginning of a distinguished Masonic career.

Sudden Death of *Bro. Frederick S. Schreiner, P.M.*

THE meeting of the Royal Connaught Lodge, No. 2676, at Eastbourne, on the 8th May, was marked by one of those tragic occurrences which come as a shock to those present and create saddened memories in the future.



THE LATE BRO. F. S. SCHREINER.—(Photo F. A. Bourne, Eastbourne)

The meetings of the Royal Connaught Lodge are held at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne. On the last occasion it was well attended, and the proceedings had only just commenced when the W.M., Bro. Schreiner, who up till then had seemed in his usual health, fell to the floor. It was thought at the moment that he had only fainted, but two medical brethren present, who went to his assistance, reported that the Worshipful Master was dead.

After an interval, in which Bro. the Rev. H. G. Jameson, I.P.M., simply expressed the grief of the brethren, the lodge was broken up, the banquet with which the business would, under other circumstances, have been followed, being, of course, abandoned. Mr. H. D. Farnell, deceased's medical attendant, being able to certify the cause of death, an inquest was not deemed necessary.

Bro. Schreiner, who was sixty years of age, was a brother of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G., ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and of Miss Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Cronwright) and Mr. Theophilus Schreiner. He was a son of Gottlieb Schreiner, a German Missionary in Cape Colony, who married an English lady, and the deceased was born in South Africa, where the early years of his life were passed. Coming to England, he was educated at the Wesleyan College, Taunton, and took his B.A. degree at the University of London. He held assistant masterships in Yorkshire and Northamptonshire, and came to Eastbourne nearly thirty years ago, opening a proprietary school at the St. Saviour's

end of Spencer Road. The great success attending it led to its removal, five years later, to the present New College premises adjoining Compton Place Road, where a few years since it was acquired by a limited liability company. Retiring from the headmastership, Bro. Schreiner opened the junior school at Wansfell, which he continued to carry on up to the time of his death.

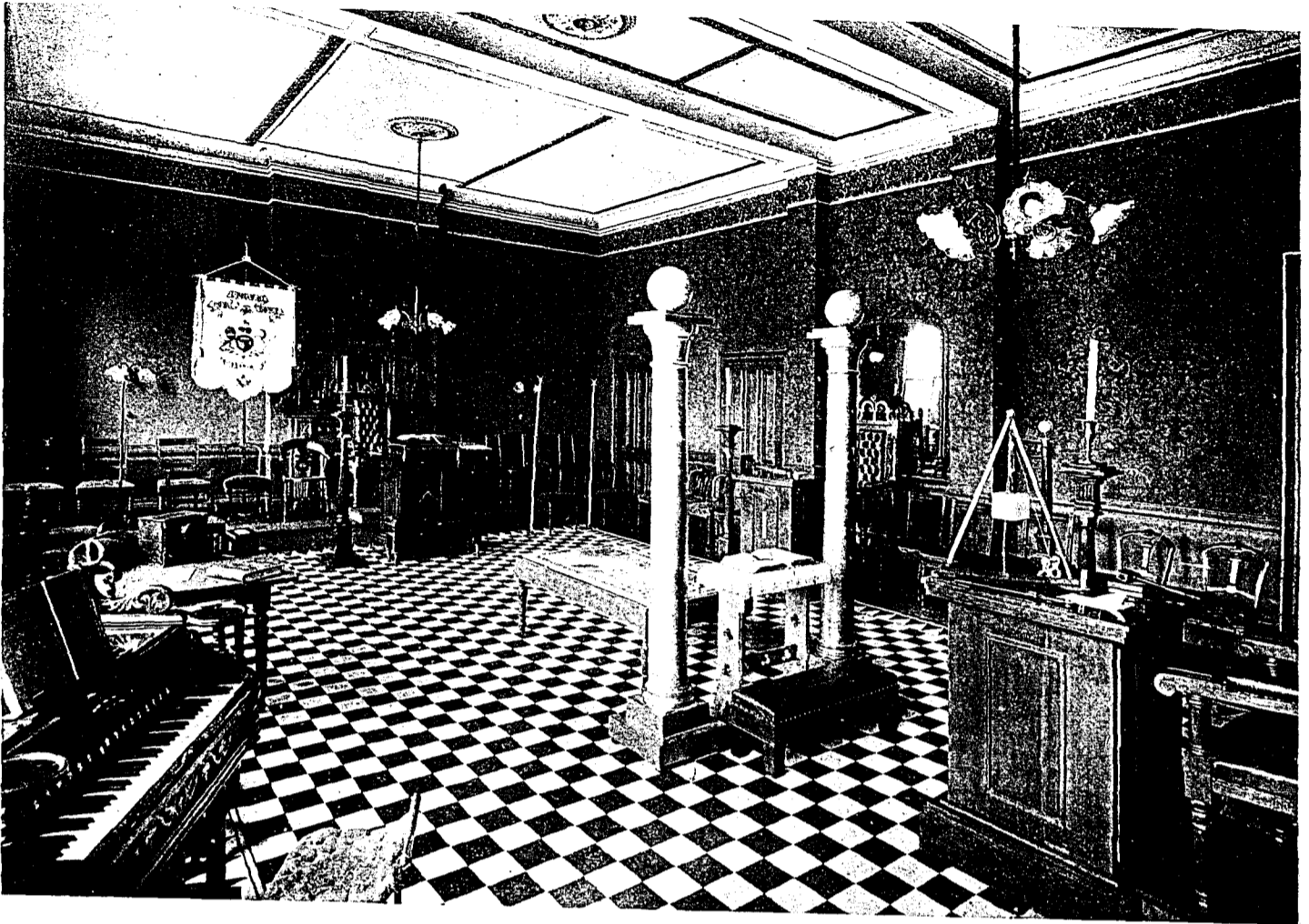
The funeral took place on Friday, May 10th, and, in addition to the relatives of the deceased, there were present many representatives of public bodies, and a large gathering of Freemasons, representing the Royal Connaught, Anderida Hartington, and Hadrian Lodges, and amongst the personal friends of the deceased present were Messrs. Roberts and Parson (Masters of New College), Messrs. D. Herridge-Sultan, A. F. Bryan, and Arthur Smith (old Masters of New College), Bro. T. Hutchinson, of Blackheath and London, and others.

