

Divine Nature alone; but to approximate thereto is alike the duty and the nobility of men. Masonry exalts the standard of right; by word and symbol it illustrates a justice which ought to govern in all the dealings between man and man,—between nation and nation. It is this equality which is the motive power to other virtues that thus become most powerful for good. Justice give them direction; and productiveness,—it is the rudder without which they would scarcely be able to sail into the desired haven.

Sum up these virtues—fuse them in the character and the life—and the result is the true man and Mason. Nothing else can accomplish such a work. Take from Masonry its moral sentiments—its ethical teachings which declare the springs and principles of human conduct—and it would be shorn of its grandest power. Our ancient Institution has gathered to itself strength because it has ever held before its followers a high ideal of duty, and has called them to earnest, manly striving for the things which most ennoble life. Its force has been largely moral. Its ministries have been felt in the hearts and characters of men who have been its most faithful exponents, and in this way its greatest glory has been manifest. Thus it stands in the present, established on the foundations of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice.—*Freemasons' Repository.*

INAUGURATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF VICTORIA.

The ceremony of inaugurating a grand lodge of Freemasons in this colony, to be known as the Grand Lodge of Victoria, took place on Monday afternoon at the Protestant Hall, in the presence of about 200 members of the Craft. This is the third attempt made by a section of the brethren to establish a Grand Lodge of Victoria. The first effort was made in 1863, and another subsequently in 1876. This

last attempt, which has been carried out with success, was taken in hand about three months ago by a section of the brethren belonging principally to Irish lodges. A Masonic Union was formed, and after the necessary preliminaries had been gone through, a meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, on the 19th of June, at which the following lodges were represented:—St. John the Baptist, 1,518, E. C.; Lodge of Judah, 388, S. C.; Sebastopol Lodge, 457, I. C.; Australia Felix Lodge of Hiram, 349, I. C.; Fitzroy Lodge, 458, I. C.; Hotham Lodge, 429, I. C.; King Solomon Lodge, 422, I. C.; Duke of Richmond Lodge, 428, I. C.; Washington Lodge, 368, I. C.; Southern Cross Lodge, 642, S. C.; Ancient York Lodge, 467, I. C.; Emerald-hill Lodge, 595, S. C.; Kilwinning Lodge, 937, S. C.; Carlton Lodge, 380, I. C.; St. Clair Lodge, 416, S. C.; Past Masters' Lodge, I. C.; St. John's, 427, I. C.; body of Masons numbering 15 from Australia Felix Lodge, 474, E. C.; Footscray Lodge, S. C. At that meeting it was decided that a Grand Lodge of Victoria should be founded, and the inauguration of it was fixed for Monday, July 2, 1883, Brother Geo. Coppin being duly nominated for the position of the first Grand Master, while Brother J. A. Roberts was nominated as the Deputy Grand Master. The other officers were also duly nominated, and the necessary arrangements made for founding the Grand Lodge, according to ancient order and custom. The officers of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales highly approved of the step that had been taken, and a large number of them came over for the purpose of assisting at the inauguration ceremony. The Protestant Hall was selected by the executive committee as the place of meeting, and the large hall upstairs was fitted up as a temporary lodge-room. The decorations were done by Mr. W. Morgan, of Swanston street, and the organ used on the occasion was one of Messrs. Clough and Warren's, and was lent by Messrs. Nichol-