At the close of the service, Bro. the Rev. H. G. Jameson said: My brethren in the Craft, I am permitted to say a few words to remind you of the peculiar and deep significance of this ceremony to all of us, and especially to us of the Royal Connaught Lodge. The death of our beloved and Worshipful Master came with dreadful suddenness, and yet to us especially, who have learnt something of the deep, mysterious lessons taught us in our Masonic law, the sad death is of solemn and real beauty. Many a man who exults in the joy of living wishes and prays that he may die in harness. Such, we believe, was the wish and prayer of our brother, and to us what could be better than at the head of this lodge from the solemn recognition of, and homage to, the Divine Architect, he should be called very suddenly to stand in the presence of the Most High. How well prepared he was we who knew him as a Mason, as a citizen, and as a man, can testify. May it be so when our time comes. Let us follow him and learn again from him the well-remembered lesson and bear in mind and act according to the laws of our Divine Creator, that when we shall be summoned from this sublunary abode we may ascend to the Grand Lodge on High, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

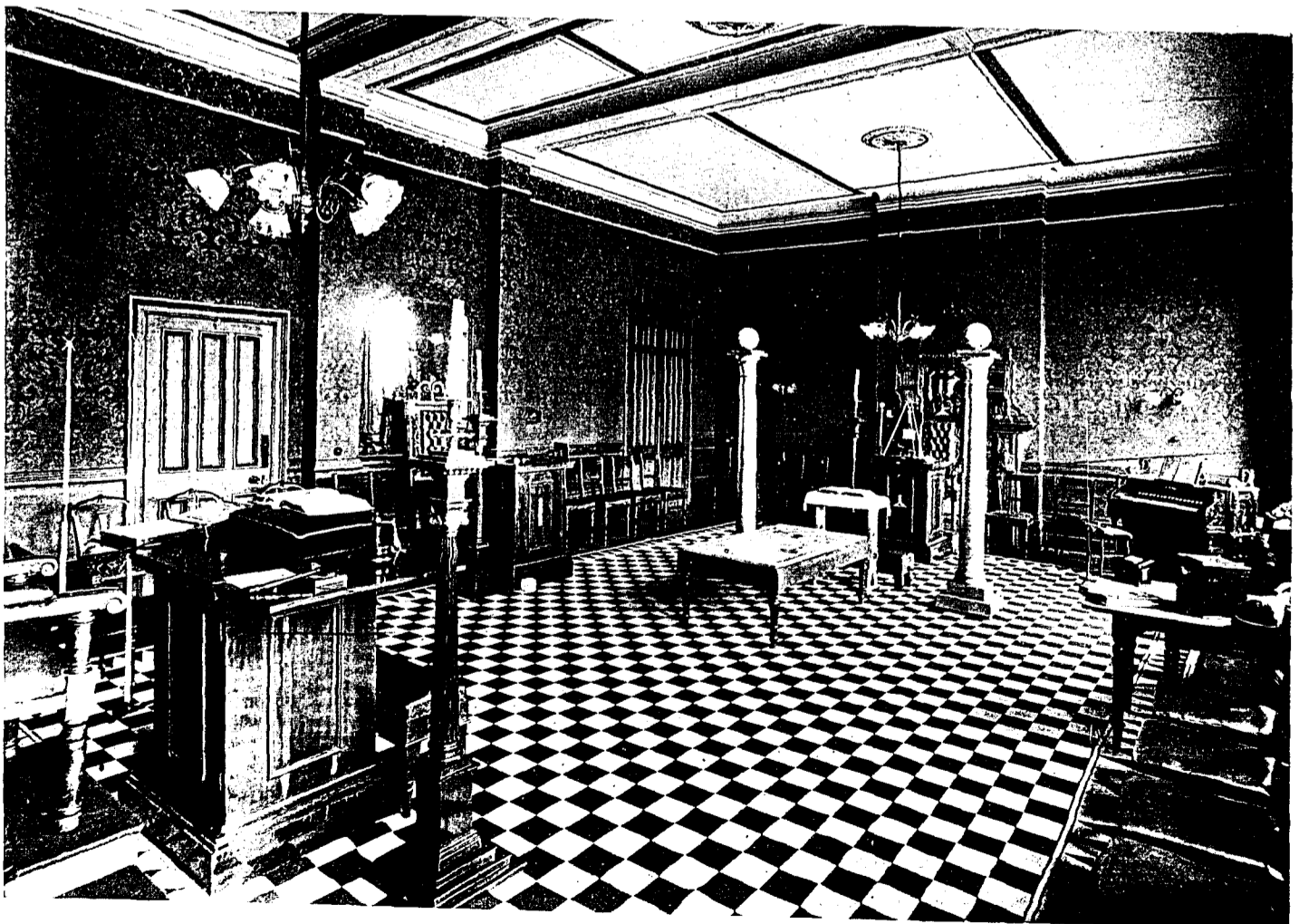
The brethren then slowly filed past the grave and reverently dropped their sprigs of acacia on the coffin.

Deceased was a member of a family distinguished for their ability. One of his sisters (Olive Schreiner) is the authoress of "The Story of an African Farm"; and his brother (the Hon. W. Schreiner) was Premier of Cape Colony at the time the lamentable war now in progress took place. The late Bro. Schreiner, who took no part in political strife, was a patriot in the best and highest sense of the word. In regard to South Africa, it was his sincere and heartfelt wish that the English and Dutch should live together in amity and peace.

The most profound sympathy is felt for the widow (Mrs. Schreiner), who has recently been ill, and who, only a few weeks ago, sustained a terrible bereavement in the death of her only son.



ROYAL CONNAUGHT LODGE, No. 2676, GRAND HOTEL, EASTBOURNE (LOOKING EAST).



ROYAL CONNAUGHT LODGE, No. 2676, GRAND HOTEL, EASTBOURNE (LOOKING WEST).—(Photos by Bourne, Eastbourne)

Supreme Grand Chapter.

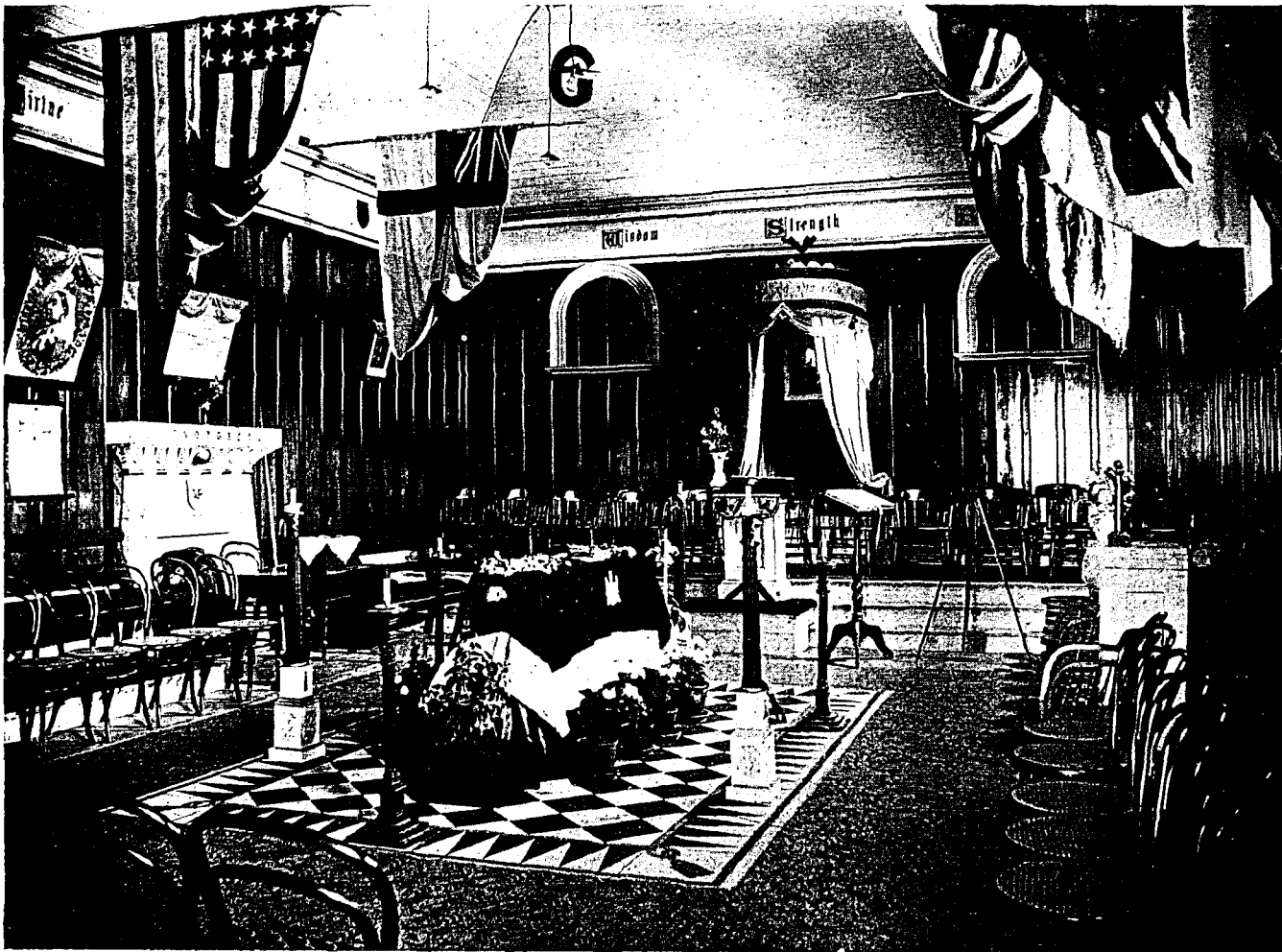
The Annual Convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch, for the appointment and investiture of the Grand Officers of the year and the transaction of the ordinary business, was held at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, 1st May. M.E. Comp. the Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach, Grand J., presided. Charters for four new chapters were granted, and the removal of others from their present places of meeting was sanctioned. An appeal case from Jersey, which was decided in favour of the appellant, completed the routine business of the meeting.

The following Grand Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed:—

Comp. Earl Amherst	...	...	Pro Grand Z.
„ the Earl of Warwick	...	...	Grand H.
„ Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach	...	...	Grand J.
„ Edward Letchworth...	...	...	Grand Scribe E.
„ the Rev. F. B. N. Norman Lee,	...	...	Grand Scribe N.
M.A.	...	...
„ Sir George D. Harris	...	...	Pres. Com. G. Purps.
„ Horace Brooks Marshall, M.A....	...	...	Grand Treasurer.
„ John Strachan, K.C. ...	...	...	Grand Registrar.

Comp. John V. Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C....	...	...	Dep. G. Registrar.
„ Rev. A. C. Hervey, M.A.	...	...	Prin. Grand Soj.
„ F. Woodhouse Braine, F.R.C.S.	...	...	Asst. Grand Sojs.
„ Lieut.-Col. C. R. Lyne	...	...
„ C. D. Cheetham	...	...	Grand Swd. Br.
„ T. Taylor	...	...	Dep. Grand Swd. Br.
„ P. Scratchley, M.A.	...	...
„ E. Roehrich	...	...
„ W. A. Dawson	...	...	Grand Std. Brs.
„ John T. C. Winkfield	...	...
„ W. Barlow Morgan	...	...
„ J. Robertson Reep	...	...
„ Frank Richardson	...	...	G. Dir. of Cers.
„ F. A. Powell	...	...	Dep. G.D. of Cers.
„ H. J. Lardner	...	...
„ J. J. Simcox	...	...	A.G.D. of Cers.
„ G. F. Lancaster	...	...
„ W. Kipps	...	...
„ H. Walmsley Little, <i>Mus. Doc.</i>...	...	...	Grand Organist.
„ William Lake	...	...	Asst. Grand S.E.
„ Henry Sadler	...	...	Grand Janitor.

A Lodge of Sorrow.

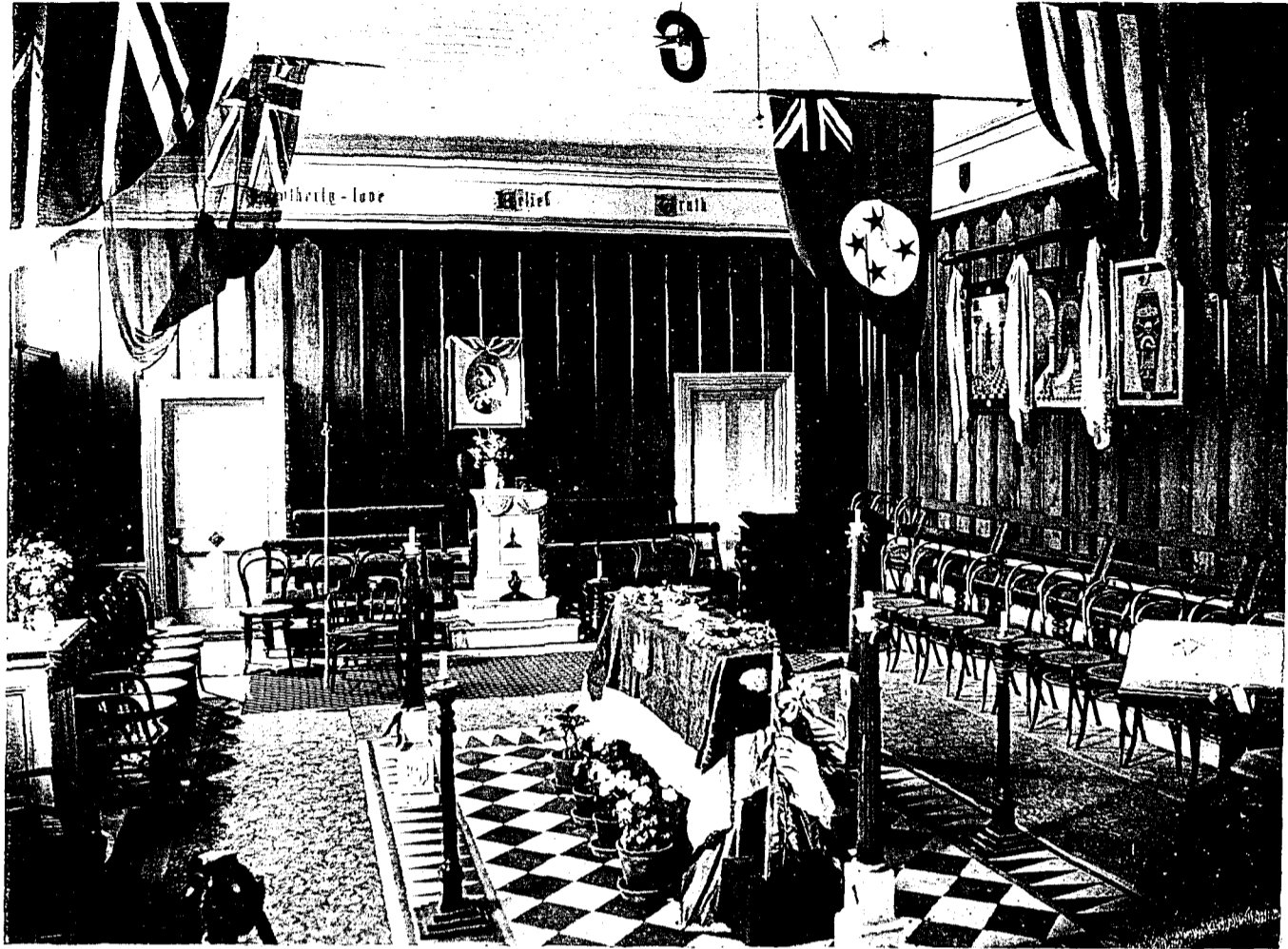


THE LODGE ROOM (EAST VIEW).

At Reefton (a gold mining centre in New Zealand), in commemoration of the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the Pacific Lodge of Reefton, No. 1453 (E.C.), and the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 50 (N.Z.C.), conjointly held a "Lodge of Sorrow" on Sunday afternoon, the 17th of February last, and a large number of the Craft attended. The lodge was most elaborately draped in Royal mourning (purple and black), and with the British flags and the Star-spangled banner of America drooped, produced a thrilling and appropriate effect. The solemn service was very ably conducted by the Worshipful Master of each Constitution,

assisted by their Past Masters, and an eloquent address on the life of Her late Majesty, and a Masonic address upon "Light and Rest" were delivered by old Past Masters. The musical portion of the service and the hymns, "Days and Moments," "My God my Father," "Lead kindly Light," and "For ever with the Lord," were most impressively rendered by the choir. At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren gave Grand honours to the memory of the late Queen.

We have pleasure in reproducing the above photographs kindly sent us by Bro. E. Larkin, of Reefton, New Zealand.



THE LODGE ROOM (WEST VIEW)

Freemasonry in the West Indies.

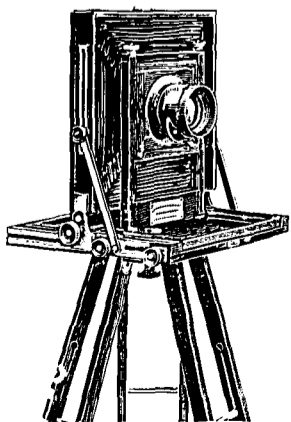
In Barbadoes, West Indies, the Craft held a "Lodge of Sorrow," in memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. There was quite a number of brethren present.

The lodge was draped in black almost to the floor all round the walls, in the centre a catafalque was erected on which rested the coffin, covered with a rich purple velvet pall with white fringe, whilst over the catafalque was a canopy draped and covered with black, the sides being festooned; seven tall candlestands stood round the coffin, whilst at its feet were placed the emblems of mortality.

We are indebted to W. Bro. R. J. Clinckett, the District Grand Secretary at Barbadoes, for this account.

The satisfaction expressed in some quarters at the resuscitation of the Cambrian Lodge, No. 656 (E.C.), does not appear to be shared by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The report of the Committee of Correspondence of that body in referring to the report of the Grand Lodge of England dealing finally with this matter, says:—"The report (Board of General Purposes) was ratified by a motion which conceded it to be a finality, and by the ratification of a lodge confessedly moribund for years, in which a possible breath of life has been kept by the gravest irregularities, has been resuscitated to be an irritating thorn in the flesh of a friendly—indeed, an affectionate—Grand Lodge, composed of those enthusiastically loyal to the Throne to which the Grand Master of Masons in England, the Patron of the Australian Grand Lodges, is Heir Apparent!"

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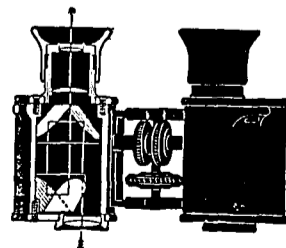
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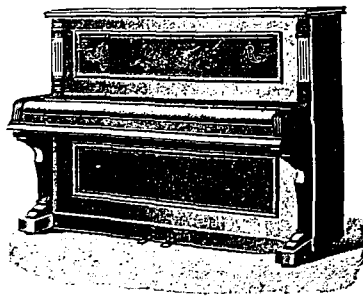
A Masonic Family.



LEVI S. STRAIT. (Age 31 years) WILLIAM H. STRAIT. (Age 37 years) DEWITT C. STRAIT. (Age 28 years) RALPH W. E. STRAIT. (Age 22 years)
 THOS. J. STRAIT. (Age 39 years) IRA W. BUCHANAN. (Age 22 years) REUBEN STRAIT. (Age 64 years) EUGENE B. STRAIT. (Age 41 years)

Bro. Reuben Strait was made a Master Mason in Hamilton Lodge, No. 113, Moscow, Michigan, in 1864, and has served ten times as Worshipful Master of that lodge. He has six sons and a grandson belonging to the lodge. They were all made Masons in Hamilton Lodge, taking all Degrees (First, Second, and Third) therein. The youngest son was raised to the Sublime Degree by his father and brothers doing the entire work of the offices of the lodge.

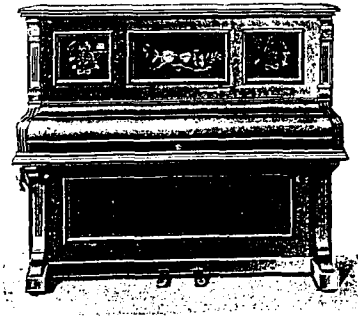
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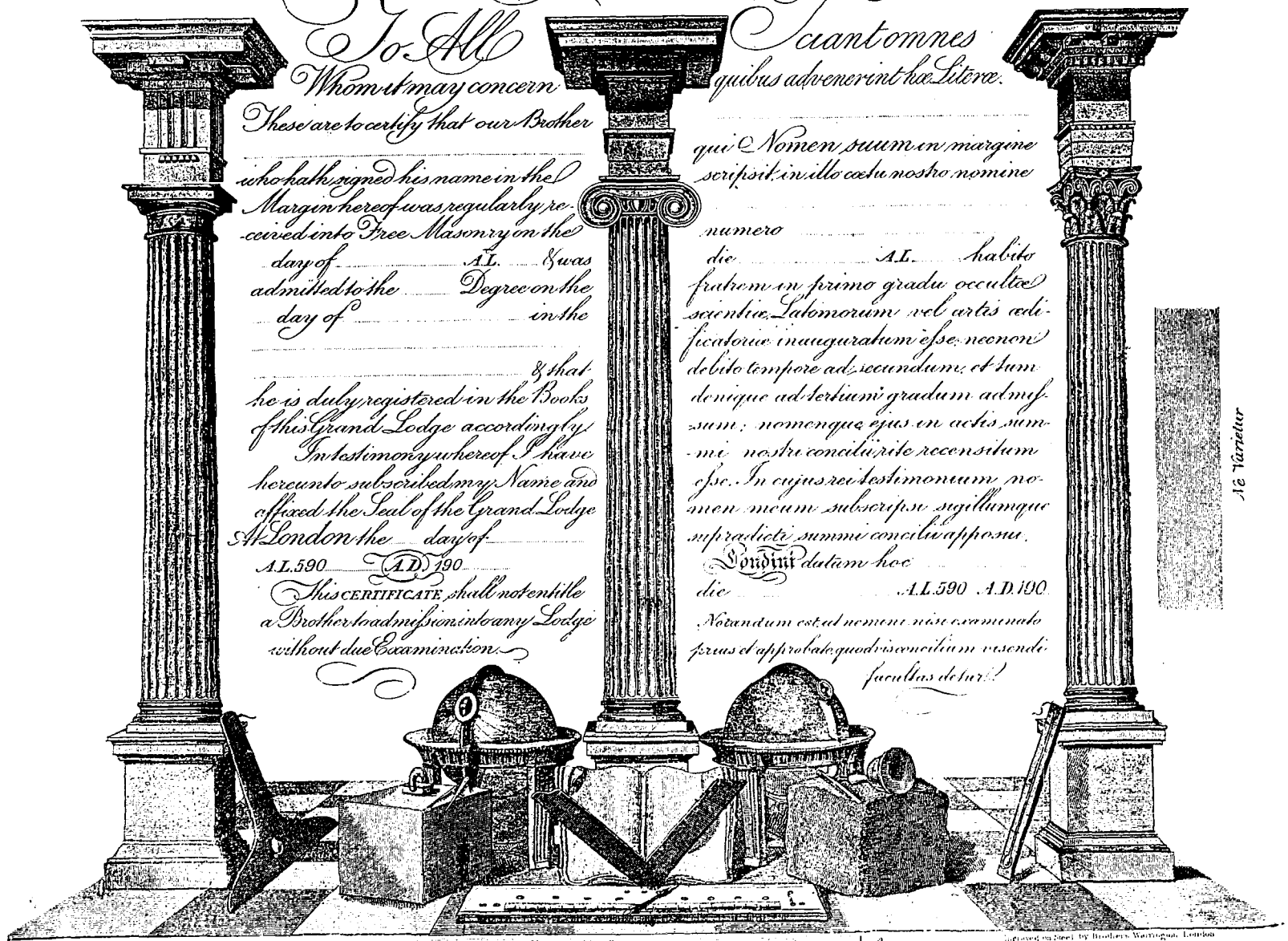


His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.
 GRAND MASTER.

To All Whom it may concern
 Sciant omnes quibus advenierint hæc Litteræ.

These are to certify that our Brother
 who hath signed his name in the
 Margin hereof was regularly re-
 ceived into Free Masonry on the
 day of _____ A.L. _____ & was
 admitted to the _____ Degree on the
 day of _____ in the _____
 & that
 he is duly registered in the Books
 of this Grand Lodge accordingly
 In testimony whereof I have
 hereunto subscribed my Name and
 affixed the Seal of the Grand Lodge
 At London the day of _____
 A.L. 590. A.D. 190.
 This CERTIFICATE shall not entitle
 a Brother to admission into any Lodge
 without due Examination.

qui Nomen suum in margine
 scripsit in illo actu nostro nomine
 numero _____
 die _____ A.L. _____ habito
 fratrem in primo gradu occultæ
 scientiæ Salutarium vel artæ ædi-
 ficatoriæ inauguratum esse ne non
 debito tempore ad secundum et tum
 denique ad tertium gradum admes-
 sum; nomenque ejus in actis sum-
 mi nostri concilii rite recensitum
 esse. In cujus rei testimonium no-
 men meum subscripsi sigillumque
 supradicti summi concilii apposui.
 Deditur datum hoc
 die _____ A.L. 590. A.D. 190.
 Notandum est, et nomen nisi examinatum
 prius et approbato quodvis concilium resendi
 facultas detur!



G. SEC.

The certificate which we reproduce, is the document which will in future be issued by Grand Lodge. It contains the names of His Majesty the King, as Protector, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., as Grand Master of the Order.

Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

The 113th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, 8th May, and proved a great success, the efforts of 689 Stewards resulting in a subscription list amounting to £26,519 17s. 3d., an amount exceeding that of any previous year, with the exception of the Centenary Celebration in 1888. This is altogether satisfactory, as indicating what may reasonably be expected in future years under normal con-



COUNTESS AMHERST.—(Photo Dickinson & Foster, Bond Street)

ditions. We congratulate the Board of Stewards and the Management Committee, the more so in view of the fact that no undue pressure has been brought to bear on the Craft, and the handsome sum realised has been the result of quiet and unobtrusive efforts of both the Stewards and the Executive, who have worked so assiduously during the year in the best interests of the Institution.

An important movement is on foot among Welsh Masons residing in London to form themselves into a lodge where they will be able to meet for cementing early friendships, and offer a welcome to brethren from the old country. Qualification for membership is comprehensive and elastic—Welsh birth, Welsh parentage on either side, prolonged residence in Wales, or any signal service rendered to the Principality, Monmouthshire being counted as Wales. We wish them every success. Any Welsh Mason in London wishing to become a founder should communicate without delay with the energetic organising Secretary, Bro. D. H. Freharne, Wharnccliffe Villa, New Southgate, N.

We understand that two lodges, viz., the Transvaal, No. 1747, at Pretoria, and the Goldfields, No. 2478, at Johannesburg, have been enabled to resume working. It is to be hoped that this gratifying intelligence may be followed by more of a similar nature, and that a general resuscitation of the lodges in the Transvaal may take place ere long. The South African Masonic Relief Fund is, we see, still being kept open, so that any lodges which may wish to make a second contribution, or any which have not already contributed, may be able to do so.

The M.W. Pro Grand Master, Earl Amherst, was the Chairman on this occasion, and the Province of Kent was naturally on its mettle to show the Craft at large the high estimation in which it holds its Provincial Grand Master. The magnificent total of the Kent lists speaks volumes on that point, the sum of £6,275 3s. 6d. having come from "the garden of England." This, we think, must be a record amount from a province, as the grand total is a record amount for the Institution.

Prize day at the Institution is always a delightful function, and on this occasion the presence of the Countess Amherst, who had kindly consented to present the prizes, lent a charm to the proceedings which greatly enhanced the pleasure of all present. Many of the pupils had distinguished themselves, passing in honours the senior Cambridge examination.

In a charming speech, Countess Amherst advised the winners to go on and succeed again, not only in the School, but to make up their minds to win success outside. Those who had not obtained prizes were not to despair, for all were not equally gifted, and very often the girl who stood low in the list had worked as hard as those above her, and it was a fact that the prizes of life fell not always to the most brilliant, but to the most persevering. If they had thought yet of what they would make of life, she would remind them that it should have length, breadth, and height, and the former she regarded as just the common homely life of woman, which consisted of doing a number of small things well. Among the noble qualities of Queen Victoria, whose loss they so deeply mourned, her virtues as wife and mother were ever conspicuous; and, so far as her exalted position permitted, she not only attended to, but thoroughly enjoyed her domestic duties. Homeliness might be an old-fashioned recipe, but it was a real good one to make a nation strong and successful. The breadth should lie in a wide sympathy for their fellows, and in such an Institution the idea of the brotherhood of man was constantly before them, to teach them to be tender hearted and kindly disposed, while for height they should look above. With some thoughtful words to the older girls on the "white pages" of life's unfolded book before them, her ladyship concluded amid hearty cheers.

Tanily Fair is responsible for the announcement that Bro. F. G. Ivey, P.D.G.D. of C., P.A.G.S., P.M. Keystone Mark Lodge, No. 3, P.G.S., P.P.S.G.D. Middx., will be nominated at the December meeting of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons as Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year.

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